

written an impressive calendar of communities," the delegates wrote carry out the commitments of

work for the New Year. Each in their 1966 policy statements. both party platforms," the Farm "page" of activity has first been Many new Farm Bureau pro-Bureau resolution reads.

For the first time in recent years, all current policy

outlined by official Farm Bureau policy resolution.

Most important of all projects is the annual membership Roll-Call drive now underway in all parts of Michigan. Aimed at a goal of "66000 members in '66" - the drive has been sparked by the vision of a new and revitalized Farm Bureau, with expanded local programs of importance to all Michigan farmers.

"We as citizens and as Farm Bureau members, are face to face with many problems that vitally concern our people and affect their lives right where they live

grams of local significance will have their beginnings in February planning sessions as County Farm Bureau Presidents and Executive Committee members meet for a two-day programming workshop planned for Camp Kett, beginning Valentine's Day, February

The Second Session of the 73rd Michigan State Legislature will provide opportunity this month for Michigan farmers to continue their drive toward tax reform and similar vital issues. "We commend those leaders of both political parties who made a sincere effort to develop a bipartisan tax

Bureau resolution reads.

Farm Bureau members continue to insist that tax reform of a nature to provide significant tax relief on real property, be enacted," delegates wrote.

'Citizenship implies an understanding of our heritage - an understanding of and appreciation for, our system of govern-ment and enterprise," the 1966 Farm Bureau policies state.

February 16-17, this resolution will be activated in part through the convening of Farm Bureau's eighth annual Freedom Conference, scheduled for Central Michigan University, Mt. Pleasant.

resolutions of the Michigan Farm Bureau are included, word-for-word, in one issue of the Michigan Farm News. Included too, are policy recommendations made by Michigan farmers to the American Farm Bureau Federation, for consideration at the recent A.F.B.F. annual meeting in Chicago.

These policy resolutions begin on page 7, and are all included in a special center section of the paper, which may be removed as a unit for convenience. Included, too, are pictures taken as voting delegates deliberated policy statements.

Keep this issue for year-around reference, and to give needed background for local Farm Bureau action-programs. The Resolution-Section may be used as a handy membership tool in new-member campaigns.

TWO

Editorial FREELOADERS.

In presenting one of Farm Bureau's coveted awards for "Distinguished Service to Agriculture" to radio News Director Bob Runyon of station WILS, Lansing, the wish was expressed that America had more newsmen such as Runyon who were willing to "stand up and be counted."

Particularly, we might add, when so many Americans seem to prefer to sit down and be carried.

Certainly nothing of recent date has drawn the line between the two types of citizenry so sharply as has the war in Viet Nam. Mr. Runyon's recent radio editorial dealing with the issues of the Vietnamese war shows the clear thinking on vital issues which attracted the attention of the Awards Committee.

His editorial follows:

About the easiest thing to do when thinking about the Vietnamese war is to become confused.

However, one single, unalterable fact emerges - we are killing communists - communists bent on killing another small country.

Cunning, crafty, clever communists, using every weapon from brain-washed prisoners of war to peace demonstrations - terribly reminiscent of the same kind of thing that occurred before Hitler invaded Russia prior to our entry into World War Two, and of the Korean conflict. Any weapon to divide America and keep it so, until communism has had time to absorb yet another nation.

The communist pattern doesn't change and neither, tragically, does the Free World's. We all fumbled badly at the start of World War Two, as we did the entire Korean conflict and as we are doing right now. The United States is carrying the burden for the Free World and not doing it as well as we could, since we seem to have acquired more freeloaders than friends.

The U.S. State Department has admitted in a letter to Sixth District Congressman Charles E. Chamberlain, that about the only countries providing worthwhile assistance in the murderous little war are the Republic of Korea, New Zealand and Australia. Korea has sent several thousand well-trained men. New Zealand has sent an artillery battalion, an engineer detachment and a surgical team. Australia has sent several hundred military men and more are on the way.

Contrast this with England which has sent six civilians and an English professor; Italy . . . a nine-man surgical team, Germany, 26 men, mainly technical and medical personnel, 30 ambulances and various financial loans for such things as the making of fertilizer and the construction of a slaughter house. France has provided technical assistance for the civilan economy and some financial help.

All these are countries of the Free World, most of whom have received billions of dollars and thousands of men from America when they needed them.

The United States is not only fighting a dirty little war for the integrity of the South Vietnamese, but for the security of every nation, large or small, from the ceaseless attempts by the





Sometimes when you ask a pointed question, you get a shocking answer. Occasionally I have asked Farm Bureau members whether they wrote their congressmen or legislators about a certain bill that vitally affects farmers.

So many members brush this question off as though it didn't matter. They "just didn't bother - got too busy" - or some such comment. That's the shocking answer.

A lot of bills come up in legislative halls, vital to farmers. Farm Bureau tries to get constructive action - according to instructions from members and delegates. But what do the lawmakers say? "The folks can't be much con-cerned about this matter. We just don't hear a thing from them!" That's another shocking answer.

Trying to get lawmakers to vote for good, sound legislation isn't a job for some solitary Farm Bureau sentinel. No matter whom he represents, he needs the backing of folks who are voters and the members of the organization. Their letters, cards and phone calls make the difference between success and failure.

A lot of decisions are being made that hit farmers right in a tender spot, on their farms, in their pocketbooks and in the living of their families.

It's mostly non-farm folks who are making these decisions. Many of them don't know the difference between a combine and a cooperative. Some of them will listen to farm people.

But if you don't tell them how you feel and think about legislative proposals, they are going to vote as they think best. They'll decide your affairs for themselves.

Farmers should know well enough by now that when you let things take this kind of turn, undesirable chickens come home to roost. A farmer that gets "too busy" to write or call about a bill finds his investment challenged by laws that limit his right to produce, add to taxes or hinder his marketing. He may want to help support a bill to better marketing conditions - if he is on the ball.

I can understand that part of the problem of being "busy" is keeping up with information about proposals or legislative bills. But that's where Farm Bureau fits in the picture.

Farm Bureau has men in Congress and the Legislature all the time, keeping track of developments. These men make legislative reports every month while Congress and the Legislature is at work. They are printed in the Michigan Farm News. You can read them and keep track of how the wind is blowing. Group discussions are often added on these subjects. Sometimes information meetings are held in the counties.

Members in the Community Farm Bureaus get a special advantage. I could wish that all members took part in these group programs. The group Minutemen get special reports in the mail. They can and should pass along the information on bills to their group members.

And if a real crisis arises that needs immediate action, phone calls alert legislative committeemen and Minutemen asking for member action. If members don't respond with cards and letters, the lawmakers can say "we don't hear from your people." And if it is so, it's





There was a time when a farmer could be picked out of any crowd. Not that he carried a live rooster under his arm into a hotel, or acted "bumpkinish" in other such obvious fashion - but a half-century or so ago, few farmers had the time or opportunity to become a man-abouttown.

Some store owners complained that they could smell a farmer the second he walked into the store, others learned to smell-out the farmer's money and found him an easy mark for nearly any scheme.

If there is any doubt whatsoever that all this has changed, one had only to attend the recent annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation, in Chicago.

This world's largest convention of farmers was appropriately held in the Hilton hotel, - the world's largest. Some five-thousand farmers filled its rooms, swarmed into meeting halls, and attended special interest sessions. Nearly 100 of these farm-businessmen were from Michigan.

It may have disappointed some Windy-City observers, but not a man wore overalls, manure-covered boots, or displayed the slightest outward sign of naivete as they went about convention business or mingled with the Chicago holiday crowds.

Without need to resort to outlandish make-up, the ghostlipstick, the luminous green and purple eye-shades, and silly hairdos, the farm women were equally, or more chic, than their city counterparts. Many wore furs and the latest fashions. On their heads were pert hats, and in their heads were solid thoughts about world affairs, national problems, and what can be done about them.

The business sessions were extremely productive and businesslike. Arguments were friendly and few. Differences were worked out in agreeable compromise.

Only in one area did the farmers differ much from others. As usual, they got up earlier and worked harder.

communists to repeat the barbarities which occurred in Tibet, Hungary, Cuba . . . and what would have happened in South Korea if we hadn't stepped in.

Now in Viet Nam ... we are fighting virtually alone, for the Free World again, not to cheers, help and encouragement of those whom we defend . . . but only to the reluctant, pitiful scraps of help they see fit to give.

Our men are dying for Freedom again - to a chorus of complaints and rounds of excuses from the World which would be in communist slavery if we had not stood, and did not stand, as the bulwark against enslavement.

And we continue to send billions of dollars in aid to these same countries to sustain them in their ingratitude.

an.

This is insanity.

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

THE ACTION PUBLICATION OF THE MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU

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very much "too bad!"

Lots of people get concerned about Farm ... Bureau policies. They want this or that in the resolutions. But resolutions are no better than the results they get. And they get small results unless the members back them with action at the county and home level. The leadership can't do it all alone.

Most of us remember Davey Crockett for the fact that he died at the battle of the Alamo or for killing a bear with a bowie knife. But . Davey left us one familiar saying that we can do well to put in practice. He said:

"I leave this rule for others when I'm dead,

Be always sure you're right then go ahead."

But - do GO AHEAD. We need your action . support in legislative affairs!

Elton R. Smith

M.W.



IN AREA "CABINET" MEETINGS — members of county Legislative Committees discuss problems facing the current "Second Session" of the 73rd Michigan Legislature. Present at the Caledonia meeting were: (left to right) former Farm Bureau Legislative Counsel, Stanley Powell, now a member of the House of Representatives; Henry Baker, Ottawa; Ralph Moore, Barry; Marion Carlson, Kent; Francis Campau, Kent and Arthur Thede, Allegan.

Sales-Tax Exemption is Again Threatened More than thirty years ago, Farm Bureau fought the sales

More than thirty years ago, Farm Bureau fought the sales tax battle and finally won a victory that saves several hundred dollars each year for most farmers. The battle was carried on through the courts and in the Legislature.

Farm Bureau insisted that farmers deserved the same consideration that industry was receiving, namely — exemption from the sales tax of all purchases used to produce a product. In the case of agriculture, this meant exemption from the sales tax of feeds, seeds, fertilizers, insecticides, machinery, equipment, repairs, gas and oil, and other items actually used in farm producton.

January 1, 1966

Throughout the intervening thirty years or so, Farm Bureau has fought to maintain this hardwon gain. Many times there have been proposals in the Legislature to remove a part or all of the exemption. Such proposals usually come when the state is "hard up" and is looking for sources of revenue.

Now, another battlefront looms ahead. This time it takes the form of a threat of federal domination. Just before Congress adjourned, H.R. 11798 was introduced. It is a complex piece of legislation involving state taxation of interstate commerce through state income and sales taxes.

The part that should worry farmers is the proposal in the bill setting up a "model sales tax law" to be used by the states. Under such a law, farmers would be issued a "registration number" which would permit the purchase of only "feeds, seeds, and fertilizers" without sales tax. This means that in Michigan, farm machinery, equipment and other production supplies would become taxable. Clarence Lock, Michigan Commissioner of Revenue, estimates that Michigan farmers would be saddled with \$12 million more in sales taxes!

The bill would permit a state legislature, if it saw fit, to permit other exemptions, but only through a complicated refund system. In this case, a farmer would have to submit a refund claim, with adequate proof, and then wait for approval of the claim and also the refund.

Governor Romney is also most concerned over the broad implications of H.R. 11798. On December 2, he called a meeting of ten individuals representing the various segments of the Michigan economy. The meeting was held in the Governor's Detroit offices. Farm Bureau's Legislative Counsel, Bob Smith, represented agriculture. Governor Romney asked for the opinions of those present, as he is taking the matter up with the Governors of other states.

the Governors of other states. The real overriding threat of H.R. 11798 is the eventual loss of state taxing rights.



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FARM BU

4000 N. Grand River Ave. Lansing, Michigan



MSU FARMER'S WEEK SCHEDULE

A head-on look at what successful farming is going to be like in 1980 faces visitors to the 51st Farmers' Week program at Michigan State University, Jan. 31-Feb. 4, 1966.

The five-day program is packed with facts gathered by MSU agricultural scientists, leading farmers and agribusinessmen of Michigan who have spent two years projecting farming and business trends in the 15 years ahead.

"Rural Michigan, Now and in 1980" is the theme. Here's a thumb-nail sketch of the daily program:

Monday — Is traditionally Dairy Day. Dairy breed association meetings and luncheons with a dairy banquet for all visitors in the evening. "Dairy Research in Action" program will be held daily during the week at the MSU dairy farm with researchers and extension staff explaining results and trends.

The Michigan "Dairyman of the Year" award will be announced Monday evening, January 31, at the All-Breeds dairy banquet. Of much interest to dairymen, the award was presented in 1963 to Elton Smith, president of the Michigan Farm Bureau.

Tuesday — Morning and afternoon sessions by all major departments including: "Staying in Business and Making Money," and "The Farm Labor Problem," agricultural engineering; "Corn is King for a Day" agricultural engineering; "Prosper with Livestock," animal husbandry; "Sugar Beet Day," crops and soils.

Many livestock breed associations, Christmas tree growers, and land use and zoning.

the Michigan Association of Rural Recreation Enterprises will hold annual meetings.

Wednesday — the schedule includes: "Price Determination and Bargaining and Farm Organizations," agricultural economics and sociology; "What's New in Farm Engineering," agricultural economics; "Big, Successful Livestock Operations," a report by three large operators from other states, animal husbandry; "Top Yields with Cash Crops," crops and soils; "Dairy Farm Labor," dairy; "Beekeeping," entomology; "Wildlife," fisheries and wildlife; "Maple Products Production," forestry; "Vegetable and Bedding Plant Clinic," department of horticulture.

Thursday — The final big day of the event will have these programs: "Economics in Action," and "Making Your Farm Business Competitive," agricultural economics; "Handling Livestock Wastes," agricultural engineering; "Livestock Marketing," animal husbandry; "Potatoes, General Crops and Weed Control," crops and soils; "Facts in Dairy Feeding," dairy; "Turkey Operations," poultry department.

Friday — Spotlighted on the last day will be conclusion of the flower show, the annual meeting of the American Dairy Association of Michigan, a program for rabbit breeders and a session on rural land use and zoning.

LEGISLATIVE SEMINARS

The 1966 Michigan Farm Bureau Legislative Seminars will be held at the Lansing YWCA, a half-block south of the capitol in Lansing. The seminars will bring together state and national affairs committees and other county leaders to meet with members of the Legislature and to attend sessions of the House and Senate.

The first seminar will be February 8 for the Southwest Region, including the counties of Eaton, Hillsdale, Ingham, Jackson, Lenawee, Livingston, Monroe, Washtenaw and Wayne.

February 9 — Thumb Region for Genesee, Huron, Lapeer, Macomb, Oakland, Sanilac, Tuscola and St. Clair.

February 10 — Southwest Region for Berrien, Branch, Calhoun, Cass, Kalamazoo, St. Joseph and Van Buren.

March 1 — West Region for Allegan, Barry, Ionia, Kent, Montcalm, Muskegon and Ottawa.

March 2 — Saginaw Valley — Arenac, Bay, Clinton, Gladwin, Gratiot, Midland, Saginaw and Shiawassee.

March 8 — Northeast — Alcona, Alpena, Cheboygan, Emmet, Iosco, Montmorency, Ogemaw, Presque Isle and Otsego; Northwest — Antrim, Benzie, Charlevoix, Kalkaska, Manistee, Missaukee, Northwest and Wexford; Upper Peninsula — Baraga, Chippewa, Delta, Houghton, Iron, Mackinac-Luce, Marquette-Alger and Menominee.

March 10 — West Central — Clare, Isabella, Mason, Mecosta, Newaygo, Oceana and Osceola.

BLUE CROSS-SHIELD PLANS SPECIAL COVERAGE Medicare Benefits Still Six Months Away

If you are 65 or older, your hospital and doctor services will not be covered by Medicare until July 1, 1966. Be sure to keep yourself and your dependents protected against the cost of unexpected illness or accident by continuing your Blue Cross and Blue Shield Farm Bureau Group enrollment.

If you have read over the Medicare benefits, you've probably noticed that there are hospital and doctor services which are not covered. There are also co-payment and deductible features in Medicare which you will have to pay "out-of-pocket."

Blue Cross and Blue Shield are now planning "special" coverages which will be available to Farm Bureau members. These "special" coverages will be offered at the lowest possible cost and will help pay for the "out-ofpocket" expenses required under Medicare.

In addition, these special coverages will extend Medicare benefits to at least the high level of the Blue Cross and Blue Shield coverages now available to those enrolled in the Farm Bureau group. However, the high-level "special" coverages will probably be available only in groups.

The combination of Medicare and Blue Cross-Blue Shield "special" coverages should result in Farm Bureau members having the finest health care protection at the lowest cost.

In the meantime, here's what you should do:

1. Be sure to keep your Blue Cross and Blue Shield Farm Bureau Group coverage. You'll need this valuable protection between now and July and you'll want to make certain any dependents under 65 continue to have fullgroup coverage after Medicare goes into effect.

2. Be sure you have the complete Medicare coverage. Almost anyone 65 or over and receiving Social Security is automatically covered for the hospital insurance portion of Medicare but you must sign up for the voluntary medical insurance portion (doctor benefits). Make sure you sign and return your application for voluntary medical insurance immediately. The deadline is March 31, 1966.

3. Even if you're not now receiving Social Security benefits, you're probably still eligible for Medicare if you're 65 or older. Check with your local Social Security office.

4. Watch for the offering of "special" Blue Cross and Blue Shield coverages for Farm Bureau members next spring. Your County Secretary will have full details.

Note: To maintain your Blue Cross-Blue Shield group eligibility, your Farm Bureau membership must be paid by January 15.

TWO IMPORTANT MESSAGES FOR FARM BUREAU MEMBERS

1. Keep your Blue Cross and Blue Shield protection by renewing your Farm Bureau membership by the January 15 deadline.

Group protection with Blue Cross and Blue Shield is one of the values of Farm Bureau membership. You receive a higher level protection at lower rates than would be available to you on an individual basis.

But Blue Cross and Blue Shield cannot continue your group protection into 1966 unless you renew your Farm Bureau membership. So, act today.

Meanwhile, if you have never been covered by Social Security, you should register with the nearest Social Security District office to qualify for Hospital Insurance benefits under Medicare.

But remember, Medicare won't cover everything. Blue Cross and Blue Shield will offer special coverage to fill the gaps.

Blue Cross and Blue Shield are now developing programs to supplement Medicare—and your Farm Bureau will keep you advised on these new programs.

By all means, keep in touch with your County Secretary for up-to-date information about Medicare and Blue Cross and Blue Shield.

2. Even if you are 65 and eligible for Medicare, keep your Blue Cross and Blue Shield protection. We can't urge you too strongly to hold onto your present Blue Cross and Blue Shield coverage, because Medicare does not go into effect until next July.

MICHIGAN

BLUE CROSS AND BLUE SHIELD GO WITH FARM BUREAU MEMBERSHIP. CAN YOU AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT THEM?

BLUE SHIELD



FARM BUREAU LADIES IN CHICAGO - attending the American Farm Bureau annual meeting included: (from right, front row) Miss Jean Sparks, Mrs. James Sparks, Agnes Gregarek (secretary of the National Association of Extension Home Econ-omists and Home Economist in Cass, Berrien and Van Buren counties), Mrs. Buel Boyd, Mrs. Arthur Koch, Charlotte Conklin, Audrey Quisenberry, Bertha Parsons, Florence Carpenter and Joan Green. Back row, from left: Lida Dunning and Celestine Healey.

Women Adopt '66 Work Program

"On This We Build for '66" was the theme of the American to Farm Bureau Women from Plu-Farm Bureau Women's annual conference held on December 13 in Chicago. Mrs. William Wilkie, Arkansas, vice chairman of the Women's Committee, was chairman of this panel discussion, and was assisted by other members of the national committee.

Mrs. Leslie Lamb, New York, emphasized the importance of building for good government; Mrs. Chester Smith, Oklahoma, discussed public information; Mrs. Victor Haflich, Kansas talked on the subject of education, and Mrs. Van Ness Wallentine, Utah, encouraged Farm Bureau Women to share their values of freedom in an international relations program.

'Each of us has the responsibility to open the door of opportunity that is right in front of us," was the advice given by Mrs. Haven Smith, AFBF Women's Committee chairman, in her annual address. She listed these "Measures of Progress" for all women in Farm Bureau:

(1) Am I working at the local level, in my community, right where I am? (2) Do I really un-

Michigan Week in 1966 is

destined to involve all eight mil-

lion citizens of the state, reports,

Mrs. Clare Carpenter, vice-chair-

derstand the basic issue that faces my country today - Was Thomas Jefferson's philosophy right, that government that governs least governs best? or is government action the best solution to human problems?

(3) Do I do hard, solid thinking of my own, or am I ready to blindly swallow glib assertions? (4) Do I make a real effort to develop understanding and a closer working relationship with my urban friends?

(5) Do I consistently take an active part in my government, through the political party of my own choice? (6) Do I make a real effort to strengthen my Church and the spiritual life of my community?

Mrs. Smith repeated a warning

Mrs. James Quinn of Rogers

City, president of the Michigan

State Federation of Women's

tarch 2,000 years ago: "The real destroyer of the liberties of people is he who spreads among them bounties, donations and benefits."

At the business meeting, the women delegates from the state Farm Bureaus of the nation adopted a program of work for 1966 which emphasizes the importance of involving all Farm Bureau members in their activities.

They urged a strong county program, studying and discussing issues of concern to farm families, and developing and training leaders. They re-emphasized the importance of good government and listed such activities as understanding and taking part in the political party of their choice.

Farm Bureau Women will work at getting better understanding by its members as well as nonfarm people on matters of real interest to them through projects of mutual concern with other organizations, promoting tours of state Legislatures and Congress, tours of farms, and seeing that their story is effectively told.

They also encourage their members to participate in the church of their choice, in school activities, become informed on international man of the Michigan Farm Bureau Chubs, will lead the program and policies and work with international groups, as well as working tor for the Detroit Edison Com- on such projects as safety and health.

Christmas Brightened for "Forgotten" Ones

Christmastime is family time - a time of giving, a time of closeness and love. Christmastime is a gaily-decorated tree, the smell of cookies baking in the oven, the aura of excitement that prevails throughout the household, the air of expectancy, created by some mysterious spirit, that spreads like a contagious disease infecting children and grown-ups alike.

There are some, however, who though they experience the same they await, never know the joy of that expectation fulfilled. These are the "forgotten ones." They live in nursing homes, hospitals and institutions, forgotten and neglected by their families, their friends too busy with joyous family gatherings to spare a thought, a gesture of compassion.

There will be a Christmas dinner, of course, and music, and decorations, and the cheery greetings from nurses and attendants who do their best to make this just a little different from the others.

But there is something especially tragic about a Christmas without at least one brightlycolored package to open. It matters little what the package contains. It's the joy of receiving, the excitement of opening it, the fun of proudly showing it to the others, that really counts. It means "someone cares."

Throughout the state on Christmas Day, many "forgotten ones" were remembered. They were remembered by the generous, compassionate, giving women of the County Farm Bureaus who gave of themselves, their time, their material blessings. They cared about the "forgotten ones" and

because they did, Christmas took expectancy, never realize for what on an added meaning for both the givers and the receivers.

In Chippewa County, the Farm Bureau Women contributed gifts to the Long-Term Medicare Unit of Mackinac Straits Memorial Hospital.

The Tuscola Women gave their support to the county school for retarded children.

In Lapeer County, Farm Bureau Women presented gifts of candy to patients of the Suncrest Home.

The Retarded Children's Association was the recipient of gifts from the Saginaw County Farm Bureau Women.

The Jackson Women presented gifts to the Ganton Nursing Home and the Florence Crittenden Home.

These are just a few examples of the generosity of Farm Bureau Women's Committees throughout the state as they shared their holiday blessing with those less fortunate than themselves.

And if the stars atop their brightly-colored trees took on an added glow, if the carols sounded more beautiful, and "Merry Christmas" greetings rang with more sincerity - it's because the true spirit of the Blessed Holiday rested within their giving hearts.



WIVES OF MFB BOARD MEMBERS - gather around the table following the Michigan Breakfast in Chicago at the American Farm Bureau annual meeting. From the left, they are: Mrs. Ward Hodge, Mrs. Eugene Roberts, Mrs. Harvey Levenberger, Mrs. Wilbur Smith, Mrs. Elton Smith, Mrs. Kenneth Bull, Mrs. Dean Pridgeon, Mrs. Walter Frahm and Mrs. Francis Finch.



Women.

Inspired to know their state better, to take greater pride in its accomplishments and to work together in organized action for the progress of the state, these Michigan people will highlight programs and projects during Michigan Week, May 15-21, 1966.

Mrs. Carpenter, along with representatives of 30 key women's organizations, pledged to become Minutemen at a working meeting, tion," a "County Citation," and November 18, at the Rackham a "Governor's Citation." Memorial Building in Detroit.

"Take a minute to talk up Michigan" is the commitment of these Michigan Minutemen - when they meet people from outside traveling in other parts of the Michigan Week.

Paul Penfield, advertising direcpany, is general chairman for Michigan Week activities.

country or the world.

A newly-developed honor program recognizes those who do outstanding work as salesmen for Michigan. Three types of cita-tions will be awarded to individuals for distinguished performance and achievement in selling Michigan and its advantages. They are: an "Association Cita-

The 1965 awards will be presented early in 1966, and from these winners will be selected the 100 individuals to receive the Governor's Citation, to be the state, either here or while awarded for the first time during

The delegates nominated to the American Farm Bureau board of directors, representatives to serve on the national women's committee. Mrs. Chester Smith, Oklahoma, was their selection to serve another two-year term, and Mrs. J. S. Van Wert of Iowa was nominated to represent the Midwest Region.

Michigan Farm Bureau Women who served as delegates to this year's annual meeting were: Mrs. Wm. Scramlin, Holly, state chairman; Mrs. Clare Carpenter, Cass City, vice-chairman; Mrs. Cleve Lockhart, Pickford; Mrs. Francis Campau, Ada, and Mrs. B. H. Baker, Merrill.

VISITING AT THE CONVENTION - were these Michigan ladies. They are (front row, left to right): JoAnne Erickson, Mrs. Lloyd Hill, Janet Hill, Mrs. Margaret Muir, Mrs. Elmer Miller, Mrs. Wayne Erickson and Mrs. A. Lutz. In the back row, from the left, are: Kay Siegrist, Mrs. Robert Kartes, Mrs. Robert Comstock, Mrs. Francis Campau and Mrs. Hugh White.



Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Miller, Jr. of Eaton county are sold on the value of Farm Bureau. Enthusiastic about the complete policy resolutions contained in this issue of the FARM NEWS, Ed is certain that every farmer can easily find "at least a dozen issues of personal importance," and well-worth the price of membership.

Ed says, "Study the resolutions, learn what is behind each farm issue. Be prepared to help Farm Bureau move ahead in your community and county when the call goes out. Best of all, show and explain Farm Bureau resolutions to new-member prospects. Show them how the organization works for them. Give them a chance to join a real actionorganization."

YOUR PERSONAL COPY OF THE RESOLUTIONS!



1966 STATE POLICY RESOLUTIONS COMPLETE TEXT IN THIS ISSUE

This page and the seven which follow are part of a special center section to the FARM NEWS - containing a word-for-word account of the 1966 Michigan Farm Bureau policy resolutions, plus Michigan recommendations to the American Farm Bureau Federation.

As your record of where Farm Bureau stands on more than 100 vital issues, this issue of the FARM NEWS is an excellent guide for reference during the current second session of the 73rd Michigan Legislature.

You may wish to keep the issue intact for yearlong handy reference, or pull out this center section for greater convenience. Another idea: why not use this copy to review Farm Bureau programs with prospective members?

FOREWORD

<text><text><text><text><text> IN ACTION!

IN ACTION! Agriculture in Michigan is a dynamic force for good in the economy of our State, second only to the auto indus-try. It is a changing agriculture, always looking for new methods to produce an ever-abundant food supply. Assembled in this, the 46th Annual Meeting of the Michigan Farm Bureau, it is fitting that we, as delegates, take stock of current conditions and problems and give concern to the future of our industry and to the preserva-tion of the American Way of Life. We should continue to advocate such programs and adopt such policies as will contribute to the prosperity of agriculture and of farm families. Some must be new roads we travel—programs and policies we have never before considered.

considered.

considered. A changing agriculture needs a changing Farm Bureau organization to help mold its future. Let us find the needs of this new-day agriculture. Let us inventory and evalu-ate these needs. And let us take the action necessary to meet the needs of 1966—yes, 1970, and prepare for 1980 and beyond! Let us do this on a foundation of wisdom —a study of the present, in the light of the past, pro-iected into the future.

There is great Power in the light of the past, pro-jected into the future. There is great Power in the People when we work together toward a common goal. Our policies must be clearly stated so as to point the direction for our Farm Bureau. But they should not be so restrictive in wording that we cannot reach our objectives.

Let us have a flexible organization—one that is able to meet changing needs. Let's loosen what's too tight—and tighten what's too loose! Let us proceed, then, in consideration of these resolu-tions, with a prayer on our lips to our Almighty God that He give us the wisdom to do that which is right and just, not only for ourselves, as individuals and members of the Michigan Farm Bureau, but also for all peoples of this State and Nation. By Gerald Waldeck, Chairman

By Gerald Waldeck, Chairman 1965 Resolutions Committee



IN A BACK-STAGE SESSION - Resolutions Committee Chairman Gerald Waldeck (standing) explains a new interpretation of an issue which voting delegates have asked the committee to study further and to clarify. Sitting nearby is Legislative Counsel Dan Reed. The 18-member committee (see list of names of those who served on page 14) met in many impromptu sessions throughout the annual meet-ing. The resolutions which follow on these pages are the result of many hours of county and state committee work.

PART I-POLICIES ON STATE AFFAIRS APPRECIATION Major Farm Bureau policies enacted into law this year

include

- 1. Unified statewide meat inspection and slaughters Unified statewide meat inspection and house licensing Unified statewide dairy inspection Marketing program enabling legislation Bean Commission Egg law amendments Potato Act amendments Swine import requirements
- 3.
- 5.
- 6

Egg law amendments
 Potato Act amendments
 Potato Act amendments
 Swine import requirements
 Improvements in laws covering regulations and sale of liming materials, commercial feeds, fertilizers and seeds
 Interstate insect pest compact
 Water well drillers filing and licensing
 We commend the Governor and the Legislature for cooperating and making effective these and other programs, which we have been seeking and which are important to agriculture and to our economy.
 MORTIONMENT OF LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS The Michigan Supreme Court is to be congratulated on its recent decision requiring the Apportionment Commission to review our State's legislative districting.
 We are indebted to the Michigan citizens who carried this case to the court for review.
 The present plan was developed without regard to the requirements of our Constitution, which provides that districts shall be compact, contiguous and as nearly square as possible and shall follow city, township and county boundaries. Its gerrymandering resulted in districts of all shapes and sizes, including one which is more than 200 miles long and less than six miles wide in three different places. Counties with small populations are split into two or three sections and joined to different districts.
 While the Michigan Court decision does not undo the action of the U. S. Supreme Court in requiring districting by population, it does give an opportunity for reason to prevail in the creation of a plan that recognizes boundaries.

We urge that the Apportionment Commission take immediate action.

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KEEP LOCAL GOVERNMENT LOCAL We reaffirm our belief in the fundamental principles of democracy. We believe our system of local government should be strengthened and improved, and that partici-pation by the citizens in local government is essential to maintain sound government. Therefore, we urge every citizen to take an active part in the operation of his local government government.

TAX REFORM We commend those leaders of both political parties who made a sincere effort to develop a bipartisan tax reform program in 1965, and thus carry out the commit-ments of both party platforms.

Individuals and organization leaders testifying at pub-lic hearings held throughout the state gave strong support to the need for tax reform.

Farm Bureau resolutions have been concerned with tax reform in Michigan since 1958. At that time the Conlin Tax Study called attention to Michigan's inequitable tax

Tax Study called attention to Michigan's inequitable tax structure. In 1962 Farm Bureau initiated a study on the effect of the tax structure on farmers. The study revealed that, at that time, property was paying 47% of all state and local taxes, and from 1950 to 1961 real estate taxes had risen from 4.9% of farmers' income to 12.4%. In 1963 U.S.D.A. reported that taxes on farm real estate had risen another 7.3% in the previous year. Also, a 13-state study revealed that Michigán had the greatest percent of property tax increase in the ten-year period of 1951-1961.

1951-1961.

1951-1961. Now, in 1965, a new study made by Kansas State Uni-versity shows that since 1950 Michigan farm property taxes per acre have risen far more rapidly than in other midwestern states. The raise in Michigan is 242% com-pared to Illinois with 113%, Wisconsin 75%, Iowa 84% and a U. S. average of 107%.

A 1965 study by the Michigan Citizens Research Coun-cil reveals that urban families with annual incomes of \$4500 to \$18,000 pay from a high of 4.1% to a low of 2.9% of their incomes on real estate taxes. Compare this to the average of 13.6% of farmer income required to pay farm real estate taxes. When taxes on farm personal property are added, the property tax burden becomes an average 15% of income! In addition, farm families pay all other taxes, including many business taxes such as the Business Activities Tax. Acti

MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU POLICY IS BASED ON RESOLUTIONS -

- Discussed in 1,373 Community Farm Bureaus
- Drafted by 71 County Farm Bureau Resolutions Committees
- Approved by members in 71 County Farm Bureau annual meetings
- Digested by 18-member State Resolutions Committee, composed of one member from each of the eleven districts, plus three representatives of the Farm Bureau Women, one from the Michigan Farm Bureau Young People and three members at large
- Determined at State Annual Convention by voting delegates from County Farm Bureaus one delegate for each one hundred members Members of the Public Affairs Division of the Michigan Farm Bureau spend much time at the State Capitol where they attend all sessions of the Legislature. They work with the legislators, public officials, and other groups in behalf of the Farm Bureau's legislative program.

charters in much the same manner provided for cities. The legislature must implement this provided for chest. The legislature must implement this provision through enabling legislation. The Constitution also grants charter counties power to levy other than property taxes. However, legislation proposed thus far allows for in-

creasing the present property tax limitation by five to ten mills to finance charter counties. We recommend "home rule counties" be

- Restricted to the property tax limitations provided in the Constitution. —Permitted to levy non-property taxes, including in-

SUPPORT OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES The level of crime in this country has reached an alarming height. It is obvious that there is a lack of respect for law and law enforcement agencies by many

segments of our society. It is disturbing, that in many instances police are hin-dered from doing a proper job. Courts have made it nearly impossible to apprehend, bring to trial and obtain convictions in many types of crimes. At the same time, many civilian review boards have been created which tend to bring pressure upon law enforcement agencies on

behalf of special groups. We urge that all citizens support law enforcement agencies, particularly at the local level.

We call attention to the fact that no end is in sight for the continued rise in real and personal property taxation unless the Michigan tax structure is modernized. Twen-tieth century programs can no longer be financed with 19th century concepts of taxation. A century or more ago, property was a good measure of wealth and the ability to

pay, but this is no longer true. While some important progress has been made toward tax reform, meaningful reform must result in a balanced

tax structure. We, therefore, support the following major objectives of true tax reform to ensure greater equity of taxation to individuals and business:

- -Repeal of the business activities tax and the intangibles tax.
- -Repeal or substantial reduction of the personal property tax.
- —Significant tax relief on real property.
 —New sources of revenue for local units of government. We believe this should include the use of the income tax by the county rather than cities. -Cities should not be allowed to pre-empt the use of
- the income tax.
- Improved assessment and equalization procedures.
 Permit assessment and taxation of new property for school purposes the first year it is built.

EIGHT

January 1, 1966

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

FARM TAX RELIEF Tax Relief Asked...

- Continued improvement of State School Aid formulas to assure greater equalization.
 A Statewide broad-based tax on net income, with definite provisions to lower taxes on property. It should not be necessary to exceed the constitutional property tax limitation.
 Prohibit local income taxation on non-residents.
 Assessment of agricultural land as farm land as long as it is so used instead of on its possible potential value.
- value.

value. The fact that Michigan's deficit has been eliminated and a healthy balance is on hand is no excuse to delay the balancing of Michigan's tax structure. While no citizen cares to pay more taxes, we believe every citizen expects to support his schools and other local and State govern-ment services through a fair and equitable tax structure. **PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX RELIEF** Probably no single tax is more regressive than the per-sonal property tax. It is, in reality, a tax on initiative and the creation of jobs. It is often unfairly applied and can-not be justified in terms of benefits received or taxpaying ability.

ability.

ability. Farmers are especially vulnerable, as unusually large investments for machinery, livestock and feeds are re-quired to provide a livelihood for the farm family. There is little equity in taxing a \$6,000 automobile less than \$20 while a \$6,000 tractor or combine is liable to an average tax of nearly \$100. Many farm machines are used only a few days a year.

The present \$1,000 exemption on farm personal prop-erty is totally unrealistic. It was established more than 30 erty is totally unrealistic. It was established more than 30 years ago. Since then farm personal property investments have increased ten times or more. Other exemptions, such as household goods, mechanic's tools and home businesses, have been increased periodically until, in most cases, they represent total exemption. In addition, industry has been granted a total exemption on tools, dies, jigs, etc. We recommend total repeal or substantial reduction of the present highly regressive taxes on farm personal property. Such a step toward equity will encourage the growth of a basic industry—agriculture. **TAXATION OF FOREST RESERVES** It is interesting to note that about half of Michigan's privately-owned commercial forest lands are controlled by citizens owning small parcels, averaging about 60 acres in size.

Citizens owning small parcets, averaging about of actes in size. The larger privately-owned commercial forest reserves are mostly in the Upper Peninsula. Since 1925, owners, at their option, have been per-mitted, for tax purposes, to list these lands under the Commercial Forest Reserve (Pearson) Act. Certain qual-ifications must be met, including the requirement that such land be open to public use (hunting, fishing, etc.). Less than one-half million acres of these forests are registered under the Act.

registered under the Act. Progress on this problem has been made in other States. Minnesota's Tree Growth Tax Law, passed several years ago, seems to be meeting the test. Wisconsin has recently changed its Forest Crop Law and fully recognizes the "multiple-use" values of forest properties. The 1965 Legislature has made good progress on this

The 1965 Legislature has the problem. We will continue to support legislation to achieve equitable taxation of these properties. We believe the State must recognize the "multiple-use" values, especially recreation, and at the same time eliminate the uncertainty of local government revenues in lieu of taxes. **PUBLICLY-OWNED FORESTS**

PUBLICLY-OWNED FORESTS Public agencies own more than one-third of the forest land in the northern two-thirds of the State. We commend the Legislature's action in increasing the State reimbursement in lieu of taxes (swamp tax) to counties north of Town Line 16 from 15¢ per acre to 20¢ per acre. This is a step toward equity and shows legisla-tive recognition of the ever-increasing use of these forest areas for recreation and other purposes and the resulting burdens it may place on the county. Any additional reim-bursement in lieu of taxes to local governments should be commensurate with taxes paid by commercial forests, with county government sharing in the revenue. National forests include over 2½ million acres of Michi-

with county government sharing in the revenue. National forests include over 2½ million acres of Michi-gan forest and, like the State system, show every mark of excellence. However, there is an alarming inconsistency with federal policy on reimbursement to the local com-munity. For instance, a comparison of private, state and federal payments to local governments is revealing. Pri-vate forest lands pay taxes of about 30¢ per acre; the state swamp tax is now 20¢ (increased in 1965 from 15¢) per acre; National Forests 8¢ per acre; National Wildlife Refuge 1½¢ per acre, and National Parks—nothing! It is fair to point out, however, that the government does make some contributions in kind.



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other home owners. TAXATION OF MIGRANT HOUSING

New laws and regulations requiring farmers to meet certain standards for migrant housing will require an increased investment for facilities used only for a short period of time.

The recommend that housing provided and used only for a subtract of time. We recommend that housing provided and used only for seasonal workers and meeting the licensing requirements of the Michigan Department of Health be exempt remember of the Michigan Department of Health be exempt remember of the Michigan Department of Health be exempted by the seasonal workers and meeting the licensing requirements of the Michigan Department of Health be exempted by the seasonal workers and meeting the licensing requirements of the Michigan Department of Health be exempted by the seasonal workers and plants currently include these plantings with real property. Present state assessment figures on the values of these plantings are unrealistically high considering the length of time required to grow them to the point of obtaining a salable crop, the risk of crop loss, the expenses of planting, pruning and spraying, the limited life of many trees and bushes and the high costs of harvesting due to recent increased labor costs. We strongly urge the State Tax Commission to make a thorough study of current practices in an attempt to obtain a more realistic assessment in relation to present conditions.

conditions. **TELEPHONES** Party line phones are often tied up by idle conversa-tion, placing an inconvenience on farmers wishing to place business calls. Some Telephone Companies now provide automatic cut-off on party lines. We urge those counties desiring this service to work with their local Telephone Company officials. **PRESERVATION OF TERRITORIAL SERVICE RIGHTS** Mural electric cooperatives have pioneered in making placity available in rural areas on an area coverage basis. We urge the enactment of legislation which will protect Michigan rural electric cooperatives against in-ver such systems provide adequate and dependable service. **EQUALIZATION OF**

Service. EQUALIZATION OF EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY Our Legislature and Covernor are to be congratulated on the adoption of a new State School Aid formula which reverses recent trends and brings the State's share of school costs near the 50% level. Such new approaches help provide children with more nearly equal educational opportunities regardless of their place of residence. In-creased aid also indirectly provides some relief to local taxpayers. The total problem of adequate and equitable financing of our schools is inextricably tied to the present tax structure and can only be solved by realistic tax reforms that shift much of the local school costs from the present until tax reform is accomplished, inequities will con-tinue to exist. Many have been created by rapid shifts in our population. Industries, with their broad tax potential, locate in or are annexed to cities. Employees take resi-dence in the rural suburbs and townships. The tax base in the areas receiving increased populations is inadequate to provide for schools with a mushrooming pupil load. Farms are taxed beyond their capacity to earn. The situation becomes progressively worse each year. We recommend that study be given to the possibility of developing a reasonable State Aid formula to assist school districts in meeting the costs of building needed facilities. We further recommend that the State's share of opera-tional costs continue to be at least 50%. Sufficient funds should be appropriated to pay in full all State Aid formulas.

EDUCATION

SCHOOL REORGANIZATION

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We urge Farm Bureau members to continue to take an active part in the closing phases of the reorganization program in order that the final decision will be in the

program in order that the final decision will be in the best interest of good education. We ask that a study be made of the feasibility of tax-ing industry on a statewide basis for school purposes, with proceeds to be divided to each district on a per capita basis. **OUR SCHOOL CURRICULUM** Curriculum planning in our public school system is undergoing intense study and rapid change. We recog-nize the importance of such study and change to keep pace with the development of new knowledge. More than 30 curriculum committees of citizens from every walk of life are working with the Department of Education. This indicates the concern of both educators and the public to fulfill the future demands for trained people in the com-

indicates the concern of both educators and the public to fulfill the future demands for trained people in the com-plex society in which we live. Much progress has been made during the last few years in adapting curriculum changes to fit present and future needs. We commend the hundreds of public-spirited citi-zens from agriculture, business, industry and labor who have been working on curriculum committees at the state and local level. We believe in the importance of such changes. At the

zens from agriculture, business, industry and labor who have been working on curriculum committees at the state and local level. We believe in the importance of such changes. At the same time, we must preserve the traditional values of the past that are important to the system that is our heritage. We urge that every citizen become better informed on curriculum needs and changes and work to the end that our young people will be stimulated to develop their potential to its fullest. We believe that schools should instill in the students at all grade levels the greatness of our country, its religious principles, its Constitution and its heritage. Community colleges make post-high school educational opportunities available to many young people otherwise unable to further their training. We believe that further development of such institutions should be encouraged, especially those offering training for technical and semi-professional occupations. It should be remembered, however, that property is the only source of local tax revenue for this purpose. If community colleges are to be expanded to their full po-tential, other sources of tax revenue for this purpose. If community colleges are to be served with vocational-technical education programs for both youth and adults. We urge that implementation of this program be de-veloped through the existing types of local educational units, including community colleges, intermediate school districts and high school districts. In areas where the need arises, two or more high school districts should be permitted to organize a cooperative program of vocational-technical education through con-tractual arrangements without further redistricting or the establishment of a superimposed district. We further urge that Farm Bureau members take an active part in the organization of local programs. Such training opportunities should help answer the dropout problem and provide training for job opportunities. Driver education is necessary in this day and age. With uershighways,

DRIVER EDUCATION Driver education is necessary in this day and age. With superhighways, high speed, heavy traffic and dependable cars, young motorists need all the training in driving skill and safety that can be made available. In Michigan, Driver Education has long been a part of the birth other investment.

All these lands yield multiple-use benefits to our peo-ple—incomparable summer and winter recreation areas, waterfowl refuges which protect birds for the Southern sportsman, a wealth of cool, clear water and a variety of forest products.

Surely the federal government has an equal responsibility to contribute to the support of local schools, roads or other community needs, especially since many of these lands are in depressed areas. We commend Governor Romney for his efforts in calling this to the attention of federal authorities.

We believe reimbursement to local communities must be on some equitable basis. Public ownership must recognize its responsibilities to the local community and to the people living therein. PERSONAL PROPERTY TAX

ON STARTED PULLETS The raising of started pullets has become a year-round enterprise and is no longer limited to a particular season of the year. The grower of the pullets holds title to them only during the growing period (16-20 weeks) after which they are plead in lowing flocks for 14 to 18 menths

time they are placed in laying flocks for 14 to 18 months. We urge that poultry to the age of six months be exempt from personal property tax. This is similar to the exemption of mules, horses and cattle not over a year old, and sheep and swine not over six months old.

the high school curriculum. Obtaining adequate finances and properly qualified instructors has been a source of

and property qualified instructors has been a source of frustration to many boards of education. The program is financed by a portion of each driver's license bought in the State. It was estimated that this system would raise enough revenue to return to each accredited school \$25 per student passing the course. This amount is not guaranteed and has fluctuated be-tween a low of \$13 and a high of \$24, due to the unstable number of drivers' licenses bought in any one year. Today it takes up to about \$40 per student to finance this program.

program. Driving today is a necessity. It is the role of the public school system to provide training needed for young peo-ple to make a living. An accredited school must have qualified instructors, while there is no such provision for private-owned driver training firms. We, therefore, make the following recommendations: 1. Procedures should be established to reimburse public schools for actual expenses involved in training, but not to exceed \$40 per student.

to exceed \$40 per student.

2. A laboratory fee of up to \$5 could be charged the student to help defray expenses. 3. Particular emphasis should be given to Driver Edu-cation in the public school system for children under 18 years of age.

HIGHWAYS - SAFETY - WELFARE

4. Standards should be set for time "behind the wheel" and such standards should be strictly observed. 5. Qualifications for Driver Education instructors should be upgraded.

be upgraded. 6. Private driver training firms should be licensed by the State and should meet minimum standards in terms of personnel, equipment and curriculum. **UPPER PENINSULA STATE FAIR** The State of Michigan has appropriated funds for the Upper Peninsula State Fair in the past. Many of the activities at this Fair center around 4-H activities. At the present time, need exists for additional 4-H exhibit facilities. facilities.

We recommend that funds be appropriated for these improved facilities at the Upper Peninsula State Fair. MACKINAC BRIDGE REFINANCING

MACKINAC BRIDGE REFINANCING All Michigan residents are proud of "Big Mac," which unites our two peninsulas. It is making a very important contribution to the economy of our State and to increas-ing our valuable tourist and resort industry. It is generally agreed that the present tolls are excessive and that ways must be found to make the services of the Bridge more available and at a decreased cost. Fortunately, Michigan's new Constitution recognized this problem. Section 14 of the Schedule reads as follows: "The Legislature by a vote of two-thirds of the mem-bers elected to and serving in each house may provide that the State may borrow money and may pledge its full faith and credit for refunding any bonds issued by the Mackinac Bridge Authority and at the time of refunding, the Mackinac Bridge Authority shall be abolished and the operation of the bridge shall be assumed by the State Highway Department. The Legislature may implement this section by law."

Highway Department. The Legislature may implement this section by law." We commend the House on its action to implement this section of the Constitution. We urge the Senate to take early action to complete the implementation in order to make the most effective use of "Big Mac."

HIGHWAYS

HIGHWAYS Michigan's excellent 1100-mile interstate highway sys-tem is nearing completion. Extensive use of federal funds (90% federal, 10% state), together with a bonding pro-gram, has made this possible. However, Michigan faces a serious problem of meeting the needs of the state trunkline, county road and municipal street systems. The most recent highway needs study, covering the 20-year period 1960-1980, predicts that present sources of revenue for overall needs will be short \$3 billion, which will require additional annual revenues of \$147 million.

million.

The report recommended various tax increases, includ-ing increasing the "non-user" share of costs from the present 13% to 30% (which, under the present tax struc-

present 13% to 30% (which, under the present tax struc-ture, would mean a return to property taxes for roads). County road commissions are responsible for 78% of all highways, roads and streets in Michigan. Nearly 40% of the county primary roads, 48% of the local roads, 60% of the local road bridges and 33% of the primary road bridges are considered inadequate. As a result of the rapid growth of the interstate sys-tem, counties have the additional costly job of fitting county roads into that system and to accommodate the increased traffic on our local roads caused by small in-dustry, sod farms, etc., which create added stress on such roads and structures. The most desirable recreation areas are, in most cases, accessible only by county and local roads. roads.

Therefore, we recommend: —Any needed increase in revenues be met through "user taxes" rather than return to the system of taxing

"user taxes" rather than return to the system of taxing property to build roads. —Any change in the distribution formula must not mean less money to county road systems. Increasing the weight tax is justifiable in view of the fact that, as a depression measure, it was lowered in 1934 from 55¢ per cwt. to the present 35¢ per cwt. Mich-igan's present weight tax is among the lowest in the Nation. Automobile owners are also fortunate that Mich-igan law removes motor vehicles from the personal prop-erty tax. Many other states tax autos as personal property in addition to weight taxes.

-Federal funds used for bridges and approaches for the secondary system should be available without local matching funds.

Consideration should be given to counties with large areas of public recreation lands as adequate roads can be

part of an effective safety program. **DEDICATION OF HIGHWAY FUNDS** We re-emphasize our well-established position that revwe re-emphasize our well-established position that rev-enues derived from the taxation of motor vehicles and motor fuels should be used exclusively for highway purposes. Michigan's new Constitution contains an anti-diversion provision. However, it does state that highway purposes shall be "as defined by law." The Legislature should not distort the intent of that provision by providing for the expenditure of highway

We recommend:

- That Farm Bureau members help halt this disastrous trend. Failure to check the trend must mean rising insurance rates, to say nothing of the endless deaths, njuries and suffering.
- That County Highway Departments remove all road obstructions and clearly mark all dangerous loca-tions and crossroads which have records of high accident occurrence. We ask that Yield Right of Way or Stop signs be placed at all crossroads known to be dangerous to be dangerous.
- That County Highway Departments mark all black-top roads with center lines at hills and curves as guides to motorists.
- guides to motorists. That brush be cleared from locations which block the driver's vision at intersections and that farmers refrain from planting tall crops in such a way as to obscure vision at such intersections. The posting of safe speed limits in all areas where known hazards exist, and the enforcement of such speed limits to the fullest extent possible. That Farm Bureau members support local law en-

That Farm Bureau members support local law en-forcement agencies in their attempt to reduce "hot-rodding" on rural roads.

rodding" on rural roads. With the problem becoming serious and close to home, our County Farm Bureaus may well find it worthwhile to establish a safety committee to study and take action on points of danger within the county. **HIGHWAYS SHOULD NOT BE HEADLANDS** The practice of many farmers who use highways as headlands cannot be condoned. We recommend that every County Road Commission take steps to prosecute violators. **DRIVER LICENSING REQUIREMENTS** The accident and violation record of the teen-age driver has been made by the Governor's Commission on Traffic Safety. We recognize that action must be taken to protect both the teen-age drivers themselves and to assure safer highways to the general public.

both the teen-age drivers themselves and to assure safer highways to the general public.
We are gratified that legislation was enacted placing teen-age drivers under the point system and requiring maintenance of violation records. These programs are the same as those faced by adult drivers.
We support the trying of teen-age violators in regular traffic courts rather than in juvenile courts to make this regulation effective.
We will support action that will:
1. Require that a course in corrective driving must be taken by any driver when nine or more points for violations are accumulated on his record within a two-year period.
2. Require the successful completion of a driver's training program as a prerequisite to obtaining a driver's license for the first time.
INTOXICATED DRIVERS

No operator of a motor vehicle makes our highways more hazardous than the person who drives under the influence of an intoxicant. Measures must be taken to increase the effectiveness of our laws in preventing this practice.

We request our State Legislature to enact a law whereby any motorist must sign an agreement, at the time of applying for his driver's license, consenting to the most effective medical test known to determine the degree of Applying tor his divers incluse, constanting to degree of his intoxication whenever there is reason to believe that he has partaken of iatoxicants. The exact test, to be given by a competent technician, should, if possible, be that which has been shown by medical science to be the most exact method found at the time of the test. **SLOW-MOVING-VEHICLE EMBLEMS** Slow-moving vehicles may create a safety hazard on streets and highways. Oftentimes an automobile driver does not realize the difference in speed of his vehicle and the slow-moving machine ahead of him. This error in judgment could be fatal. The National Safety Council has designed a slow-moving-vehicle emblem to aid in solving this problem. The emblem is triangular in shape, brightly colored and reflectorized. It is reasonable in cost and is easily trans-ferred to various machines. All drivers know that an octagonal sign means STOP. This is because the "Stop" sign has been standardized.

Likewise, as slow-moving-vehicle emblems are used, the motorist will be alerted to a potential safety hazard. We urge all farmers and other operators of slow-mov-ing-vehicles to purchase and use this standard emblem. **DRIVERS OF SELF-PROPELLED** FARM IMPLEMENTS With the increasing size of farms, it becomes processory

With the increasing size of farms, it becomes necessary to transport farm implements on the highway from farm-

with the increasing size of farms, it becomes necessary to transport farm implements on the highway from farm-yard to field. Usually, this is for a short distance, but at speeds slower than auto traffic. Safety experts point out that at times these implements are driven by persons under sixteen years of age. They point out that such persons are unlicensed drivers. Unlicensed persons should be permitted to operate such equipment on the highway under restricted permit, which could be issued by the Sheriff's Department. **RURAL DISASTER PREPAREDNESS** Emergencies on the farm are a part of our everyday existence, since farming is a hazardous occupation. On occasion, emergencies of major proportions, or near disas-ters, hit our farms and communities. We should avail ourselves of every aid to be prepared to meet such emergencies. Often the lives and health of our families depend on quick and proper action. We urge our people and our Community Farm Bureaus to avail themselves of the study programs developed at Michigan State University's Department of Rural De-fense. Our people will do well to become a part of com-munity movements for disaster preparedness. We recom-mend that all communities cooperate in this work with the programs of the Cooperative Extension Service, which is the immediate agency in the community to coordinate this program. the immediate agency in the community to coordinate this program.

JUVENILE VANDALISM

We are concerned about the extensive and malicious destruction of road signs, mail boxes and other property

destruction of road signs, mail boxes and other property by young people in many communities. Not only does it create an expense to property owners and the county, but it also reflects unfavorably on all of the young people of today. We urge parents to teach their children responsibility and the importance of avoiding the destruction of the property of others. We recommend stronger penalties on offenders and that parents be held responsible for the damages involved in such actions. **FIRE SAFETY** The thought of a farm fire stirs great concern and fear in every farmer. While outbreaks of fire cannot be com-pletely stopped, much an be done as to the frequency and severity of losses by fire. Proper action on the part of all farmers could result in smaller losses, which could be passed on as redued fire insurance premiums. We use all farm families to: 1. Instruct all members of the family on how to report a fire.

fire

Hold periodic fire drills at home. Inspect electrical wiring frequently and replace any 2 3.

defective materials.

defective materials. 4. Practice good fire safety in regard to flammable products, waste material and other products which might be a fire hazard. **WELFARE** Legislation was enacted by the Michigan Legislature in 1965 which consolidates welfare agencies under one administrative head in the county. This should eliminate duplication of efforts and could result in economy of operation. operation.

The support of clouds and could result in comments of a coperation. We support remedial and preventive programs that will keep persons gainfully employed and off welfare and assistance programs insofar as possible. We believe that this might be accomplished through self-help programs of adult education designed to instruct and train welfare recipients for gainful employment. We ask that the State legislation requiring all able-bodied welfare recipients to do a reasonable amount of work in order to qualify for assistance be fully imple-mented. An active job placement program should be related to the eligibility program. For this and other reasons we believe that names of welfare recipients should be available to government officials at all levels. Welfare should be considered as an emergency, or "last resort," program and should not be allowed to become a way of life.



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revenues for any purposes which are not directly related to the construction, maintenance, or financing of modern and adequate highway facilities.

UNIFORM TRAFFIC AND HIGHWAY LAWS

UNIFORM TRAFFIC AND HIGHWAY LAWS
It must be recognized that our population is on the move, traveling in several states in a single day's driving.
Differences in traffic laws and highway traffic devices (signs, markings, etc.) among the states add greatly to the problems of safe driving.
We recommend:
—A study of Michigan's vehicle code to determine any need for upgrading to meet provisions of the Uniform Vehicle Code.
—That we encourage adoption of provisions in the Manual on Uniform Traffic Controls and Devices for Streets and Highways.

- Streets and Highways. -That we encourage other State Farm Bureaus to
- work toward the adoption of the above code and manual in order to avoid confusion on the part of the traveling public. Such confusion results in need-less loss of life.

OUR RURAL TRAFFIC ACCIDENT PROBLEM Traffic accident records reveal that rural people have cause for serious concern about rising accidents on local county rural roads. Accidents on these roads and crossings have been rising faster than at any other point in our road system.

FARMER'S ONVEN

AGRICULTURAL LABOR-RESEARCH

MIGRANT HEALTH AND WELFARE We commend the Farm Labor Management Committee of the Michigan State Horticultural Society for its efforts in the field of farm owner-farm worker relations. We must realize that in the matters of health and fam-

We must realize that in the matters of health and fam-ily living of the migrant, many of these conditions are the effect of an environment over which we have no control. We wish to emphasize most strongly that we do not favor the continuation of any deplorable condition of mind or body. We will cooperate with other organizations for the improvement of migrant health where conditions warrant. At all times we will represent the interest of the grower and protect the agricultural industry from abusive and undeserved criticism.

and undeserved criticism. **STATE MINIMUM WAGE FOR PIECEWORK HARVEST LABOR** We believe that a piecework rate is more equitable than a minimum hourly wage rate in harvesting Michigan fruits and vegetables. We endorse the action of the 1965 Michigan Legislature ordering a study to establish accept-able piecework rates on the harvesting of fruits and vege-tables to take the place of the minimum hourly wage rate. Such rates should not be based on the productivity of the most inept worker, but should be set at a level that will allow the average worker to reasonably earn the minimum hourly wage.

Win and whe average worker to reasonably early the minimum hourly wage. We recommend that the Wage Deviation Board, to-gether with the Rural Manpower Center at M.S.U., be permitted sufficient time to gather adequate data on the problem.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION INSURANCE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION INSURANCE During the 16-month period between January 1, 1965 and May 1, 1966, five new laws covering the employment of farm workers in Michigan will have gone into effect. These laws—farm labor camp licensing, crew leader reg-ulation, regulation of the transportation of farm workers, State minimum wage and mandatory Workmen's Com-pensation insurance—will all contribute to a substantial increase in the cost of farm labor. Workmen's Compen-sation insurance will comprise the largest share of this additional economic burden on farmers. The proposed rate is \$8.35 per \$100 of payroll, with a \$234 minimum premium per employer.

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sation Act.

PIRATING OF FARM LABOR

PIRATING OF FARM LABOR We are concerned about the recent experience with the pirating of farm workers while on the job by out-of-state recruiters and we support reasonable approaches to mini-mize or eliminate this disrupting activity. FARM LABOR HOUSING AND RECEPTION CENTERS The migrant labor problem is a problem of the entire society, due to unskilled labor, uneducated health habits, and low employer earnings, and is not entirely the prob-lem of the employers. Many new laws, both State and Federal, have been passed and these laws are expensive to th employers.

Federal, have been passed and these laws are expensive to the employers. We urge Farm Bureau to make an immediate study of methods used in getting an adequate number of farm labor reception centers in Michigan. Other States have established these centers and are diverting labor to their fruit and vegetable farmers, thus putting Michigan farm-

ers at a disadvantage. Farm Bureau should take the initiative in this matter rather than have it done by those who may not have our interests at heart.

FARM BUREAU FARM LABOR SERVICE



AN UNUSUAL "OPEN SESSION" - of the Resolutions Committee was held early in the annual meeting to acquaint delegates and visitors with Farm Bureau policy proposals and to give members an opportunity to air opinions.

The resultant benefits have accrued to all of society. Farmers have benefited generally only as they are a part of the total society.

Famers continue to need this service. However, its continuation is even more important to the other 93% of our citizens, who must have an abundant supply of efficiently produced and marketed food if our high standard of living, the envy of the world, is to be continued. After a generation of great changes brought about by the agricultural revolution, it is necessary to review our program of agricultural services in the light of present needs. We cannot be slaves to the status quol Today's scientific agricultural Extension services will provide a means for making the results of laboratory and field research rapidly and effectively available to our farms. This, in turn, benefits non-farmers as well. We Cooperative Extension Service toward agriculture, agricultural marketing and natural resources, with greater

agricultural marketing and natural resources, with greater emphasis on Home and Family Living and 4-H Club work being directed to rural areas. We believe this to be a forward step and give our support to Extension in County, District and State programs, and urge the Legis-lature to appropriate adequate funds for this purpose. AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH Agricultural research is essential to maintain the effi-ciency of agricultural production. New problems continu-ously arise in the production and marketing of agricultural crops and in the field of farm management. Solution to these problems must be supplied through basic and applied research. This research can best be done by edu-cational institutions such as Michigan State University. Although basic research in the biological and economic sciences is important as it may lead to solutions of major problems that have been of long-standing concern to farmers, we believe that an increasing portion of the

farmers, we believe that an increasing portion of the research work at Michigan State University should be directed to applied research. Applied research provides the basic information on which the Extension Service bases its work with Michigan farmers to help make them competitive. Agricultural research and its application results in more efficient production and marketing of food products, thus benefiting our total society. We are in favor of adequate support for the Agricultural Stations of Michigan State University. **RESEARCH ON VEGETABLE CROPS** Michigan has one of the most diverse agricultural economies of any state. With its varied soils, lake-tempered climate and expanding markets, Michigan has the potential of becoming one of the leading vegetable producing states in the nation. Michigan already rates among the top five in the production of asparagus, pickling cucumbers, carrots, celery, cauliflower, onions, fresh tomatoes, and others. farmers, we believe that an increasing portion of the

and others.

We commend the Department of Horticulture at Mich-igan State University for developing one of the most active and progressive vegetable breeding sections of any university in the country. Considerable work needs to be university in the country. Considerable work needs to be done in improving varieties if the vegetable industry in the state is to expand and prosper. High-yielding varieties, resistant to serious diseases and of the quality demanded by the consumer, need to be developed. Special emphasis must be put on the development of varieties that can be harvested mechanically due to the increasing shortage of seasonal farm workers and the rapidly rising labor costs. We urge that the Michigan Legislature appropriate emficient funds for the construction of plant breeding sufficient funds for the construction of plant breeding greenhouses and for the operation of an expanded vege-table breeding program at Michigan State University. MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT breeding

4. Analysis of remedies.
5. Botulism testing.
6. Analysis of liquid and bulk fertilizers. We urge the Legislature to make adequate funds available for needed personnel, equipment and space at this Lebester. Laboratory.

PESTICIDE RESEARCH CENTER Research is urgently needed to solve the many un-answered questions regarding the whole area of pesticide use and its effects on our food supply, human and animal

use and its effects on our food supply, human and animal life, and on the control of pests. Several years ago, Michigan State University assumed a leadership role in research on pesticides. Many facts have been uncovered on this subject by M.S.U. scientists. We are proud of these scientists who have worked under adverse conditions. Presently, research is done in seven different quonset huts on the campus. To evpond this area a research center is needed. This

adverse conditions. Presently, research is done in seven different quonset huts on the campus. To expand this area, a research center is needed. This center should include greenhouses, equipment and facili-ties to coordinate efforts. Plans have been drawn for such a center, which would cost approximately two million dollars to build and equip. It is understood that one-half of this amount is presently available from various sources. The other half must be appropriated by the Michigan Legislature if the center is to be a reality. We ask the Michigan Legislature to appropriate the funds needed to build a Pesticide Research Center at Michigan State University. **CEREAL LEAF BEETLE** Cereal Leaf Beetle infestation poses a major threat to Michigan cereal grains. Forty-five counties in the Lower Peninsula of Michigan are now under State quarantine, requiring fumigation of hay, straw, equipment, etc., be-fore moving out of the area. Grain moving out of the quarantined area must be treated. Quarantine on a State basis precludes federal action. This insect is potentially the most destructive insect to have reached the North American Continent. If not brought under control, it threatens the total grain crop of the United States. Two states besides Michigan are presently infested. The present program is an effort to hold it in check

infested.

infested. The present program is an effort to hold it in check until research provides methods of eradicating it. The alternatives to complete eradication are so undesirable as to preclude any thoughts other than eradication. Research is the backbone of success in solving this problem. Unfortunately, effort in this area has not re-flected the critical emergency nature of the problem. This has not been due to lack of recognition of its significance by local, state and federal research personnel but resides primarily in appreciable delays in adequate federal fund allocations. Improvement in research funding is desper-ately needed. It is impossible at this time to determine the exact

It is impossible at this time to determine the exact financial needs for the coming year, but funds will be needed for suppressive spraying, fumigations, survey work, grain treatments, and enforcement. Therefore, we ask that adequate funds, both state and for a suppressive spraying the superscript methods.

The Michigan Farm Bureau should continue with the study of a Farm Bureau farm labor service, and if deter-mined feasible, proceed with the establishment of such a service in 1966.

service in 1966. **COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE** Great changes have come about in the efficiency of agricultural production in the last forty years. The Ameri-can housewife now purchases the highest quality food with the smallest portion of her disposable income (after taxes) in all history. Americans spend a smaller part of their incomes for food than any other people in the world, at this or any other time—less than 19%, and this in-cludes the many built-in maid services such as packaging, pre-cooling quick freezing and table preparation now pre-cooling, quick freezing and table preparation now taken for granted. The income not used for food provides the goods and services which give our nation the highest standard of living the world has ever known.

Early in this century, progressive farmers were looking for a way to obtain the latest information in agricultural research. As a result of this need, the Cooperative Agri-cultural Extension Service was formed in 1914. It provided for cooperation between the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the Land Grant Colleges and the people of the local counties. Farm people began to have the latest research findings at their fingertips. Progress in efficiency of production and marketing has been fantasically great.

OF AGRICULTURE LABORATORY The Michigan Department of Agriculture Laboratory is probably the most modern of its kind in the nation. Unfortunately, it is not staffed or equipped to meet the

while the building was designed to accommodate 102 scientists, only 72 are currently on the staff. New equip-ment is needed to perform tests that were not possible when the building was built in 1958. These tests are needed to protect consumers and farmers as new products are not possible to perform tests that were not possible when the building was built in 1958. come on the market. Equipment and personnel will be needed as testing is expanded in the areas of: 1. Economic poison analysis. 2. Pesticide residue.

Pesticide residue.
 Medicated feeds.

Insectore, we ask that adequate funds, both state and federal, be made available to research control methods and complete the eradication of this insect. INSECT TREATMENT NOTIFICATION Court rulings have held that the Michigan Department

of Agriculture must notify all property owners involved in the area in which an insect control program is to be carried out. This notice, in letter form, must offer the owner the privilege of conducting a satisfactory treatment program on his own under Department supervision. This method is very costly in terms of time and money.

Further, to date, not one owner has exercised this privilege.

We urge that legislation be enacted to delete this requirement, and provide that public notice in local news-papers serving the area be sufficient notification. BLACKBIRDS, STARLINGS AND OTHER DESTRUCTIVE BIRDS Blackbirds station

Blackbirds, starlings and other destructive birds are still on the increase and do considerable crop damage. There-fore, we urge the Michigan Legislature to appropriate the necessary funds for developing a coordinated plan of control through the Michigan Department of Agriculture with the U. S. Fish and Wild Life Service with funds already available from the federal government. Also, we encourage every producer having problems with black-birds, starlings and other destructive birds to build and operate an adequate number of traps to control the popu-lation of these destructive birds.

COMMODITIES-MARKET PROGRAMS

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING Agricultural marketing is of great concern to farmers. We recognize the need to improve our present marketing methods if we are to receive a better net income. We in Farm Bureau are proud of our efforts in the area of marketing. With the creation of the Michigan Agricul-tural Cooperative Marketing Association (MACMA), suc-cessful marketing programs have been established for several commodities. We recommend that similar market-ing programs be developed for other commoditie. Members are urged to become informed of the work being done by MACMA. We must recognize that the services of MACMA are available to any commodity group. Producers must express substantial interest and willingness to organize before a marketing program can be developed.

be developed.

MACMA programs are farmer-controlled. These must be based on sound economics, selling products at realistic prices to the best advantage of the producer. Marketing information and market expansion are also necessary parts

information and market expansion are also necessary parts of such a program. We ask that marketing be given top priority in the expanded program of the Michigan Farm Bureau. This increased emphasis on marketing should be directed to-wards the expansion of MACMA activities. **COMMODITY PROMOTION THROUGH STATE MARKETING PROGRAMS** Enabling legislation for State Marketing Programs was enacted into law by the 1965 Michigan Legislature. Funds to support statewide commodity industry promotional pro-grams can be collected from producers through marketing programs established by the vote of the producers. We believe that each commodity group should determine for itself whether an escape clause shall be included in the marketing program for that commodity. **FOREIGN MARKET EXPANSION** Expansion of foreign markets is vital to Michigan agri-

FOREIGN MARKET EXPANSION Expansion of foreign markets is vital to Michigan agri-culture. Michigan farmers now depend on foreign mar-kets for sale of nearly one half of our normal bean and wheat production. Also, large amounts of feed grains, livestock and poultry products and fruit and vegetable products are sold overseas. We in Michigan are most fortunate to be in a favorable position to expand foreign markets. This is due to the St. Lawrence Seaway, which permits ocean-going ships to come to our ports.

Lawrence Seaway, which permits ocean-going ships to come to our ports. We commend Govenror Romney, Rep. E. D. O'Brien, Chairman, and the Economic Development Committee of the Michigan House of Representatives, for their interest in expanding world markets. We are pleased that such outstanding leaders of our State recognize and emphasize the importance of foreign markets to strengthen agricul-ture, and thereby the entire Michigan economy. We pledge our continued cooperation with such leaders toward the development of programs to increase the ex-port volume of Michigan farm products. BEAN MARKET EXPANSION THROUGH LABELING Michigan produces almost all of the navy (pea) beans

Michigan produces almost all of the navy (pea) beans grown in this country. These beans are internationally known for high quality. Because of this quality and other characteristics, the majority of Michigan-produced beans

characteristics, the majority of Michigan-produced beans are canned. With the creation of a State Bean Commission and other efforts being made, the prestige of Michigan beans will increase. We believe that this prestige should be used to increase markets. We, therefore, urge all canners of beans produced in Michigan to proudly display on the label, "Grown in Michigan," or words to that effect. **LIVESTOCK MARKETING** Through the years, terminal market facilities have been important to livestock producers. Prices were quoted by news media based on information from these markets. These prices influenced the prices of livestock in all parts of the country.

of the country.

of the country. In recent years, the number of head of livestock being sold through terminal markets has been declining. Mucch livestock is sold through local auction markets and direct to packers. Yet it appears that terminal markets are still influencing the price even with smaller numbers. We urge that the Michigan Farm Bureau of Directors study livestock marketing and pricing methods, and ex-plore ways that the system can be improved. FARMER COOPERATIVES Agricultural cooperatives are a vital part of our private enterprise system. Basically, they supply an economic

need, by providing farmers with a means to compete effectively in the marketing of products, purchase of farm production supplies, and providing needed services. Farm cooperatives must be large enough to compete effectively with other enterprises. Cooperatives must have the full and loyal support of all members, and in turn cooperatives should handle all products and services avail-able to them through cooperative suppliers. Any lessening of use of cooperative channels dissipates mutual strength. We urge directors and members of cooperatives to make certain that their associations are soundly and adequately financed, well managed, and forward-looking enough to meet the challenges of changing economic conditions.

conditions.

We urge that cooperative members exercise their re-sponsibility by attending membership meetings to keep informed of the business affairs of their association and, further, to select and elect competent and qualified board members.

VERTICAL INTEGRATION In the 1950's much was said and written about vertical integration. Much less has been said in recent years. Within the past year, attempts have been made in Michigan to establish vertically integrated operations in sev-

eral commodities. We urge that the Michigan Farm Bureau thoroughly explain factors involved in vertical integration in agri-culture. We urge that this be published in the Michigan Farm News and also as a discussion topic for community groups.

AMERICAN DAIRY ASSOCIATION

The acceptance and use of the program of the Ameri-can Dairy Association by the dairy industry in Michigan and throughout the Nation is a real example of what producers of farm commodities can and must do to pro-mote the use of their products and assure themselves of a future modert a future market.

a future market. We encourage all dairy farmers to support the adver-tising, research, public relations and merchandising pro-gram of the American Dairy Association on a year-round basis of 2¢ per one hundred pounds of milk or one-half cent per pound of butterfat as an essential part of their farm business expense

farm business expense. **POULTRY AND EGG NATIONAL BOARD** The acceptance and use of the program of the Poultry and Egg National Board in the Nation and in Michigan is an example of what can be done to promote poultry products, thereby assuring future markets. We use an event of the poultry products and all other

We urge all egg and poultry producers, and all other segments of the poultry industry, to financially support the public relations, educational, and promotional pro-grams of the PENB through its State organization, Michi-gan Allied Poultry Industries on a year-round basis. **DAIRYMAN'S CLASS I BASE**

DAIRYMAN'S CLASS I BASE Base excess plans were devised many years ago for the purpose of leveling the peaks and valleys of seasonal flush and drought production. In Southern Michigan this goal has been well accomplished with an average of 8% differ-ence between peak and low production times of the year. Because of the premium placed on milk produced dur-ing the base forming period, farmers are forced to com-pete against each other to maintain a high base and a resulting favorable percentage of Class I sales within the market. Even with Class I sales increasing within the Southern Michigan market, per cent of base milk used in Class I has dropped from 76% in 1961 to 66% in 1964. 1964

1964. The Food and Agricultural Act of 1965, recently signed into law, makes possible the establishment of Class I bases within Federal order markets. Such bases would allot a share of the Class I sales to each producer, thus permitting him to gear his production to his base and not continue the "base race" to assure himself a share of the "premium" priced sales. We will work with other organizations representing dairy farmers desiring to develop an acceptable plan (at lease two-thirds of the producers supplying an affected market must approve). Any plan should contain provisions for transferable bases within the order. DAIRY UNFAIR TRADE PRACTICES Michigan dairy farmers will be best served in the long

Michigan dairy farmers will be best served in the long run by a dairy industry that remains free from unnecessary governmental economic regulations. Dairy firms should continue to compete on the basis of quality, service and price. We would like to retain a business climate wherein the adoption of new pressions of proposition and distributhe adoption of new practices of processing and distribu-tion would be encouraged.



While we believe in competition, we are disturbed by While we believe in competition, we are disturbed by the fact that some dairy product distributors and retailers engage in practices that have the effect of destroying their competitors. Unfair trade practices are a matter of moral, ethical and economic judgments. Legislation now exists to control unfair practices in interstate commerce. Some cases are now being tried that may further clarify the situation and give direction for future actions. These may also serve as a guide for State regulations.

may also serve as a guide for State regulations. Indee may also serve as a guide for State regulations. In the interest of controlling unfair trade practice in interstate movement of dairy products, we urge the con-sideration of recommendations made by the Special Sub-committee of the Select Committee of Small Business of the United States House of Representatives. The recom-

mendations in summary are these: "1. Require publication of prices, discounts, rebates, allowances, commissions, loans, and gifts by all sellers;

- "2. Prohibit price discrimination which would have the effect of substantially lessening competition or
- Provide for process . . . for temporary injunctive relief pending issuance of final orders in litigated cases

cases." We would support legislation which would prohibit sales of dairy products at prices below cost and other types of unfair trade practices. Such legislation should provide for issuance of temporary restraining orders by the regulatory authority or temporary injunction by the courts pending the final disposition of litigated cases. Any new legislation should have the effect of preserv-ing competition to the greatest possible extent. We would oppose any legislation which would seek to fix prices, control production or restrict producers in their right to bargain.

bargain.

bargain. We are opposed to additional costs in government and furthermore we believe the entire dairy industry would be served best by placing the administration of any milk marketing law in the hands of the Michigan Department of Agriculture instead of in a Milk Marketing Commission. We are encouraged by the progress being made by Farm Bureau and other interests in the dairy industry toward solving the aforementioned problems. We endorse such activities and urge the continuation of them. **EMERGENCY DROUGHT RELIEF PROGRAM** Michigan farmers in portions of our state have suffered

Michigan farmers in portions of our state have suffered unusual hardships from the weather during 1965. The planting season was delayed by a late and wet spring; summer brought sever drought over much of the state lasting throughout the entire growing season; fall harvest time has seen nearly continuous rain

financially because of these conditions. While some have hay for livestock, grain will have to be purchased. In other cases both forage and grain harvest have been ruinously low.

ruinously low. In view of this situation, application was made to the Secretary of Agriculture to allow farmers in 31 counties to participate in the Emergency Feed Grain Program. This program would allow farmers in approved counties to purchase CCC-owned feed grain at less than support level. We are informed that the Secretary has refused to ment this refused to grant this relief.

We urge the Secretary of Agriculture to reconsider his decision, and encourage farmers who face a shortage of feed due to the disastrous drought to contact their ASC Office seeking the approval of the Emergency Feed Grain

Program. SOFT WHEAT GROWERS ORGANIZATION

Program.
 SOFT WHEAT GROWERS ORGANIZATION
 We continue to be concerned over the decreasing production of soft wheat. This trend could cost us cash export markets, as this type of wheat would not be available to buyers. It could also cost us domestic markets, as millers and users would step up research on methods of substituting other wheat for soft wheat. While Michigan farmers can produce other crops, the loss of this cash crop would have a detrimental effect on our farm income. We urge further exploration and intensified efforts to form a soft wheat growers organization. We believe this can be done through Farm Bureau.
 FEEDING OF GARBAGE TO SWINE
 Recently there have been several cases of avian tuber-culosis diagnosed in swine. We are concerned by the possible danger of this disease to humans as well as swine and other animals.
 Me method of transmitting this disease to swine is by feeding uncooked poultry offal.
 Another disease affecting swine (Salmonella) can be transmitted by feeding fish or fish parts. This disease has been proven to be dangerous to humans.
 These two products (poultry offal and fish) are not now included in the Michigan law entitled... "Feeding of Carbage to Swine."

Garbage to Swine." We urge that the Michigan law—"Feeding of Garbage to Swine"—be amended to include poultry offal and fish. BRUCELLOSIS ERADICATION PROGRAM

The progress being made in eradicating brucellosis in Michigan is gratifying. Cases discovered are now lower than they have been in years. Disease control officials, veterinarians, and livestock producers can be proud of

As disease reaches a low point, there is a tendency to relax effective diagnostic and preventive measures. We must not let this happen in our battle against brucellosis. To assure the continued progress of the program, we

recommend that:

- 1. Age requirement of official calfhood brucellosis vaccination be changed from four through eight months to 120 to 240 days.

to 120 to 240 days.
 The indemnification program be continued.
 The program of checking dairy herds with the "ring test" be continued.
 Beef cattle breeding herds should be tested annually. HOG CHOLERA ERADICATION
 It has been estimated that hog cholera costs American hog producers in excess of \$50 million each year. These costs result from loss of hogs by death, vaccination expenses, and loss of foreign markets.

penses, and loss of rolega by death, vaccharlon ex-penses, and loss of foreign markets. The entire hog industry has cooperated to develop a four-phase program to eradicate this disease. While this program has started to reduce the number of outbreaks of cholera, hog producers are "sitting on a powder keg" as long as any cholera exists in the nation. Therefore, it is necessary to get each state to eliminate this disease.

TWELVE

14

January 1, 1966

BEGIN END TATE ISSUES: NATIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Now is the time to move in Michigan to stamp out cholera. Cases of the disease are extremely low—three cases between November 1964 and November 1965. At this low point, the implementation of Phase 4, which in-cludes indemnification, would be very reasonable. We ask the Michigan Department of Agriculture to take the necessary action to put Michigan in Phase 4 of the National Program to Eradicate Hog Cholera. **SEEDLING STOCK FOR REFORESTING** An estimated two million acres of private land in Michigan will find its best use in forest growth. We believe the reforesting of land best adapted to that pur-pose is a public service tending to conserve our natural resources, prevent erosion, and maintain our water table. We urge the use of available soils and woodland site information to insure planting adaptable species on all sites.

Quality planting stock of proper varieties must be available at convenient locations, at reasonable prices, and at the time needed, in order to encourage landowners to plant. We encourage private enterprise to serve this need, especially to provide stock for landscaping and Christmas tree plantings. Plantings for timber, pulpwood, game habitat improve-ment, and erosion control are of great public benefit and we continue to support the few remaining Soil Conserva-tion District nurseries and Conservation Department nur-series as sources of supply for needed planting where the demand is not being met by private nurseries. WATER USE AND MANAGEMENT Water Resources and Water Rights An adequate supply of water of good and dependable quality is becoming increasingly important for municipal,

quality is becoming increasingly important for municipal, industrial and agricultural purposes. We are pleased that legislation was passed this year requiring well drillers to be licensed and to file logs of earth formations. We urge cooperation of all concerned so that needed information on underground water re-courses can be obtained. sources can be obtained.

sources can be obtained. There is not yet an overall plan to guide in the develop-ment, protection and use of Michigan's water resources. Unless we move to provide for such a plan and provide machinery to carry it into effect, we face the certainty of federal takeover of our responsibilities. We note that Governor Romney appointed a Task Force on Water last year and that the Legislature failed to appropriate funds to permit it to carry out its responsi-bilities. In its fall session, the Legislature established a joint House-Senate Committee with funds at its disposal. We are encouraged by the interest and activity in this field. We are concerned that our water resources not be-come a political football. We ask for cooperation within our State government so that this important work can proceed now. We are al-ready late!

ready late! Artesian Wells

Much water from open-flow artesian wells is wasted. We ask that proper steps be taken to curb the unnecessary loss. Water Pollution

We commend the Water Resources Commission for its work in controlling water pollution. New legislation adopted this year should result in improvements in our

lakes and streams. While we believe agriculture is not a major source of water pollution, we ask the research laboratories of our public and private institutions to assist us in minimizing leaching and runoff of plant foods and agricultural chemi-cals.

Detergents

We express our appreciation for progress made in re-ducing the detergent pollution problem. Most manufac-turers have now changed to the use of "soft" detergents. SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

We recommend that the program of cost-sharing pay-ments to farmers for approved soil and water conserva-tion measures be made on a more restricted basis which would confine attention to the urgent problems of conser-vation rather than increased production at the present time.

We do not believe it is reasonable for the government to pay a farmer for reducing production and at the same time pay for improving his land for greater productivity.

We endorse the small watershed program as an effec-tive tool for dealing with surface water problems. Since flood control, drainage, pollution, erosion and water supply flood control, drainage, pollution, erosion and water supply are problems affecting much more than local areas, we believe cost-sharing is justified. More emphasis should be placed on this method of water control, leaving less need or excuse for federally directed projects. **DRAINAGE LAW** We urge that Michigan's drainage laws be recodified. We need understandable general provisions rather than specific legislation fitted to special situations. **MINERAL RIGHTS** We support the inclusion of solid minerals as an amend-ment to the searched mineral rights raristration have (Act



We ask the industry that helped create this problem to

help solve it! We support the efforts of Keep Michigan Beautiful in its program of education and encouragement for a clean attractive State.

We urge strict enforcement of anti-littering laws cover-ing highways, parks, lakes, streams and public and private property.

THROWAWAY CONTAINERS Throwaway bottles are a public nuisance. They are a costly hazard to farm implements and motor vehicle tires, to farm livestock and are a danger to both adults and children. Crops have been rendered unusable by broken glass picked up by harvesting equipment. Much valuable

time can be lost while a tractor tire is being repaired. Over 18,000 truckloads of bottles, cans and paper will be picked up by hand on State highways alone during the present year, the Michigan Highway Department estimates.

estimates. Surveys indicate that most road litter traces to the beverage industry. Since the throwaways have no salvage value, they are discarded where they are emptied, along highways or thrown into fields and woodlots, lakes and streams and on beaches. They are left there to be shat-tered and become a public hazard. We urge the Legislature to require all bottled bever-ages sold in Michigan to be delivered in returnable bottles with a deposit value of at least 5¢ each to encourage their return.

return.

HUNTING PRIVILEGE—CONDUCT AND RESPONSIBILITY

More people want to hunt but the land available for the purpose is shrinking. This pressure increases the need for understanding and wholesome conduct by all involved

sportsmen, landowners and officials. To minimize problems in this area of rural-urban rela-

To minimize problems in this area of rural-urban relations, we suggest:
—All first-time hunting license applicants should have completed hunter safety training.
—All hunters should know and observe safety rules.
—All hunters should be aware of hunting laws.
—All landowners should be aware of their legal protection (Horton Hunter Trespass Act).
—All landowners should be aware of the public relations value of good farmer-sportsman contacts.

—All landowners should be aware of the public relations value of good farmer-sportsman contacts.
 —More consideration should be given to flexible seasons in areas of unharvested crops.
 MANAGEMENT OF DEER HERD
 We recognize the rapid increase in reports of serious crop damage. Because of the habits of deer, a few farmers, or even a single farmer, may have severe damage while neighbors only a short distance away have little or no loss. Even small areas experience different conditions. Problems of deer herd management continue to concern Farm Bureau members. These concerns range from

cern Farm Bureau members. These concerns range from too few deer in some areas to too many deer in other areas

areas. The rapid increase of deer-car accidents in the south-ern part of the State is helping to increase auto insurance rates and carries a constant threat of personal injury or death. At present, the Michigan Conservation Commis-sion does not have authority to consider deer-car accident records in establishing special seasons. We recommend:



PART II-RECOMMENDATIONS ON NATIONAL

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population.

VOTING AGE The question of the proper voting age has been a subject of much controversy for a long time. We feel that the present system of granting the voting franchise at the age when young people become legally liable for their acts and can own property in their own right is a good one

acts and can own property in their owners, we further recommend that the voting age at whatever level agreed upon should be adopted by action of the Congress and subject to the ratification of the states in order that the inequities between states be eliminated. We recognize that states could enter a race to see which might have the greatest voting strength based on lowering of the voting age. We urge that the Congress agree on a uniform voting age and propose a constitutional amendment for ratifica-tion by the States. **ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT** We continue to urge a more representative method of

We continue to urge a more representative method of electing the President and Vice President of the United

States. We favor a constitutional amendment to provide that two of the Presidential electors to which each State shall be entitled shall be elected on a statewide basis and the remainder of such electors shall be elected from Con-gressional Districts to be determined by the State Legislature.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

The 1964 presidential election gave a demonstration of the marvels of electronics. Long before the last ballots were cast in the West, the computers had already de-clared the election of a President. Because of the wide margin, this probably had little effect on the outcome of the 1964 election. Had the elec-

ment to the separated mineral rights registration law (Act No. 42, P.A. 1963) which covers oil and gas rights owned by persons other than the owner of the surface rights.

STRIP MINE RESTORATION

Strip mining operations leave unsightly and dangerous areas unless restored by leveling and replanting to forest or other vegetation.

It is foolish to spend millions for highway beautification while at the same time we are permitting the creation of man-made wastelands.

We urge that study of plans for the restoration and beautification of strip mining operations be included in Keep Michigan Beautiful programming.

LITTERING

LITTERING The new State Anti-Litter Law can help in curbing littering. The judge may not only levy a fine and costs, but may require the offender to pick up litter along a specified mileage of highway. We recognize that it is difficult to apprehend and identify litterers. Citizens must be willing to aid police officers in this difficult job. We must not permit local political influences to hamper enforcement. While anti-litter campaigns have greatly reduced the amount of litter on our highways, the beverage containers are still a problem. The beverage industry spends large sums of money advertising their products. Few ads are as cleverly devised as the beverage ads.

- 1. Legislation to clearly authorize the Michigan Con-
- Legislation to clearly authorize the Michigan Con-servation Commission to give consideration to deer-car accident rates in establishing special seasons. Use of carefully adjusted special seasons to regulate the size of the herd in areas where food shortage, crop damage or deer-car accident rates warrant such option action
- Special attention to the management of the rapidly expanding southern Michigan deer herd.
 Practical means should be found for the assignment
- special season permits to residents or resident landowners.
- 5. In some areas in both peninsulas there are sections where the deer herd has been drastically reduced in numbers. We therefore recommend that the Conser-vation Department make a more careful study before

establishing special seasons in these areas. We also ask that opinions of our members on game management problems, as expressed in the County Farm Bureau resolutions, be forwarded to the Michigan Conservation Commission for its consideration. RACCOON AND WOODCHUCK

Damage by raccoons and woodchucks continues to be high in some areas. We recommend that there be no restriction on hunting raccoons and woodchucks in those areas until the excessive population of these animals has been reduced.

tion been as close as the 1960 election, it could have had a major effect!

We question whether there will be a voluntary aban-donment of the use of computers in this interesting political analysis.

We suggest this problem be studied by the Congress.



RICHARD ARNOLD - Michigan State University radio-television farm director, makes an on-the-spot recording backstage at the convention.

FEDERAL AID TO EDUCATION We recognize the need for more dedicated, qualified teachers and believe that the responsibility for securing and supporting them rests with the local community.

and supporting them rests with the local community. We are opposed to further Federal Aid to Education. We know that such a trend can only mean increasing control over our school affairs by the federal Department of Health, Education and Welfare. **WHO SHALL SPEAK FOR FARMERS?** Only farmers, through their own bona fide organiza-tions, which they finance and control, can speak for the farmers of Americal

farmers of America!

farmers of Americal During recent years there have been attempts by Gov-ernment officials, labor leaders and self-appointed spokes-men to be the voice of the farmer. We deplore these efforts to usurp the privilege and duty which is the farmer's right to speak for himself. COOPERATION BETWEEN ORGANIZATIONS Formers need to speak with a united using and need to

Farmers need to speak with a united voice and need to find areas of mutual interest and accommodation with urban-oriented organizations and politicians. In an organization whose policies are developed through membership participation, such as Farm Bureau, these areas of agreement need to be developed through mem-bership activity

areas of agreement need to be developed through mem-bership activity. Exchanges of views designed to yield mutually accept-able courses of action could result from Farm Bureau sponsorship of a nationwide program of County Agricul-tural Councils, bringing together a representative from (1) each farm organization operating in the county; (2) the various commodity associations represented in the county; (3) the Agricultural Stabilization and Conserva-tion Service; (4) Cooperative Extension Service; (5) Board of Supervisors; (6) Chambers of Commerce, and (7) others.

(7) others. We urge the American Farm Bureau Federation to consider the advisability of developing and promoting a program along this line. NATIONAL FARM PROGRAM

We believe that American farmers will more efficiently and effectively provide for the future needs and desires of consumers if they are subjected only to the minimum of government bureaucracy. Therefore, we offer the fol-lowing program recommendations to improve present legislation: legislation:

- A. Price supports at a level which will not encourage unneeded production. If a product is scarce or in great demand, the market price will reflect this through price.
- Discontinuance of allotments. These have been in effect for many years, have worked a hardship on many smaller farms, and often benefited large oper-B. ators while not contributing anything toward a solution to the problem. Allotments have served to shift production to other areas and to other crops
- and have not cut total production. Repeal of the wheat program. Every other wheat-producing country in the world is producing more wheat while we are "voluntarily" forced to produce C.
- Stop land reclamation subsidy by the government. Conserve untilled land until it is determined that it is needed for food production. Then, if private capi-tal cannot supply the need, government help may be needed. D.

be needed.
E. Conservation reserve (one to ten year contracts) on competitive bids. This is an alternative program for a farmer who does not feel he wants to operate in a competitive enterprise agriculture.
But new conditions face us today! We face a world food crisis. Continued rapid increases in population have overtaken increases in food production. The newly developing nations will need to increase their food production 400% in the next 35 years in order to provide adequate diets for their people. Without capital, equipment and know-how, this will be an impossible task without massive assistance from the developed nations of the world. world.

world.
It is probable that a new approach to adjustments in U. S. agriculture will be necessary and would produce better results at less cost than the four-year omnibus bill recently passed by Congress.
We encourage further study of a U. S. farm program of production for use. Such a program should include:

More freedom for farmers to produce—elimination of allotments, quotas and other hampering regulations—higher farm income based on production.
More food for the world's hungry—purchased on the market and provided as America's contribution to the prevention of starvation.

- to the prevention of starvation. Less cost and more results for taxpayers—greatly reduced costs of program administration—elimina-tion of excessive government storage costs—purchase 3.

for needs, not for surplus disposal. Now, when our economy is in high gear, is the time for us to give serious consideration to such a major program change.

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

Soil AND WATER CONSERVATION Soil and water conservation are major concerns of the entire country. The Soil Conservation Service has pro-vided technical assistance through Soil Conservation Dis-tricts such as soil surveys and technical plans for flood control, drainage, irrigation and watershed protection since being established in 1935. Farmers have invested labor and equipment in develop-ing these projects. Additional expenses in the form of cost-sharing on the surveys and technical planning would

cost-sharing on the surveys and technical planning would seriously affect the use of these practices, which preserve the land for us and for future generations. We therefore oppose legislation which would impose a fee for such serious fee for such service



We favor tax reduction when it is earned by reductions

in government spending. There is little justification for a deficit budget and deficit spending in peacetime and with our present robust economy.

We support a balanced budget and urge that the bud-get for the next fiscial year include an amount of 5% of budget to be applied to the national debt. FEDERAL AID PROJECTS

FEDERAL AID PROJECTS FEDERAL AID PROJECTS We recognize that there are projects whose benefits are not limited to a state or a community. Such programs are properly financed in the national interest from federal funds and should not be considered as "federal aid." So-called "federal aid" to states and communities is provided by dollars taken from taxpayers. At best, it pro-duces costly results because of administrative costs and red tape. It can be and is used as a tool for influencing votes with the voters' own money. Federal aid is customarily accompanied by federal con-trols, which add to costs and prevent use of local initiative. The granting or withholding of federal aid is used to force the will of federal bureaucracy on states, counties and communities. Schools and textbooks are within the reach of national administrators backed by new and in-creased federal aid to education. Use of the taxpayers' money as grants or low-cost loans creates unfair competition for projects which have been privately financed. Federal aid money should not be used to provide serv-ice fadilities is a community and the treated to provide serv-ice fadilities is a communities.

Federal aid money should not be used to provide serv-

Federal aid money should not be used to provide serv-ice facilities in one community to attract industry away from another community. Federal aid is Washington's way of telling states and local communities—"We know what you need better than you do." It discourages local responsibility and encour-ages more reliance on centralized government. We will continue to vigorously oppose programs of increased or expanded federal aid for local projects which should be financed by those who use them. We urge Congress to critically analyze each proposal. If and when a program is authorized by the Congress and becomes the law of the land, where practical, we encourage Michigan communities and our State to use the programs and funds provided in order to recapture some of our federal tax dollars. **RIGHT-TO-WORK**

RIGHT-TO-WORK

RIGHT-TO-WORK We congratulate Senator Everett Dirksen for his lead-ership in the U. S. Senate to prevent repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act. Repeal of this section would have taken away the right of the voters of a state to decide whether or not a worker could be forced to join an organization against his will. We urge Farm Bureau to continue the strongest pos-sible opposition to the repeal of Section 14(b). FARM LABOR PROGRAM Michigan farmers generally experienced considerable difficulty in finding adequate numbers of qualified sea-sonal farm workers to harvest crops in 1965. This short-age of willing and able workers was not only due to the high rate of industrial employment, but was a result of the expiration of Public Law 78 and Secretary of Labor Willard Wirtz's reluctance to permit any significant num-ber of foreign workers to enter the country under the general immigration statute.

Willard Wirtz's reluctance to permit any significant num-ber of foreign workers to enter the country under the general immigration statute. Unlike most other states that employ large numbers of seasonal workers, farmers in Michigan were not permitted the use of any supplemental foreign workers this year. This action by the Secretary of Labor was against the recommendation of his own appointed Farm Labor Panel which had asked that 5,000 Mexican Nationals be allowed into the state to ease the adjustment to complete reliance on domestic workers and mechanical harvesting. Experience during the 1965 harvest season proved that Michigan employers cannot totally rely on U. S. citizens to harvest stoop labor crops such as pickling cucumbers. The use of domestic workers and A-Teams, although partially successful, was not adequate to replace the foreign workers that were employed during previous years. The Michigan pickle industry and the economy of the state suffered substantial damage as Michigan lost its long-standing position as the No. 1 pickling cucumber producing state in the nation. We urge Congress to enact legislation that will allow farmers to employ

CONTROL OF RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVES BY FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

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citizens.

PUBLIC AND SCHOOL PRAYER

We deplore any efforts tending to deprive us of the right to prayer in our schools and in public meetings. RAILROAD CAR REFLECTORS

RAILKOAD CAR REFLECTORS Many accidents have occurred at unlighted railroad crossings. We, therefore, request a law requiring all rail-road cars to be equipped with some type of side reflectors. EXPORT MARKETING World markets for U. S. agricultural products are ex-panding. The opportunity to increase our markets is a real challenge to State Farm Bureaus to establish market ing organizations to serve both domestic and export

ing organizations to serve both domestic and export

markets. To be more effective in the development and expan-sion of export markets, Farm Bureau's program should include

- clude:

 Increasing the number and activity of State Farm Bureau marketing organizations.
 Being influential in those areas where policy de-cisions affecting foreign trade are made.
 Sponsoring informal international commodity con-ferences to deal with specific trade problems.
 Expanding the sales activity of the Farm Bureau Trade Development Corporation, particularly through the State Farm Bureau marketing associ-ations now being served by the Rotterdam office.
 Providing AFBF personnel and facilities to coordi-nate the export activities of State Farm Bureau marketing associations.
- marketing associations.

The U. S. farmers must achieve competitive pricing in the world market. This requires adjustments in price supports and reductions in costs of production through research and wider use of improved practices. **FOREIGN TRADE** Western Europe provides an important market for the products of American farms. We are concerned over the politically-motivated, protectionist agricultural trade poli-cies of the European Economic Community (the Euro-pean Common Market).

cies of the European Economic Community (the Euro-pean Common Market). We are alarmed that the United States negotiators may make concessions on agricultural products to achieve advantage on the trade of non-agricultural products. Farmers were assured of firm bargaining for agricul-tural markets at the same time bargaining was under way on industrial goods. Instead, in the present "Kennedy Round" of G.A.T.T. (General Agreement on Trades and Tariffs) negotiations, we are now being "sold down the river." river

river." Although we support and encourage negotiations that will result in a strong and united Europe, we believe that markets for U. S. farm products should not be sacrificed for small trade gains in industrial products. We urge that the United States should continue to press in a meaningful way to liberalize trade policies which will allow American agriculture to compete in the European Economic Community market. **TRADE WITH COMMUNIST COUNTRIES** We should offer farm products in world markets when-ever it will advance the best interest and security of the United States. In any proposed sale of agricultural com-modities to Communist countries, the national interest and welfare of the United States should receive highest and welfare of the United States should receive highest priority. We favor such sales only when they have been determined to be consistent with national security and when made by the private trade on strict commercial terms without credit guarantee by any agency of the U.S. **Government**.

ECONOMY IN GOVERNMENT

ECONOMY IN GOVERNMENT We are disturbed by the constant expansion in the number of federal employees and in the new areas of service and programs taken over by federal bureaus. Many programs, such as the "War on Poverty" and the recently enacted "Aid to the Arts" bill, are destroying the traditional and basic American qualities of self-reliance, moral courage and individual responsibility. They tend to promote political expediency rather than genuine improvement of existing conditions. Congress often hears "demands" for services which have been stimulated by federal administrators and bu-reaus. Many of these services are, or could be, performed

reaus. Many of these services are, or could be, performed by state or local governments at much less cost—if they are really essential.

We recognize, however, that it is not necessarily economy to hold state or local services at such a level that federal agencies find excuse to take over. A dollar spent at home may take the place of several federal taxpayer dollars.

We urge Congress to enact legislation that will allow farmers to employ supplemental foreign agricultural workers when experience and obvious necessity demonstrate that seasonal labor requirements cannot be met with available domestic workers. FARM LABOR AND THE GOVERNMENT

We believe that agricultural labor should be under the control of the Department of Agriculture instead of the Secretary of Labor because the Department of Agricul-ture has a better knowledge of the needs in this matter. **UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION** FOR FARM WORKERS

We believe that unemployment compensation for farm workers, either on a state or national basis, would be impractical. We oppose the inclusion of farm workers in mandatory unemployment compensation laws. FEDERAL MARKETING ORDERS

We oppose the principle of all-inclusive nationwide Federal Marketing Orders due to the differences in pro-duction, processing, pricing, and distribution that exist for many commodities that are produced in more than one area of the nation. We believe, however, that a Federal Marketing Order can cover more than one one state region Marketing Order can cover more than one state, region or production area without being defined as a nationwide marketing order.

TRADE AND TARIFFS

We are aware that foreign trade is necessary for the economic welfare of the U. S. and the free world.

Both exports and imports are important to farmers. Exports represent the agricultural production of one acre out of four. Imports of agricultural supplies help keep a check on prices farmers must pay and provide some relief

check on prices farmers must pay and provide some rener in the cost-price squeeze. Agriculture must be a full partner in trade negotiations. We oppose any attempt to set apart agricultural trade and to divide international agricultural markets through the use of international commodity agreements. Govern-ment allocation of international markets and determination of prices would seriously restrict the American farmer's opportunity to expand markets and would substantially reduce net farm income. We do not want to engage in a war of tariffs, but feel

We do not want to engage in a war of tariffs, but feel that our agricultural industry should not be sacrificed for other trade advantages.

SHIPPING SUBSIDY THROUGH CARGO PREFERENCE

We support a strong U. S. Merchant Marine. The ship-ping industry receives extensive subsidies for construction and operation of American-flag vessels and further sub-sidies in the form of laws which provide cargo preference

sidies in the form of laws which provide cargo preference at non-competitive rates. The cargo preference laws have been an obstacle in our efforts to lower world trade barriers. They irritate our world customers and have prevented expansion of our markets for agricultural production. We favor repeal of the cargo preference laws. U. S. farm exports have been hampered seriously by the added cost to purchasers of shipping in U. S. vessels. U.S.D.A. PROGRAMS Costs of many federal programs, such as school lunch

U.S.D.A. PROGRAMS Costs of many federal programs, such as school lunch programs, welfare distribution of surplus food, etc. are charged to the U.S.D.A. These projects benefit many peo-ple to a greater extent than they do farm people. We feel that the American Farm Bureau Federation should further stress public relations efforts to promote the fact that the total budget of the U.S.D.A. is not for the sole benefit of farmers and rural people. SCHOOL LUNCH AND MILK PROGRAMS The national school lunch and special milk programs have proved beneficial to school children. The programs have helped to establish proper dietary habits among our young people.

have helped to establish proper dietary habits among our young people. We recommend their continuation. BROADCASTING SUPPORT Broadcasters and farmers have much in common. Both have high investments per man in machines and equip-ment. Both represent all phases of labor, management and consided

ment. Both represent all phases of labor, management and capital. Of late, both have been increasingly subjected to gov-ernment rule-making and decree. We are disturbed by the trend of recent suggestions that radio and television advertising be taxed at confisca-tory rates at both the transmission and user source. We would oppose any such proposal as an erosion of freedom of speech and a step toward censorship. Within the past year, Michigan broadcasters' participa-tion in following the National Association of Radio and Television Broadcaster's Code improved by 30 per cent. As a State, Michigan participation now ranks 23rd in-stead of 41st. The Michigan Farm Bureau is pleased by this recog-nition on the part of broadcasters that such voluntary adherence to high programming standards is the best possible deterrent to government restrictions and further

possible deterrent to government restrictions and further regulation of an already highly-controlled industry. Farm Bureau members ask that broadcasters continue their understanding of, and obvious support to, a free agriculture. We pledge our support to a free, responsible and expanding broadcast industry and urge its increased member subscription to the National Acceptation of Badia member subscription to the National Association of Radio and Television Broadcaster's Code. PROTECTION AGAINST DISCRIMINATION IN BARGAINING

Farmers are increasing their activity in the area of marketing and bargaining associations. As they do so, they find that there is a tendency for processors to dis-courage this activity. A processor may even refuse to buy a product from a producer who is a member of a market-

a product from a producer who is a member of a market-ing association. We urge the enactment of legislation which prevents a processor from discriminating against a farmer because he belongs to a cooperative marketing association. **FEDERAL MEAT INSPECTION** For many years, the Federal Meat Inspection Act has insured wholesome meat to the consuming public. This inspection service has been provided at public expense, as the service is done for the protection of public health. Attempts are being made to change this legislation. One change would allow the Secretary of Agriculture to co-operate with state agencies to furnish aid in initiating, enforcing or administering state inspection programs.

operate with state agencies to turnish aid in initiating, enforcing or administering state inspection programs. These programs must be substantially equivalent to the federal program. Another change would require the users of the service —the packers—to pay a prorated share of the costs of the inspection program when appropriated funds are depleted. This could allow the U. S. Department of Agriculture to place a larger and larger share of the costs on packers by underestimating the cost of the program.

We recommend that: 1. In the case of federal-state cooperation, the maximum control rest in state agencies. The program must not become an addition of federal inspection paid by state funds.

2. Inspection service continue to be paid for by public funds. Packers should continue to pay for inspection serv-ices needed beyond the normal eight-hour day and fiveday work week. COLLECTION OF FUNDS FOR NATIONAL COMMODITY PROMOTIONAL PROGRAMS

We believe that the method of collecting funds for the purpose of promoting the sale of farm commodities should be determined by the producers of the commodity that will be involved in paying the funds for the promotional program.

CHEMICAL RESIDUES IN MILK

AND DAIRY PRODUCTS The dairy industry is proud of the products it provides to the public. No other food is so carefully protected to

Problems of growing significance include such matters as the disastrous record of accidents and deaths on our local and county roads, the option under the new Consti-tution to fix millage rates up to 18 mills, the issue of reorganization of our school districts under K-12, the problems of community colleges to provide educational opportunities for out-of-school youths and school drop-outs, the ever-expanding problems of county zoning ordi-nances, County Home Rule, and the election of responsi-ble people to administer our local governments.

These are local problems. They must be handled by local people. Our leadership and our responsibility before the public view is involved whether we answer the chal-lenges of these problems or stand idly by and do nothing about them.

about them. We challenge the boards of directors of our County Farm Bureaus to exert full leadership and the full powers of their organized membership body to meet these prob-lems head-on with well organized programs of action under the Farm Bureau banner. **COMMUNITY GROUPS** We believe that Community Groups are an important part of the Farm Bureau program. We believe that they will continue to serve an expanding role within Farm Bureau. To make the Community Groups more effective and worthwhile, we recommend:

- Bureau. To make the Community Groups more effective and worthwhile, we recommend:

 That the County Farm Bureau Boards annually review their Community Group program and instruct the Community Group Committee concerning Community Group goals and responsibilities.
 Use the Community Groups as one means of carrying out Farm Bureau programs.
 Consider additional ways to create new programs, organize new groups and involve new members.
 Community Groups be alert to ways in which they can be active in affairs of the local community. CITIZENSHIP

 The opportunities for Farm Bureau to be effective in

CITIZENSHIP The opportunities for Farm Bureau to be effective in citizenship affairs is limited only by our imagination and our willingness to move ahead with aggressive programs. Citizenship implies an understanding of our heritage— an understanding of and appreciation for our system of government and enterprise, and a willingness to be re-sponsible participants in our two-party political system as the basis of self-government. Michigan Farm Bureau must create more understand

Michigan Farm Bureau must create more understanding of our heritage and of our economic and political systems, through such programs as the discussion guides, Freedom Conference program, Young People's Citizen-

Freedom Conference program, Young People's Citizen-ship Seminar, and others. Michigan Farm Bureau will continue local training and incentive programs designed to get Farm Bureau people active in the political party of their choice. Members should pay particular attention to voting records of in-cumbents at both the state and national level, and should make every effort to support and elect candidates who will support Farm Bureau policies will support Farm Bureau policies. Activities suited to Farm Bureau objectives which will

be encouraged include:

- Local training courses in Practical Politics. "Appreciation Meetings" for elected representatives. "Meet" and "Measure the Candidate" meetings. 3
- 5

A. Registration drives and get-out-the-vote drives.
 Encouragement of Farm Bureau members to accept leadership roles in party affairs.
 YOUNG PEOPLE
 Young people in Farm Bureau are both a responsibility day opportunity.

Young people in Farm Bureau are both a responsibility and an opportunity. Farm Bureau's responsibilities include: Assisting and working with such worthwhile groups of farm youth as 4-H, FFA, and FHA in encouraging them to take their places in the agriculture of the future—at the same time making them aware of Farm Bureau as their potential organization for farmers.

Major emphasis in Farm Bureau Young People must be given to young farm couples and younger members of Farm Bureau families.

- Program emphasis should be on: 1. Making farm young people better acquainted with Farm Bureau.
- Developing and training leadership for Farm Bureau and its companies.

3. Programs that will assist young farmers to better solve their own economic and social problems. We recommend that young people should be involved in every phase of Farm Bureau and each county should have a strong program to accomplish this purpose. FARM BUREAU WOMEN The Farm Bureau WOMEN

FARM BUREAU WOMEN The Farm Bureau Women's Committee has represented a very active phase of our Farm Bureau program. The numerous projects which they have carried through have furthered the expression of policies which have been set forth by the members and delegates, thus helping Farm Bureau to realize its goals from year to year. We commend the Farm Bureau Women's Committee for this leadership. It has helped to elevate the level of interest by members and by the general public in the important work Farm Bureau is doing in both agricul-tural and public affairs.

We recommend that efforts be made to include all women of Farm Bureau families in activities, projects and orgams and that the Farm Bureau Women continue to relate their efforts to the furthering of the total program of the Farm Bureau at local, county and state levels. FARM BUREAU AFFILIATES Over the years, Farm Bureau has organized business affiliate commanies for the nurves of hotter serving arei

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

losses and high rates, all casualty companies have suffered from misunderstanding caused by cancellations, restric-tions and upgrading of insurance requirements. Our com-

panies are no exceptions. With regard to the Farm Bureau casualty companies, we believe better public and member relations would With regard to the Fam Diffeat Castally Companies, we believe better public and member relations would result from an improved program of communications with regard to cancellation and claims procedures. We believe a full and complete picture of procedures and methods of handling problems as currently being presented by the Insurance Company Agency Managers to County Boards will improve the feeling of mutual trust and confidence. We urge both County Boards and the Insurance Com-pany Agency Managers to take the initiative for continued periodic discussions of insurance practices, procedures, services and regulations. We urge County Boards to utilize their respective Service Committees in areas of informa-tion, public relations and understanding. We urgently request that all Farm Bureau Agents who joined or have joined the Company without previous Farm Bureau membership or experience shall be given at least one day's intensive training in Farm Bureau history, philosophy, problems and goals. **PUBLIC INFORMATION** Farmers are caught between the bad image created by patchwork federal farm programs and rapidly rising costs of food to consumers. Regulations dictated from the U. S. Department of Labor have resulted in scarcities of food trame. with bitch prices to consumers and great hos of

patchwork federal farm programs and rapidly rising costs of food to consumers. Regulations dictated from the U. S. Department of Labor have resulted in scarcities of food items—with high prices to consumers and great loss of income to many farmers. Yet, as in the past, unless the story is told properly, farmers will be held accountable. Such pressures make it more important than ever for farmers to keep the facts before the people and to rally public support for sound agricultural legislation. We must move into public communications media which reach the eyes and ears of more people. There, we need only speak the truth. Since, to the average citizen, the truth is what he understands, we must help base this understanding on the facts of agriculture as they exist. We must stop talking mostly to ourselves. We must work locally with other non-farm groups to assure a pro-gram of public information and understanding. We com-mend Farm Bureau Women for their demonstrated inter-est in this problem, and the work they have done on it. We urge County Farm Bureaus to avail themselevs of every opportunity to put the farm story on local television, radio and in newspapers and ask that Michigan Farm Bureau place emphasis on assisting in this work. We request that Michigan Farm Bureau move into public service television programming—aimed at the non-farm public, as rapidly as feasible under the new financing program. We urge that an intensive campaign be launched to

program.

program. We urge that an intensive campaign be launched to promote the use of our combination FARM BUREAU and STOP sign to tell the world we are proud we belong. WE COMMEND FOR UNSELFISH SERVICE Many of our fellow-farmers are serving agriculture and our State as members of boards, commissions, committees and advisory groups on which agricultural representation is important to all of us. Often this service is rendered without any reimburse.

Often this service is rendered without any reimburse-

ment for time or expenses incurred. Within our own organization are also many who give of their time and talent to make Farm Bureau the effec-tive voice for farmers.

We commend these people and recognize them for their unselfish service to agriculture. SERVICE TO MEMBERS

We need to give further consideration to services for the benefit of Farm Bureau members. Among such programs we believe should be studied for

Among such programs we believe should be studied for possible implementation are: 1. A mail-in prescription drug supply service, and 2. A listing service which might assemble information on availability of feed crops and a listing of those need-ing such supplies. Pending developments on such listing service, we suggest use of the liner columns in Michigan Form Nows Farm News. COUNTY OFFICE FINANCE

COUNTY OFFICE FINANCE With the increase in county expenses, office mainte-nance, taxes, insurance, heat, lights, telephone and secre-taries' wages, we find the reimbursement of fifty cents per policy, per year, on Community Service Auto Policies to be inadequate. We believe that Community Service Auto Policy rev-enue should be increased immediately from fifty cents a policy per year to a realistic figure in conformity with the costs involved to the county in servicing these policies. This figure should be set by the State Relationship Com-mittee through an amendment to the County Insurance Agreement. Agreement. STATUS OF PREVIOUS RESOLUTIONS

STATUS OF PREVIOUS RESOLUTIONS The resolutions adopted at the four previous annual meetings are hereby reaffirmed except insofar as they have been modified or supplemented by later resolutions, including those adopted at this annual meeting. All other resolutions shall be deemed to have lapsed except insofar as the Board of Directors may specifically find that such a prior resolution provides the only basis for action on a current problem.

assure its safeness for human consumption.

The problem of chemical residues in milk and milk products is of great concern to the entire industry. We are gratified with the progress being made in finding and eliminating the sources of contamination of undesirable

chemicals. We urge that research on the use of pesticides continue and that safe and realistic tolerances be established for milk and dairy products as have been established for other food products.

PART III-OUR FARM BUREAU

ACTION ON LOCAL AFFAIRS There is no question in the minds of this delegate body that we, as citizens and as Farm Bureau members, are

that we, as citizens and as Farm Bureau members, are face to face with many problems that vitally concern our people and affect their lives right where they live—in their home counties and communities. These are problems which no one else will solve for us. Nor can we hope that they will solve themselves if we merely turn our backs upon them. On the contrary, others will move action in directions that may very well be themse to the intersect of our people

adverse to the interests of our people. We have the advantage of being organized for action as a Farm Bureau body of citizens who are residents of our counties. We must use that advantage to the fullest extent possible:

affiliate companies for the purpose of better serving agri-culture, and particularly Farm Bureau members. These companies have reduced the cost of agricultural inputs, increased the returns to members, and provided other valuable services.

We commend Farm Bureau Services, Farmers Petroleum Cooperative, Michigan Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Association, and Farm Bureau Life, Mutual, and Com-munity Services Insurance Companies for their accomplishments.

We urge the management and Board of Directors of these companies to continue to explore new avenues of service to members and to the agriculture of Michigan. As "it pays to do business with yourself," we urge all Farm Bureau members to patronize their own service companies.

INSURANCE AND FARM BUREAU

Farm Bureau insurance companies have made a notable contribution to the insurance needs of Michigan farmers. New types of policies such as Farm Owners and services such as Estate Planning are examples.

We commend our Farm Bureau Insurance Companies, their adjusters and agents, for their prompt and efficient action following the Palm Sunday tornadoes.

We recognize that insurance is a problem-related business. In attempting to solve the twin problems of high

THOSE WHO SERV

1965 RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

 Adoph Dongvillo, Jr., St. Joseph
 District

 Dwain J. Dancer, Vice Chairman, Munith
 2

 W. Arthur Rowley, Richmond
 3

 Gerald Wakleck, Chairman, Caledonia
 4

 Robert D. Zeeb, Bath
 5

 Alfred Goodall, Cass City
 6

 Lawrence Robison, Big Rapids
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 10

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 At Large

 Eugene Roberts, Lake City
 At Large

 Donald Ruhlig, Dexter
 At Large

 District

CEMENT the Rock Built to Prescription **NEW ADVANCES ADD TO ANCIENT ART**

The making of "cement" of some sort is an ancient art. Ancient civilizations used clay as a cement, bound with straw, reeds or hair. The Hebrews complained when the Pharaoh required that they "make bricks without straw."

Even before 2500 B.C., the Egyptians had discovered a paste mixture of limestone and gypsum that would "harden into rock." It was a form of mortar.

Khufu, king of Egypt, built the great pyramid of Giza in that era. But, during his reign, thieves broke into his mother's tomb and rifled the contents. So a secret, underground crypt was dug for 100 feet down into solid rock. This crypt lay undiscovered for more than 4400 years.

In 1925 A.D., scientists of a Harvard University expedition were working the area around the great pyramids. A photographer's tripod accidentally chipped a piece of mortar from the rock floor of the plain. Thus was located the trap door that led down to the queen-mother's tomb. Mortar sealed the entrance slab in place.

That ancient mortar had few of other ingredients. The mateof the virtues of modern portland cement, which was not discovered until 125 years ago by an English bricklayer. It was named "portland" because the hardened product had the color and texture of the rock from a quarry on the Isle of Portland. The word "portland" has never been a brand name. It is a type.

The new portland cement had a much-desired capacity. It is "hydraulic" - it will harden under water. It is also harder and stronger than the ancient mortars or plasters of the early days. Portland cement was originally shipped to America from England after the Civil War. It was not manufactured in this country un-

til the 1870's. Michigan pioneered in the use of portland cement as a paving material. The first mile of concrete highway in the world was a stretch on Woodward Avenue in Highland Park. The first concrete city streets in the nation were laid in Calumet, Michigan,

Upper Peninsula, in 1906. Some of them still carry traffic. Michigan is the fourth largest producer of portland cement. The world's largest mill - The Huron Portland Cement Company

- is at Alpena. This company quarries the vast limestone ledges of the area. These ledges extend far under the Straits of Mackinaw to the fascinating natural monuments of the Pictured Rocks at Munising.

Special ingredients and processing are required to create a cement that will harden under water. The cement is a blend of calcium, silica, alumina and iron. These are mixed in certain proportions and "burned."

Limestone is the main source of calcium, although marl or oyster shells can be used. Clay, shale, bauxite iron ore or slag

rials are heated to glowing temperatures in rotating kilns - some more than 500 feet long. The 'burning' causes chemical changes in the ingredients. The crushed materials are then ground to a powder with granules having 1/25,000th of an inch in fineness. The addition of water starts another chemical reaction - the "setting" process. Concrete will continue to harden for years.

Modern portland cements are made like a prescription. Various formulas are used to fit the use to which the cement is put. More portland cement is used in modern construction than all other building materials combined. Portland cement has a history of constant improvement. Research to find new properties and new uses never ceases.

One of the largest users of this cement in the United States is agriculture. There is practically no limit to the forms into which concrete can be molded. It is a plastic rock of a billion uses. The portland cement industry does not wait for change to reveal a new use. It creates new forms and new formulas to help advance agriculture and the modern world.

New structures, like new machinery, advance the efficiency of modern farming. Farms profit by new lay-outs, working units, sanitary and drainage facilities. Agricultural marketing and processing facilities grow in services and facilities.

The new Michigan Elevator Exchange grain terminal on the Saginaw River is the largest agricultural cement project in Michigan - thirty-six giant storage silos, each 120 feet high. They were erected as units by a "continuous-pour" system. There is never a joint nor a crack.

The portland cement industry from the steel mills are sources has sought to be of maximum



AN ENGLISH BRICKLAYER DISCOVERED "PORTLAND" 125 YEARS AGO

service to the farmers and to agriculture. The Portland Cement Association established a \$10 million farm research laboratory near Chicago in 1950. Its research has continued to develop advanced plans to aid the farmer to improve his working layout.

The Michigan office of the Portland Cement Association is at 900 Stoddard Building, Lansing, Michigan. It will provide the farmer with working sketches on "how to build" modern farm facilities of practically any sort. Farmers have but to ask and they will receive helpful ideas.

The Michigan Farm News rises to a point of appreciation. The Portland Cement Association has "talked to farmers" through the pages of our paper almost continuously since April of 1923! The ads are not of the ordinary sort. They contain up-to-date ideas for farm units. The reader can clip the ad and receive new building ideas merely by mailing

This Association employs a fulltime agricultural field engineer to assist farmers and County Extension Agents with all manner of building problems. He is Philip Meilock, a Farm Bureau member, and son of a former member of the Michigan Farm Bureau Board of Directors.

Take note of some interesting parallels between the Portland Cement Association and the Farm Bureau. Both are voluntary, nonprofit organizations. Both are financed through voluntary contributions of their members.

Membership in the Portland Cement Association spans 180 cement plants in the United States and Canada. But the Association

For economy and convenience, concrete makes the perfect feed bunk. Here's durability to withstand the roughest treatment from cattle and equipment-lifetime service with little upkeepeasy adaptation to automatic feeding systems.

Precast concrete feed bunks are designed locally, for local conditions. They can be easily moved if you change your feedlot layout.

Ask your local concrete products producer for details. Write for free copy of "Concrete Improvements for Cattle Feedlots."

Save time and money with PRECAST CONCRETE FEED BUNKS





"SLURRY" IS MIXED IN WET-CEMENT PROCESS

is not in business - it sells no cement, as such.

Rather it is organized to help people make better and more profitable uses of concrete. It offers farmers a wealth of "knowhow and show-how."

Farmers may profit by keeping an eye on the ads of the Portland Cement Association in this paper. Good ideas are often worth a fortune - and often cost nearly that. But the Association will give the farmer its best ideas with a smile and a "Thank you, no extra charge."

If you are thinking of putting in a new type of working unit on your farm, just try them and see. The address is clearly given in their ad.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

900 Stoddard Bldg., Lansing, Michigan 48933 An organization to improve and extend the uses of concrete, made possible by the financial support of most competing cement manufacturers in the United States and Canada

AGRICULTURE IN ACTION AROUND MICHIGAN

MPRESSIVE PRESS COVERAGE



TELEVISION CAMERAS ROLL — at a press conference held by Senator Everett Dirksen following his appearance at the American Farm Bureau Convention in Chicago. Filming for Farm Bureau is Charles Bailey (foreground) of the Michigan staff. Network crews from NBC, CBS and UPI work nearby. Directly back of Bailey is Michigan Farm Bureau board member, David Morris.

THE QUEEN-IN "LIVING COLOR!"



MICHIGAN'S FARM BUREAU QUEEN — pert Janet Hill, obviously enjoyed herself in a relaxed personal appearance on a popular WGN-TV (channel 9, Chicago) telecast in color, during the American Farm Bureau convention. Miss Hill presented program host Orion Samuelson with three bright red apples (on table) from the Bull Orchards, Bailey, Michigan.

LAPEER BEGINS BUILDING

HARRY A. FOSTER

MICHIGAN IN CHICAGO



GROUND HAS BEEN BROKEN — for the new Lapeer county Farm Bureau building, going up on Mayfield Road just off M24 north of Lapeer. The brick structure will be 32 x 44 and feature a "Membership" office, Farm Bureau Insurance office, full basement and rental space. President Robert Gleason reports a May 1 completion date. Paul Friedenstab wields the ground-breaking shovel.



NEW EMPLOYEE—The Michigan Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Association, MACMA, announces the January 1 appointment of Harry A. Foster to head the new "Contract Vegetable Crops" division, according to MACMA Manager, Robert Braden. Foster has been serving as Livingston County 4-H Extension Agent.



COPIES OF CONVENTION TALKS — catch the eye of this Michigan group attending the American Farm Bureau convention in Chicago. They are: (near the table, front to back) Talent Find winner, JoAnne Erickson, her Mother, Mrs. Wayne Erickson; "Miss Farm Bureau" — Janet Hill, and Mrs. Gerald Green. Back row, from the front: Kay Siegrist and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Kartes.

WHEN FARM LEADERS MEET . . .



QUEEN HELPS WITH CHORES . . .



THE TOP OFFICERS — of the Michigan Farm Bureau and Michigan Milk Producers Association, are pictured in informal session following a joint meeting in East Lansing. Left to right, (back to camera) Clarence Prentice, Secretary-Manager, Michigan Farm Bureau; Jack Barnes, Secretary, MMPA; Dean Pridgeon, Vice President, Michigan Farm Bureau; Elton Smith, Farm Bureau President; Mrs. Wm. Scramlin, MFB Women's Chairman; Glen Lake, President, MMPA and Harold Blaylock, Vice President MMPA. TWO YEARS AGO — Miss Pauline Baird reigned as Eaton county's first Farm Bureau Queen. Now, as Mrs. Tarry Edington, she joins her husband in daing farm chores. The young couple enjoy the distinction of having been first to join Farm Bureau in Eaton county for the 1966 year. They became acquainted through 4-H Clubwork. Both have a love for farm and rural life. In the winter of 1963-64, Tarry took a year out of college to participate in the International Youth Exchange Program, spending six months in Thailand.

DRIVE SAFELY More Doctors Needed CALL FOR MORE

Thinking about taking a trip through our Water-Winter Wonderland, Great idea! - But, drive safely or you might end up in a town without doctors to give you the care necessary to save your life.

This warning from John Doherty, executive secretary of the Michigan Health Council, points out the acute shortage of doctors in a state where residents have spent over a billion dollars on a network of hospitals "second to none."

Doherty reports that the Michigan Health Council daily receives requests from individuals and organizations for help in obtaining doctors for their communities.

Currently there are more than 140 Michigan communities that are seeking general practitioners, and over 50 communities seeking medical specialists," Doherty said, "There is a need for doctors in private practice and also to fill staff positions at community and mental hospitals, prison hospitals, industrial medical departments and state and local health departments."

Doherty explains that for every million Michigan citizens, only 40 are entering medical school. This is in comparison to New York's average of 72 per million residents and Pennsylvania's 54 per million. Other states, however, share Michigan's problem, and are acting to solve it.

For instance, the Illinois Farm Bureau has teamed up with the Medical Society in providing tors - not patients!"

\$5,000 loans to medical students who promise to go into rural practice for five years. Others are offering free rent and attractive scholarships to prospective doctors.

The American Medical Association recommends a medical school for every 2,500,000 residents - meaning that Michigan is already one medical school short, Doherty said. "We have plenty of qualified students and applicants as evidenced by the fact that Michigan State University has over 800 applications for the 20 openings in their new College of Human Medicine."

Doherty suggests that privately supported universities and colleges give strong consideration to the possibility of developing twoyear medical schools similar to that being developed by the Michigan State University.

In the meantime, his advice: "Drive carefully - We need doc-

Members of the Michigan Association of Farmer Cooperatives throughout the state have been asked to adopt a resolution calling for "more cooperation with other cooperatives," and the re-view of "Project 80" as it affects the future of Michigan cooperatives.

In a request to co-op boards to discuss the resolution, L A Cheney, MAFC secretary, said, "We are concerned about the future of Michigan cooperatives. As the number of farmers in our state declines, it becomes more important that our cooperatives plan for the future, grow in size and become more efficient in serving members."

He encouraged members to study the "Project 80" report and use it as a basis for improving plans for their cooperatives, and to do business, whenever possible, with neighboring cooperatives.

"We believe that in unity there is strength," Cheney said. "Along with your future plans, we encourage you to consider those cooperatives in your area who could serve you as suppliers."

In urging adoption of the resolution, Cheney told members that it would help insure that "our cooperatives will be serving the needs of farmers past 1980."

DEATH TAKES LEADER

Stricken While at Convention

Marshall Edgar (Ed) Wyatt, 76, past president of the Northwest Michigan Farm Bureau, and member of the county board of directors, passed away suddenly while attending the Michigan Farm Bureau annual meeting in East Lansing, November 10.

It was the ninth year that Wyatt had served as a delegate to the state convention. Known throughout the state for his active participation in Farm Bureau, he was honored by the attending delegates and guests with a moment of silent prayer.

Wyatt came to the Traverse City area in 1928, where he operated a greenhouse until his death. Mrs. Luceal Donner, Northwest Michigan Farm Bureau secretary, described Wyatt as a "lover of flowers ---it was always a joy to visit his home and enjoy his beautiful flower gardens.'

He served as president of the Northwest Michigan Farm Bureau in 1957-58 and had been a member of the board of directors since 1950. He joined the county Farm Bureau in



Marshall (Ed) Wyatt

1948 and had been an active member throughout the years.

He was also active in the Northwestern Michigan Fair Association for several years, and was a member of the Traverse City Congregational Church.

Wyatt's survivors include his wife, Helen, four sons, Lowell, Gerald and John of Traverse City, and Glen of Fairbanks, Alaska; a daughter, Mrs. Dorothy Vander Ley, Traverse City; three step-children, Robert and Phillip Rickerd, Traverse City, and Mary Balogh, Livonia, and a brother, Arlie, Traverse City.





AUCTIONS

MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL. Free catalogi 1330-50 Linwood, Kansas City, Mo. 64109. (2-Tf-10b) 1

14 FOR SALE

30 HOLSTEIN COWS. All or groups vaccinated. 15,500# herd average. Nice udders. Priced reasonable. No labor. Will finance two years. Phone 635-5761. Marlette, Mich. Steward Taylor. (Samilac County) (1-1t-25p) 14

FIFTY BRED EWES, 25 ewe lambs, 9 breeds, all registered. From Michigan's best flocks. 31st Annual Sale; Livestock Pavilion, East Lansing, Michigan, 12:00 noon, E.S.T. SATURDAY, JANUARY 22. MICHIGAN SHEEP BREEDER'S ASSO-CIATION, 105 Anthony Hall, East Lan-sing, Michigan. (1-1t-37b) 14

ABOUT FIFTY TONS good to excellent brome and alfalfa hay early cut, no rain. 40¢ per bale at the farm. Wm. Notestine,

20 LIVESTOCK

CATTLE FEEDERS—Feed high analysis Perfect Balancer 8% phosphate mineral feed. Feed free choice. Put plain salt in one container and Perfect Balancer Min-eral in another container. The animal knows which one he needs. Get Perfect Balancer mineral at your elevator. The Gelatin Bone Co., Box 125, Emmett, Michigan. (tf-47b) 20

HEREFORD BULLS — pure bred herd sires. Ready for service, Also, registered heifers and calfs. Egypt Valley Hereford Farm, 6611 Knapp St., Ada, Michigan. Phone OR 6-1090. (Kent County) (11-tf-25b) 20

FEEDING HOGS? Use salt free, high analysis Perfect Balancer 8% phosphate mineral feed in your hog feed. Mix one pound of Perfect Balancer with each 100 lbs. of ground feed. You can eliminate

24 PLANTS & FLOWERS

LIKE SWEET ONIONS? NEW BLUE RIBBON ASSORTMENT 600 sweet onion plants with free planting guide \$3 post-paid fresh from Texas Onion Plant Com-pany, "home of the sweet onion," Farm-ersville, Texas 75031. (1-4t-31b) 24

POULTRY

26

LOOK TO CHOSTLEY PEAR 63 STRAIN CROSS LEGHORNS for consistent per-formance. High egg production, top egg quality. As high as 87% egg production, 3.34 teed conversion. First Place Winners 1964-65 Kansas Random Test 1.16 in-come. Backed by 50 years breeding ex-perience. A thoroughly proved modern ayer, year after year, in Random Tests and in laying houses. Order your day-old chicks or started 4 week old pullets now and get the Big Early Order Discounts we are offering. Send for literature and prices or phone AC616-68-83381. Village View Farm and Hatchery, Zeeland, Michigan. (1-2t-93b) 26

POULTRY

26

U.S.D.A. TOP RANKED SHAVER STAR-CROSS PULLETS available now and ull ages available on order all year. Attrac-tive prices on baby pullets. Free litera-ture. MacPherson Hatchery, Ionia. (Ionia County) (1-2t-26b) 26

KLAGER'S DeKALB PROFIT PULLETS KLAGER'S DEKALB PROFIT PULLETS —Sixteen weeks and older. The proven Hybrid. Raised under ideal conditions by experienced poultrymen. Growing birds in-spected weekly by trained staff. Birds on full feed, vaccinated, debeaked, true to age, and delivered in clean coops. See them! We have a grower near you. Birds raised on Farm Bureau feed. KLAGER HATCHERIES, Bridgewater, Michigan. Telephones: Saline, HAZE 9-7087, Man-chester GArden 8-3034. (Washtenaw County) (ti-72b) 26

DAY OLD OR STARTED PULLETS-The DeKalk profit pullet. Accepted by the smart poultryman for high egg pro-duction, superior egg quality, greater fred efficiency. If you keep records, you'll keep DeKalbs. Write for prices and catalog. KLAGER HATCHERIES, Bridge-water, Michigan. Telephones: Saline HAzel 9-7087, Manchester GArden 8-3034 (Washtenaw County) (tf-48b) 26

POULTRY

26

34

POULTRYMEN—Use Perfect Balancer. 8% phosphate mineral feed in your ground feed. Eliminate soft shelled eggs. Mix 3 lbs. per 100 lbs. feed. The Gelatin Bone Co., Box 125, Emmett, Michigan. (tf-25b) 26

WANTED

ATTENTION FARMERS—Get good money for your old live cows and horses, "up or down," we pay \$10—\$50. We feed to mink only. You are safe when you sell to Fur Farms Food, Inc., Rich-mond, Michigan. We pick up everyday in all countries east of M.27 we

R#3, Petoskey, Cedar Valley Koad. (Emmet County) (1-1t-27p) 14 FARROWING CRATES—Complete	bone mean by using refrect Balancer. Get Perfect Balancer at your elevator. The Gelatin Bone Co., Box 125, Emmett, Michigan. (tf-50b) 20	1800 BRED TO LAY Blue Diamond baby chicks available weekly, parents from proven R.O.P. Foundation Stock. Free literature. MacPherson Hatchery, Ionia.	MARKET MORE EGGS	all counties east of M-27 and 127. We also pay for your phone call to: 727-9765. (Macomb County) (3-65-tf-58p) 34
\$22.95. Free Literature. Dolly Enter- prises, 219 Main, Colchester, Illinois. (12-2t-12p) 8	22 NURSERY STOCK	(Ionia County) (1-2t-21b) 26	WORE EGGS	FARMERS:
20 LIVESTOCK	STARK BRO'S NEW 150th ANNIVER- SARY CATALOG FREE! Spectacular full-color display of Giant-size Apples,	FREE FILM	SOR	Check the value you get in Gelatin Bone Perfect Balancer, the mineral feed of champions:
DAIRYMEN-Use Perfect Balancer 8% phosphate mineral feed. Mix one pound of Perfect Balancer to every 100 lbs. of ground feed. You can eliminate bone meal by using Perfect Balancer. Get Perfect Balancer at your elevator. The Gelatin	Peaches, Nectarines (Fuzzless Peaches), Pears, Cheries, Apricots, Plums from DWARF, Semi-Dwarf, Standard Size trees. Ornamentals, Roses, etc. Guaran- teed. Stark. Dept. 30616. Louisiana,	and White film you send us for proces- sing, you will receive ABSOLUTELY FREE a fresh roll of the same size film with your developed prints. 8 exposure developed 225	PILOT	Percent Percent Min. Max. Phosphorous 8.0 9.0
Bone Co., Box 125, Emmett, Michigan. (tf-40b) 20	Missouri 63353. (1-3t-39b) 22 FREE BOOKLET	and enlarged PLUS FREE ROLL KODACOLOR FILM 12 exposure developed 2 ⁷⁵ and enlarged	OTSTER SHELL	Mag. Sulfate .24 Iodine (pure) .015 .018 Cobalt Sulfate .01 .03
U.S. BONDS	To those interested in Proph- ecy, Economics, Philosophy, and Travel. Mailing costs 10	PLUS FREE ROLL KODACOLOR FILM GIANT SIZE COLOR PRINTS 19° (Kodacolor negatives only) ea. Only the finest Kodak	Feed free-choice to stop cash losses from cracked, checked or soft- shelled eggs.	Solt 0.00 0.00 Get Perfect Balancer at your elevator. Distributed in Mich- igan by:
SAVINGS SAFE AS AMERICA	cents. RO-BA-HOUSE PUBLICA- TIONS, Dept. M, 777 Bonita Dr., Vista, Calif. 92083.	materials used. Maplewood Studio Box 362 Lansing, Mich.	OYSTER SHELL PRODUCTS CO. Subsidiary of Southern Industries Corporation	FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC. The GELATIN BONE CO.
	Dr., Visia, Calif. 92003.	box ooz consing, mich.	MOBILE, ALABAMA	Box 125, Emmett, Michigan

"COURTING" FAIR PLAY IN FARM TAX MATTERS

Hear Ye! Hear Ye! It's time to call the "Court of Fair Play" to order. It is the case of the crushing burden of farm taxation versus public indifference.

THE EVIDENCE ...

A Michigan Research Council Study of 1965 shows that urban property owners with annual incomes ranging from \$4,500 to \$18,000 pay from a high of 4.1% to a low of 2.9% of their incomes in real estate taxes. Almost nothing on personal property.

Farmers also pay all other taxes levied on non-farm people — the sales tax on family living and real estate supplies, the business activities tax, gasoline taxes for highway use, and numerous others.

The personal property tax hits farmers hard and discriminates against them seriously. Farmers have to invest heavily in machinery, livestock and feeds to make farming earn a family living.

It makes little sense when a \$6,000 automobile for a business executive pays a tax of less than \$20 while a \$6,000 tractor pays a tax of nearly \$100. Many farm machines are used only a short time each year, yet are heavily taxed. The automobile gets constant use.

The meager exemption of \$1,000 on farm personal property was set over 30 years ago. It is no longer related to rising farm investments. They are ten times what they were when this exemption was set. Non-farm personal property has been almost entirely freed from taxation. Industry gets exemptions from such taxes on dies and jigs.

These inequities deserve attention. The case of injustice in Michigan taxing practices deserves action.

Platforms of both political parties in Michigan called for tax reforms in 1965. The fight for action went on during the year and bogged down.

The disturbing thing is one of the reasons why the effort stalled. Credit should go to some legislators of both parties for seeing the problem clear and doing what they could to see it through. But, too many did not.

A number of legislators took the view that tax reform is not necessary, unless more revenue is being sought. The Michigan General Fund enjoyed a surplus. So some legislators waved the matter aside with a casual "What's the hurry?"

Farmers know what the hurry is. The shoe pinches tighter with every passing tax bill. They could wish that the shoe were on some feet with people who are in a position to relieve the pressure. But there is little pinch in the urban property tax picture, comparatively.

What is needed is a change in the TAXING SYSTEM so as to spread the tax load more fairly. And there is a need for recognition that property cannot continue to bear the expanding costs of local government programs.

Failure to recognize this need causes voters to reject appeals for millage increases. Local governments are prompted to turn to the federal government for help. As this move advances, authority shifts to Washington, and local governments decline.

Taxes on Michigan farm property, both real and personal, have set a runaway pace in Michigan. Farmers are being taxed on such property at a heavier rate than any other group of property holders in the state, or, for that matter, in the nation. Studies bear out this point.

Kansas State University made a study of farm tax rates in the midwest during 1965. The study shows that, since 1950, Michigan farm property taxes per acre have risen far more rapidly than in other midwestern states.

The per-acre tax on Michigan farms rose 242% in that period.

SOLUTIONS FOR THE CASE

Michigan Farm Bureau delegates have called for tax reform since 1958. In 1966, they passed resolutions outlining necessary steps to be taken. They point out that twentieth century programs cannot be financed through nineteenth century tax approaches. They appeal for MEANINGFUL tax reforms, such as:

1. Repeal of the business activities tax and intangibles tax.

 Repeal or substantial reduction of the personal property tax.
 Significant tax relief on real estate.

4. New sources of revenue for local units of government.

"We believe," said the delegates, "that this should include the use of the income tax by the counties rather than cities. Cities should not be allowed to take over the use of the income tax. Such practice would freeze other local units of government out in obtaining revenues from sources other than property."

It is an upsetting move in the struggle to equalize tax loads and available funds for local units of government.

"The state should not allow local units of government to tax the incomes of non-residents who work within city limits." When this is done, non-residents face double taxation in two communities.

They have to support the districts where they reside and where programs are a growing need. If the city pre-empts the income tax, property is left to bear all the burden.

5. Improve assessment and equalization methods.

6. Permit assessment and taxation of new property for school purposes the first year it is built. Realistically tax residents of trailer homes so that they support the schools where their children attend on some basis of equality with regular home owners.

7. Continue to improve the formulas for State School Aid to assure greater equalization.

8. Establish a broad-based tax on net incomes with definite provisions to lower taxes on property. No other form of tax would have enough taxable base behind it to provide the needed money to ease the burden on property. It should not be necessary to exceed the constitutional property tax



PREPARED BY THE EDUCATION AND RESEARCH DEPARTMENT MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU



"ONE FROM YOU - AND THREE FROM YOU."



In Illinois the rise was only 113%, in Wisconsin 75%, in Iowa 84% and the average for all farm land in the nation was only 107%.

Further evidence shows the extent of injustice and inequity in the property tax burden on Michigan farmers. They pay 13.6% of their net family incomes in real estate taxes. Add taxes on personal property and the farmer tax take totals 15% of their family incomes — net before taxes.



limit.

It would be possible to limit the amount of property tax to a certain percent of a homeowners income to avoid overburdening low income owners.

9. Assess agricultural land as farming land while it is being used for the purpose, rather than in terms of its possible sale value. Farm Bureau will continue to work for these objectives. Gaining them will involve a lot of work and will call for maximum support by Farm Bureau members. Farmers must "get through" to legislators to gain the understanding of where the TRUE problem lies. It may be a hurdle not easily jumped. With many people a tax is fair as long as it is paid by someone else.

UNFAIR TAXES ARE WRINGING IT OUT . . .

QUESTIONS

- 1. Where does your state senator and representative stand on this problem?
- 2. What can your group do to help clarify his views regarding the effect of property taxation on farmers?

3. Do assessing practices in your district compare favorably for farm land as compared to residential properties in towns or cities?

CALENDAR OF COMING EVENTS ...

YOUNG-FARMER PROGRAM BEGINS YEAR **OF ACTION**

In what might be termed a er" training session and field trip, phases of local government. January 4-5-6.

Included in the program will be a tour of an oil refinery, a visit to the Saginaw Grain Terminal complex and a stop at the Brighton egg-packaging plant of Farm Bureau Services. Upward of 50 young farm couples are expected to take part in the Farm Bureau orientation program and tour.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SEMINARS

Later in the month, two Local Government seminars will begin the first of six sessions each. One seminar will start at Ferris State College, Big Rapids, January 20.

Cooperating with the Community Programs department in all sessions of the series is Dr. John Taylor, head of the Ferris department of Social Sciences. Seminar dates include January 27, February 3-10-24 and March 3.

Running concurrently will be a similar local government study program using the facilities of Delta College, Bay City, begin-ning January 21. Cooperating with Farm Bureau will be Dr. Robert Stuart, Director of the Division of Continuing Education for Delta College.

Dates include January 28, Feb-"cross-country" cooperative edu- ruary 4-11-18-25. Both programs cational program, the Michigan are open to Farm Bureau leaders Farm Bureau joins affiliate serv- and members interested in ices in a three-day "Young-Farm- strengthening themselves in all

LIVESTOCK MARKETING TOUR

Farm Bureau members are welcome to take part in a Livestock Marketing Tour to the Chicago area, February 8-9-10. Designed to provide an opportunity for members to see important parts of the "marketing channel" in operation, the tour will be by bus, with two overnight stops.

Included are visits to the Swift Company plant at Rochelle, Illinois; the National Livestock Producers Association and Union Stockyards, Chicago.

Other features include a visit to a supermarket carcass-cutting facility and to the general offices of the American Farm Bureau Federation. Reservations may be made through the Market Development Division of the Michigan Farm Bureau.

CO. EXECUTIVE OFFICERS CONFERENCE

Dates of February 14-15 have been set for the annual conference of top county Farm Bureau officers, at Camp Kett in northern Michigan.

Formerly called the "County President's Conference" and



ROBERT F. FREITAG N.A.S.A. DIRECTOR OF MANNED SPACE FLIGHT

limited to such officers, the scope of the two-day and one evening session has been broadened in recent years to include all members of the county Executive Committee.

"Local programming" will be the theme central to all planning and workshop sessions. A well-known American Farm Bureau official will speak on the evening program.

"FREEDOM" CONFERENCE

The Director of Manned Space Flight within the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, D.C. - Robert F. Freitag, will be featured speaker at the eighth annual Freedom Conference, scheduled February 16-17.

To be again held at Central

Michigan University, Mt. Pleasant, the two-day and one evening conference begins with an 8:30 a.m. registration.

Freitag's responsibilities in our space program include overall development and management of the Kennedy Space Center, Cape Kennedy, Florida; the Manned Spacecraft Center, Houston and the Marshall Space Flight Center, Huntsville, Alabama.

Besides Freitag, other nationally known speakers include former American Farm Bureau Federation president, Allan B. Kline and former Michigan Congressman, August Johansen.

The areas of Civil Rights and the work of the House Committee on Un-American Activities will be covered by Johansen, while Kline is expected to examine the "Historical basis of Freedom" as well as "Gains and losses made through national farm programs."

As in the past, the conference program is open to all Farm Bureau members and friends. Reservation blanks are in the hands of County Farm Bureau secretaries.

WASHINGTON AIR TOUR

The Michigan Farm Bureau Women will sponsor their seventh annual Washington Air Tour, March 13-16, 1966. The tour offers an opportunity for farm leaders to visit the nation's capitol and gain a greater knowledge of our legislative process.

Headquarters for the three-day stay will again be the historic Willard Hotel. Visits will be ar-

TELEVISION TELLS THE STORY

Farm leaders in the northern half of Michigan, all in the viewing areas of television stations WWTV at Cadillac (Channel 9) and WWUP-TV at Sault Ste. Marie (Channel 10), are venturing into television advertising during the month of January to promote the Farm Bureau Roll-Call campaign.

Sharing the costs on a permember basis, the counties have purchased a month-long series of one-minute spots in prime evening time, scheduled for 6:30 between local and national newscasts. Featured in the membership "commercials" are Michigan Farm Bureau president Elton Smith, Legislative Counsel Dan Reed, board member David Morris and American Farm Bureau staff member Ward Cooper.

Among counties participating are: Alcona, Alpena, Antrim, Benzie, Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Clare, Iosco, Kalkaska, Manistee, Mason, Mecosta, Missaukee, Newaygo, N. W. Michigan, Oceana, Ogemaw, Osceola, Otsego, Presque Isle and Wexford.

ranged with American Farm Bureau Federation Washington office staff members, and with Michigan Congressmen and Representatives. Sightseeing tours are planned for one full day and will include the White House.



EARLY OIL SALE

Now's the time . . . place oil and grease orders for spring delivery. These Farmers Petroleum discounts mean more money stays in your pockets.

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See your Farmers Petroleum Dealer or Direct Distribution Agent for top quality UNICO oils, all weights - all size containers.

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TWENTY



Mr. Russel H. Moore, CLU — Farm Bureau's Family Financial Planning and Business Continuation Consultant. Mr. Moore received his Masters Degree from the University of Michigan in 1932 and served as a faculty member of Michigan State University's Insurance Department from 1950 to 1963. During his 14year association with the Farm Bureau Insurance Group, he has assisted in planning more than \$50,000,000 worth of farm estates in Michigan.



PLAN NOW...THROUGH FARM BUREAU'S FAMILY FINANCIAL PLANNING SERVICE

It has taken a lifetime, perhaps longer, to build your farm. It is a major investment of dollars and sweat. It is probably your most valuable asset. But what will happen tomorrow? Will the farm remain in your family? Or will it be split-up to meet immediate financial obligations which arise from a death or disability?

You can guarantee the future for your family and farm — through Farm Bureau Life's Family Financial Planning Service. Here is what it can do for you:

- 1. Your Family Farm Provide ideas for "keeping your farm in the family" — and creating an equitable inheritance for children who do not stay on the farm.
- 2. Estate Transfer Provide ideas to help you reduce the high costs of transferring your estate to family members — including reduction or elimination of Federal Estate Tax, Michigan Inheritance Tax and Probate and Transfer costs.
- Social Security Provide ideas to help you qualify for Social Security benefits when you elect to receive them.
- Partnership Provide ideas for partnership continuation agreements — to protect your operation in case of a partner's retirement, death or disability.

Interested? Contact your local Farm Bureau Agent. He'll arrange an appointment with our consultant, Mr. Russel H. Moore, CLU, who will work with you and your attorney to develop a sound family financial program.



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