IMPRESSIVE SETTING— for policy action during the recent annual meeting of the Michigan Farm Bureau, is shown in this scene in the main auditorium, Michigan State University. Nearly 500 voting delegates were joined by as many or more interested members for each of the sessions during the three days and two nights of the meeting. They came to hear management reports, participate in special-interest conferences, and to either take direct part, or to observe actions during such policy making sessions as the one pictured.

BACKED BY BANNERS— and the convention theme “Strength through Group Action,” the State Policy Development Committee (seated at long table) offered voting delegates a slate of 53 proposed state resolutions, 26 national recommendations and 17 policy statements dealing directly with “Our Farm Bureau” of Michigan. Another 42 statements adopted by previous conventions were reaffirmed by the “House of Delegates”. A knowledgeable, efficient group, the delegates adopted the solid action-program reported in this issue.
Positive Protest

Farm Bureau is not a protest movement. This does not mean that Farm Bureau members are happy with everything the way it is, or that they are afraid to face issues. Rather, it means that they recognize pure protest for what it is—a negative force, and they would rather work on positive programs.

Those who helped shape Farm Bureau in the early years were well aware that emotional issues burn themselves out, taking with them the organizations around which they have been built. Now they right, we can see in the scattered wreckage of at least two-dozen attempts in 100 years of history, the seed successful farm organizations upon a foundation of criticism and protest.

Yet farmers have had plenty of cause for protest, and with the years, the list of things which farmers oppose continues to lengthen as their numbers dwindle. Farmers protest the unbalanced tax load and their heavier share. Farmers protest government policies which result in such things as the present low price of wheat. Farmers protest unfair labor regulations, rising costs of production and falling prices.

But to be strong enough to do something about such things most farmers realize that the emotion of protest must be backed by the common sense of positive programs, and it is in this area that Farm Bureau has made its greatest gains.

Back in 1927, a Van Buren county farmer, Martin Pierce, of Dowagiac, wrote the editor of the Farm News to say that farmers need to spend less time complaining about things and entirely too little effort in “doing something about them.” He said that farmers were foolish to take their crops to market and leave them there to be sold in the next 50 hours or so, for whatever they might bring.

It is significant that this fall—40 years later, a group of grape-producing Van Buren county Farm Bureau members acted upon Mr. Pierce’s plan and refused to leave their grapes at the processors plant without first knowing about price.

The processors wanted the grapes, but they valued their heretofore autocratic price-control powers even more, and refused to name a price for the grapes they expected the farmers to deliver.

“No price — no grapes,” the farmers said, as they shifted their crop to market elsewhere at prices almost double that of previous years.

This story was only one, backed by the punch of a positive program.

“Farmers must receive a fair price in the market, bar for the goods they produce.” This price must return a fair rate of interest on investment, cover the cost of production, and give an equitable return for management skill and labor. To perform effectively, agriculture must be free from outside pressure and manipulation...

...These words are from the FOREWORD to the resolutions adopted by the delegates to the recent 48th annual meeting of the Michigan Farm Bureau. You may read all of these policy statements in this issue of the Farm News.

Included is one calling for legislation to require fruit and vegetable processors to post prices. This is a policy that farmers can do these things if the law will let them.

Almost everyone who handles the farmer’s product makes as much or more out of it than the farmer. For too long, farmers have taken their products to the market, to be left there forever for whatever it might bring. These days are gone forever.

Farmers are moving into the market now to meet directly with processors and distributors. We are facing up—we are turning up—we are toiling up our market machinery for effective bargaining. Others have always had to be careful not to go so far that we limit our production by turning buyers of our products to substitute producers, or the own stuff, but a good price is a must. I believe we can do these things if the law will let us.

Today farmers live in a business world and in a political world. Our future, our rights, our way of life will be decided by every man who votes. If we as farmers are going to get what we deserve, it must be clear to the rest of the world that we as farmers have these rights—should we want them.

President’s Column

Our Marketing Job

(Edite’s Note: A major segment of President Smith’s annual address to the delegates body of the 48th annual meeting dealt with the subject of farm marketing. Due to the broad general interest in this area, his column this month is an excerpt from the address.)

The biggest need of farmers is bargaining power—something being recognized by more and more every day. It is also becoming apparent that the success of our bargaining efforts for ourselves will decide who is going to control agriculture in the future, and because we can’t do it, someone else is going to try to do it for us.

If we as farmers are going to continue to control our farm markets, we, farmers, must first be the best producers in the game and then have to make sure we get paid enough for it. If we are, the question of our not being paid enough for our produce depends on two things: whether we can keep from over-producing, which demoralizes any market, and whether we can keep from over-producing, which demoralizes any market, and whether we can keep from over-producing, which demoralizes any market, and whether we can keep from over-producing, which demoralizes any market, and whether we can keep from over-producing, which demoralizes any market, and whether we can keep from over-producing, which demoralizes any market, and whether we can keep from over-producing, which demoralizes any market, and whether we can keep from over-producing, which demoralizes any market, and whether we can keep from over-producing, which demoralizes any market, and whether we can keep from over-producing, which demoralizes any market, and whether we can keep from over-producing, which demoralizes any market, and whether we can keep from over-producing, which demoralizes any market, and whether we can keep from over-producing, which demoralizes any market, and whether we can keep from over-producing, which demoralizes any market, and whether we can keep from over-producing, which demoralizes any market, and whether we can keep from over-producing, which demoralizes any market, and whether we can keep from over-producing, which demoralizes any market, and whether we can keep from over-producing, which demoralizes any market, and whether we can keep from over-producing, which demoralizes any market, and whether we can keep from over-producing, which demoralizes any market, and whether we can keep from over-producing, which demoralizes any market, and whether we can keep from over-producing, which demoralizes any market, and whether we can keep from over-producing, which demoralizes any market, and whether we can keep from over-producing, which demoralizes any market, and whether we can keep from over-producing, which demoralizes any market, and whether we can keep from over-producing, which demoralizes any market, and whether we can keep from over-producing, which demoralizes any market, and whether we can keep from over-producing, which demoralizes any market, and whether we can keep from over-producing, which demoralizes any market, and whether we can keep from over-producing, which demoralizes any market, and whether we can keep from over-producing, which demoralizes any market, and whether we can keep from over-producing, which demoralizes any market, and whether we can keep from over-producing, which demoralizes any market, and whether we can keep from over-producing, which demoralizes any market, and whether we can keep from over-producing, which demoralizes any market, and whether we can keep from over-producing, which demoralizes any market, and whether we can keep from over-consuming, which means that the farmer is going to have to have a political interest in marketing by politicians interested in getting elected in 1969.

Right farmers need two things: Right-to-market legislation, to protect our farmer bargaining groups, and the same strong collective bargaining rights that organized labor has. Unions have no such protection—why should we as farmers have these rights—should we want to use them.

Can we, as farmers, keep our own businesses? I think we can, if we go right to work and get behind the issue of farm marketing. It would still be easy to convince us that a good farmer, with access to enough capital, can produce as cheap or cheaper than a big outfit with a hired manager and crew.

Besides, he will scheme harder, work harder, sacrifice more for his own business, than any salaried manager ever will.

The very real gains made by farmer bargaining groups are another cause for confidence in the future of agriculture as we know it. The big questions are whether government will allow farmers to organize and scheme, and whether whether, as farmers, have the gumption to build them stronger.

I say that we had better find the necessary gumption, or one of these mornings we’ll wake up to find ourselves just “workers” on our farms with somebody else running the place.
NEW DIRECTORS — elected at the 48th annual meeting of the Michigan Farm Bureau, were (left to right): Andrew Jackson Howell, District 2; Harry Nye, St. Joseph, District 1; Mrs. Jerold Topliff, Eaton Rapids, F.B. Women; Michael Satchell, Coro, F.B. Young Farmers, and James Thor, Decatur, director-at-large.

FARM BUREAU QUEEN — Kay Eschelbach, 17 year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Eschelbach, Jackson County, was selected from a field of 19 contestants. She will represent the Michigan Farm Bureau at several functions during her reign, including the American Farm Bureau annual meeting in December.
Reed Reports on... "Membership Muscle"

"Membership must always come first — without membership, an organization is without muscle. " That was the theme of the annual report of Michigan Farm Bureau Secretary-Manager, Dan E. Reed, before the delegate body at the recent Michigan Farm Bureau annual meeting.

With 1,343 Farm Bureau families at the end of the fiscal year — August 31, 1967 — members have set a goal for 1968 of 53,536. This figure was not pulled out of a hat, but is based on the considered judgment of County Farm Bureau leaders throughout the State, with each county giving an estimate and the goal figure resulting from the averaged estimate.

"Each Farm Bureau member is important to the strength and financial soundness of the organization. Your dues dollars go farther when it is supplemented by the dues dollars of more Farm Bureau members," Reed pointed out.

In reporting progress on the expanded program approved by delegates in the special session in 1965, the following were main points:

- Development of staff and equipment to improve the public's understanding of the operations and objectives of County Farm Bureaus, and greater service to County Farm Bureau officers, committees and members.
- Expansion of farm market development, pinpointing the initiation of the Wheat Marketing Program this year and the programming of a Cherry Marketing Division in MACMA.
- Strengthening of legislative activities.
- Broadened interest and activity in developing young farmer participation and implementation of the recommendations of the Community Farm Bureau Statewide Study Committee.
- County Farm Bureaus now have Young Farmer Committees. District meetings have been held for State Committee members and County Committee Chairman, with attendance almost 100% of those expected to be present. As a result of the work of the Young Farmers Committee, the MFB Board authorized two additional Young Farmer representatives to sit on the State Policy Development Committee.
- Both the new farm personal property tax exemption, which will become effective with the December 1, 1967 assessment, and agricultural coverage under the Workmen's Compensation Act, have required much technical work in interpreting the regulations and securing needed changes in administration.
- Highlighting other legislative issues included the grape pay-ment legating of a highway tax package to ward off another threat of higher property tax burdens; the tax reform package, and the Double Daylight Saving Time issue.
- "Michigan farm people now include not more than 4-5% of the total population of our State, and a reapportioned, re-districted Legislature has sharply reduced the number of Legislators with farm or rural background. In seeking legislative objectives, we must secure the support of many Legislators who have few, if any, farm constituents," Reed said.

Commenting on the attack earlier this fall by Congressman Joe Resnick of New York, Reed said that "Mr. Resnick's re-pudiations, by a vote of 27-1, by his own committee, should be due to the diligence of Mr. Pearson to the fight. Mr. Pearson, however, dropped out rapidly after Congressman Resnick broadened his attack to include cooperatives in general."

The Resnick attack has given Farm Bureau an opportunity in many quarters to answer questions regarding its structure. "We can make a strong approach to each of our non-member friends, with full knowledge that Farm Bureau membership does not cost . . . it pays," Reed concluded.

FOUR

Japanese Beetle Issue!

Treatment of 2500 acres in Berrien County for Japanese beetle. No, this wasn't really the issue when a newly-formed New York corporation, the Environmental Defense Fund, Inc. came to Michigan with its attorneys, reporters for the New York Times and a battery of scientists.

The real issue was whether the court would substitute its judgment for that of the Legislature and of a properly authorized executive agency.

With such a precedent courts all over the land might go about regulating the use of pesticides and other agricultural chemicals.

The Federal District Court in Grand Rapids dismissed jurisdiction in the case and suggested that the proper court might be the Michigan Department of Agriculture, sitting in Grand Rapids.

This court heard two days of testimony and ruled that the Michigan Department of Agriculture had not abused the discretion placed in it by the Legislature.

However, the EDF immediately applied to the Michigan Supreme Court, and the Department of Agriculture's attorneys recommended that the Department not apply the treatment while further litigation was pending.

The treatment had been scheduled to start November 1, and this is when the court test began. By the time the Court of Appeals had dissolved the restraining order, it was November 13 and already too late for best results.

What about next spring? Spring treatment is not as effective as fall application.

"While Japanese beetles move about a half mile per year under their own power, they are noted hitchhikers on trains, automobiles and trucks.

No objection was raised by those who own the property on which the treatment was to be made, nor was any complaint registered from the Berrien County area. The objections were raised by the New York-based group — EDF, Inc. — and by the Michigan Department of Conservation.

No evidence was presented that indicated what the damage would be if the application were made. Wittens indicated only that the use of Ddikin in this situation might have adverse effects.

Dr. Gordon Goyer, Director of the Pesticide Research Depart ment at Michigan State University, testified that his Department had passed on the scientific soundness of the plan of treatment. Milton Schecter, chemist with the USDA, testified that nothing was as effective in controlling Japanese beetles as Ddikin.

In keeping with action of the delegates at the just-completed Michigan Farm Bureau Convention, a statement of support for the Department's plan of treat ment was introduced in testimony.

As the only farm organization testifying, Farm Bureau pointed out that among the worst offenders in the overcrowding of chemicals are homeowners, whose roses, shrubs and lawns would be subject to beetle attack.

"As a threat to the food supply and to the income of the farm family, the beetle infestation would be treated with much heavier applications of poisons than might be expected in a carefully controlled area treatment as planned by the Department of Agriculture," they said.
Mr. and Mrs. Walter Wightman (he is immediate past President of the Michigan Farm Bureau) will celebrate their Golden Wedding anniversary Sunday, December 31. Family and friends plan an Open House for "Walt" and Alice, from the hours of 2:00 to 8:00 p.m. at the Wightman home... with all Farm Bureau friends invited. Located near Fennville in Allegan county, the Wightman farm is 5 miles west of Fennville, on M-89, or a half-mile east of Fennville off the I-96 freeway; turn at the Fennville exit, one-half mile east on highway 89.

Golden Anniversary...

WILLIAM BYRUM, (24) — a former "American Farmer" and top officer in the Michigan Future Farmers of America, has been named Marketing Specialist—livestock, within the Market Development Division of the Michigan Farm Bureau, according to Noel Stockman, Division Mgr.

Byrum will specialize in all areas of livestock marketing and research, with immediate emphasis expected to be placed on a quality swine program. Holding a degree from Michigan State University, Byrum has won many national honors in livestock and meat judging.

ROBERT NIXON, (28) — formerly Regional Representative in the Saginaw Valley area, has been promoted to the position of Associate Director of the Community Programs department of the Michigan Farm Bureau, according to Larry Ewing, Division Manager.

A former teacher of Vocational Agriculture in Chesaning, Nixon, who has accepted an appointment with the Family Programs department.

A former teacher of Vocational Agriculture in Chesaning, Nixon holds a degree in Agricultural Education from Michigan State University. Although he will work in all phases of community programs, he will give prime attention to strengthening the Community Group structure, and training Group Committees.

LARRY DeVUYST, (28) — President of the Gratiot county Farm Bureau, has been named Regional Representative in the Saginaw Valley, replacing Robert Nixon, who has accepted an appointment with the Family Programs department.

According to Charles Burkett, Director of Field Operations, DeVuyst begins his new work in early December. He has been District 8 representative on the state Young Farmer committee, and active in Gratiot county Young Farmer work. He will serve the counties of Arenac, Bay, Gratiot, Gladiolus, Midland and Saginaw.

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TO ME, IT'S PLAIN....

—an investment in
FARM BUREAU
is an investment in
my farming future!

The future of farming is bright — as long as farmers maintain a strong, effective agriculture by working together for their common good.

A strong farm organization helps protect your farming investment. FARM BUREAU works for farmers in the legislature — in marketing — in important economic services aimed at raising farm incomes. FARM BUREAU is an investment which pays big dividends!

FARM BUREAU
STRENGTH — thru GROUP ACTION
Michigan Farmers Help Shape National Policy

Michigan delegates to the annual Farm Bureau meeting, considered many national and international issues of local concern. Decisions made there have been forwarded as recommendations from Michigan farmers to the American Farm Bureau Federation Policy Development committee.

This committee is composed of state presidents, and Elton Smith will represent Michigan at committee sessions. Later, official recommendations will be presented to the voting delegates at the annual meeting of the Michigan Farm Bureau in East Lansing.

Michigan's recommendations include support of congressional action to permit farmers to operate "with a minimum of government control and interference." They call for support for the Agriculture Act to be considered by congress as a new approach to farm programs.

Among other things, the Act would stop the inflow of grain into government storage; provide government-insured recourse loans; protect markets against price-depressing governmental sales — and allow grain prices to reflect full market values while allowing farmers to gain higher net incomes.

Recommendations include urging that the Fair Labor Standards Act be amended in order to establish piecework rates in lieu of the minimum wage. Michigan producers face, due to the fact that the State Minimum Wage is higher than the Federal Minimum Wage required in competing states, and also the fact that the Federal Minimum Wage exempts most farmers, whereas the Michigan law has only minimal exemptions.

Mandatory State Unemployment Compensation was opposed among other things, the Act would stop the inflow of grain into government storage; provide government-insured recourse loans; protect markets against price-depressing governmental sales — and allow grain prices to reflect full market values while allowing farmers to gain higher net incomes.

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Concern was also expressed at the fact that world food production is not keeping pace with the population increases and that a major plank in foreign policy should be "Food for the Free World's Hunger." Such foods should be purchased in the marketplace and provided as America's contribution to the prevention of starvation.

Sanitary standards for imports were recommended in order to protect the health and welfare of the American consumer and, at the same time, prevent unfair competition with American farmers.

Several national marketing recommendations were made, including continued strong support for federal anti-discrimination legislation, which has already passed the Senate and is ready to be voted on in the House. An outline was recommended for federal marketing orders, recognizing that different crops require different programs and that marketing orders may be helpful in some cases and not in others. However, the final decisions must be made by those farmers producing the commodity.

Recommendations on farm labor relative to federal legislation include urging that the Fair Labor Standards Act be amended in order to establish piecework rates in lieu of the minimum wage. The delegates also pointed to the unfair competition from other states that Michigan producers face, due to the fact that the State Minimum Wage is higher than the Federal Minimum Wage required in competing states, and also the fact that the Federal Minimum Wage exempts most farmers, whereas the Michigan law has only minimal exemptions.

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1968 State Policy Resolutions

-INTRODUCTION-

"Strength—through Group Action" was a fitting theme for the recent annual meeting of the Michigan Farm Bureau, November 7-8. Through the group action of nearly 300 voting delegates from all parts of Michigan, the strong program of future action was written to guide the state's largest farm organization in the coming year. Included were important national and international recommendations (reported elsewhere) and which will be supported by Michigan delegates to the American Farm Bureau Federation annual meeting in Chicago December 10-14.

FOREWORD

Farm Bureau membership is voluntary. It provides a tool with which farmers, banded together can achieve goals for agriculture which the individual farmer cannot reach by himself. It is a privilege to belong to an organization that is interested in the good of all agriculture and also in the good of our republic. However, with every privilege comes responsibility. Thus the privilege of membership in Farm Bureau will bring about that which we seek—"Strength Through Group Action." Every member has an opportunity to have his voice heard and his ideas considered in the development of the policies of this organization. He also has the responsibility of helping to execute the policies.

In the same way, the tremendous progress that agriculture has made has led to many of the problems facing our industry. Farm people must take the leadership in solving these problems as only those in the business of farming have a clear understanding of them. At the same time, we must be ready to meet the challenges of continuing advances in technology and constantly changing needs.

Today each commercial farmer is feeding himself and 40 others. Because of this great technological development and efficiency, food is the cheapest and most plentiful in the United States of any previous world. The average family spends about 17.6% of its income on food. Perhaps even more important is the fact that 94% of the population is released to produce the goods and services which bring about the highest standard of living for Americans of any nation in the world.

Farming is a family oriented business. These are highly trained and skilled people. Their image must be upgraded in the eyes of consumers. Farmers must be recognized for the important role they assume in producing the abundance of wholesome food and the fibers to meet the needs of our people and those of the world. At the same time, farmers must receive a fair price in the marketplace for the goods they produce. This price must return a fair rate of interest on investment, cover the costs of production, and give an equitable return for management skill and labor. To perform effectively, agriculture must be free from outside pressure and manipulation.

There were 1,070 resolutions considered by County Farm Bureaus. Your State Policy Development Committee considered each of these and, with the help of more than 50 resource people, widened their horizons as to the needs of agriculture. Through the study and thinking, the men and women who are responsible for the food and fiber in Michigan, new directions have been taken as these resolutions have been written for consideration by the delegates who represent the 52,142 Michigan Farm Bureau families.

We appreciate the heritage which is ours, especially as we reflect upon the accomplishments and progress made by former members. As honest, wise, needs and concerns increase and new directions must be sought to meet these challenges. The policies as adopted at this 48th annual meeting will be the guiding influence for our organization for the coming year. Your thinking will be reflected in the State Legislature and the U.S. Congress as members from Michigan study them to see how the "grass roots" farmer thinks. The responsibilities of each of us, and we must greet the challenge in such a way that agriculture will take giant steps forward, not only in this century, but far into the future.

Freedom, now and always, remains basic to the success of agriculture. As we search for positive solutions to the problems of our farm business, we must keep these principles of freedom before us.

Mrs. Andrew Jackson, Chairman
MFB Policy Development Committee

that's the Michigan Farm Bureau!

FARM BUREAU — a powerful 52,000 Michigan family member organization (1,700,000 Farm Bureau families in 49 states and Puerto Rico) — providing strength through GROUP ACTION.

FARM BUREAU — no larger than your Community Group, but large enough to be actively concerned with state, national and world affairs, and strong enough to do something about them.

BE A PART OF FARM BUREAU...

THE ACTION ORGANIZATION

PART I — POLICIES ON STATE AFFAIRS

APPROPRIATION

The 74th Legislature has not yet reached the halfway mark of its two-year session. Legislation introduced in the 1967 portion of the session is still alive and can be acted upon during the 1968 session. However, many Farm Bureau-supported measures have been enacted into law, including:

1. Tax reforms package.
2. Workmen's Compensation amendments.
3. Clarification of the law eliminating the personal property tax.
4. Wine law amendments raising prices paid to farmers for wine grapes.
5. Amendments to various dairy laws.
6. Impaired and other traffic safety laws.
7. Improved controls of giant insect pests and diseases and hazardous substances.
8. New bonding requirements for wholesale potato dealers.
9. Authorization to create irrigation districts and use Great Lakes water.
10. Swine law changes.
11. Appropriations to continue research on dairy cattle, vegetable varieties, pesticides and decorative post control.
13. Definition of malicious malicious mischief acts as "Elements of a Breach of Peace".
15. Reductions of Mackinac Bridge tolls.

We commend the Governor and the Legislature on the passage of these and several other measures we have supported which are important to agriculture and to the economy of the State of Michigan.

TAX REFORM

We commend these Legislative leaders of both political parties who met their responsibilities and developed a tax reformation plan that finally was approved by the Legislature. The enactment of a State Income Tax, together with the repeal or adjustment of other taxes, return of substantial amounts of monies to local units of government and direct and indirect relief on property taxes revised Michigan's tax structure so that it now contains the major elements of a "balanced tax structure."

Farm Bureau resolutions have supported total tax reform for several years. Much has been accomplished beginning with the new Constitution and continuing with each session of the Legislature since that time.

Full State Text in this Issue

PULL-OUT SECTION: 1968 Farm Bureau State Policy Resolutions
However, tax reform is a complex and continuing process. We call attention to the fact that until further reforms are accomplished, taxes on property will continue to rise and carry an unfair share of the total tax burden. Property is no longer a good measure of wealth or the ability to pay. For example, a 1965 study by the Michigan State University Agricultural Experiment Station revealed that urban area property taxes as a percentage of family income ranged from a high of 4.1% to a low of 2.9%. In sharp contrast, a study by the Michigan State University School of Agriculture revealed that farm real estate taxes as a percentage of farm family incomes are six to 10 times higher.

We therefore, continue to support further tax reform and believe that the following will lead to greater equity of taxation:

- New sources of revenue for local units of government in order to relieve property taxes. We believe this should include the use of the income tax, the property tax on current rather than capital value.
- Improved assessment and equalization procedures.
- Permit assessment and taxes to reflect the value of the property for school purposes the first year it is built.
- A revision of State School Aid formula to assure greater equalization.
- Use of the income tax as a major source of funds for state government activities.
- Assessment of agricultural land as farm land as long as it is used instead of its possible potential value.
- Prevention of inequalities arising from special assessments on property that receives no benefit from the project.

The balancing of Michigan’s tax structure should result in every citizen paying his fair share toward the support of his schools and other local and state government services.

INCOME TAX REFERENDUM

It appears that there will be a petition drive to require that the state income tax be levied on the full market value of property. If approved, the tax reform package passed this year by the Legislature.

We have for some years supported a state income tax as an essential part of a total tax reform program. Our goal is a balanced tax structure leading to tax equity. The income tax is a necessary part of any equitable tax program. We therefore oppose any effort to defray the state income tax. Such an action would be a step backward and would result in shifting more and more of the cost of government onto property.

AGRICULTURAL LAND ASSESSMENT

Many Michigan leaders are becoming increasingly concerned with the rapid disappearance of good agricultural land. Future leaders look back at the folly of our uncertain land use. A proper tax structure can be an effective instrument of reviving the better farm land for future food needs and also meet the need for water conservation and preservation of “open spaces” for aesthetic and recreational values.

Many other progressive state legislators (14 or more) have taken action to allow assessment of farm land on the basis of its value for agriculture rather than for non-farm uses.

For instance, the Maryland law states expressly that it is “in the general public interest that farming be fostered and encouraged in order to maintain a readily available source of food and dairy products close to the homes of the people who must rely upon them.” We believe any tax structure should be designed to encourage the preservation of open spaces as an amenity necessary to human life in area rather than to stress the forced conversion of such open space to more intensive use as a result of economic pressures caused by the assessment of land at a rate or level incompatible with the practical use of such land for farming.

This is becoming an increasingly serious problem in Michigan. We recommend legislation that will permit property owners and users to consider only agricultural factors in assessing land used for that purpose.

SPECIAL PROPERTY TAX ASSESSMENTS

Owners of agricultural land often find themselves saddled with high special assessment taxes due to the necessity of crossing their property with water mains, sewer lines, or other devices, in order to reach an area of industrial, commercial or residential development.

Such facilities may not be of any value to the property crossed, but can impose a serious financial burden on the owner. The state of Ohio has recognized this problem and has passed legislation to prevent such hardship. We recommend that legislation be enacted in Michigan to solve this increasing problem.

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 90 acres in size.

The larger privately-owned commercial forest reserves are mostly in the Upper Peninsula.

Since 1925, owners, at their option, have been permitted, for tax purposes, to list these lands under the Commercial Forest Reserve (Forestry) Act. Certain qualifications must be met, including the requirement that such land be open to public use (hunting, fishing, etc.).

Legislation to modernize the law and increase the “in lieu of tax” income to local government passed the Michigan House of Representatives in 1965, but died in the Senate during the 1966 session. It was introduced in the 1967 session and can be acted upon in the 1968 session.

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 revenue in lieu of taxes.

TAXATION OF MOBILE HOMES

Presently, mobile homes in trailer parks pay, in lieu of property taxes, a fee of $3 per month. Two dollars of this amount goes to the school, 50c to the township and 50c to the county. This fee system enacted in 1959 is no longer realistic. The growing volume of trailer homes is not reflected, nor do they contribute a proper share of the costs of schools and local government.

We urge that legislative action be taken to increase the fee to a level in relation to the property taxes paid by other home owners.

REIMBURSEMENT TO COUNTIES WITH PENAL INSTITUTIONS

Under present laws, the county in which a state penal institution is located must bear the cost of court actions on behalf of inmates of the institution. If an inmate escapes or commits a felony while in prison, the county must pay for a legal defense as well as the cost of prosecution and the cost of the court as well.

Penal institutions are to protect the people of the state. When an inmate of such institutions commits an offense, it should be the responsibility of the state to pay the necessary court and related costs.

We believe that action should be taken by the state to reimburse counties for costs incurred in the prosecution of inmates of state penal institutions.

EQUALIZATION OF EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

Recent sessions of the Legislature have adopted a revised and improved version of the state school aid formula and have reversed the present trend toward shifting a greater portion of the cost to the local property tax. The state’s share of school operational costs is now over the 50% level. We believe this to be progress.

However, the school aid formula has always been tied to the tax structure. When passage of the tax reform package this year, new methods of financing our schools become available and it is now possible to eliminate many of the inequities that have existed in the past. They have been created by rapid shifts in population. Industries, with their broad tax potential locate in or near to cities, while employees re- locate in the rural suburbs and townships. The tax base in the areas receiving the increased population has been inadequate to provide schools for the mushrooming pupil load. Farms have been taxed beyond their capacity to earn and the situation has become progressively worse.

We recommend that:

- The State income tax be used as one of the major sources of funds for our schools.
- Development of a new state aid formula should include consideration of the property tax in relation to the cost of local school services.
- A reasonable state aid formula be developed to assist school districts in meeting the cost of needed facilities.
- The state’s share of operational cost should continue to increase, at least to the level of a few years ago (1960).
- Sufficient funds should be appropriated to pay in full all state aid formulas.

VOCA TIONAL EDUCATION

Recently enacted legislation now makes it possible that a major area of the state’s educational program, vocational-technical education programs for both youth and adults, will become available to Michigan. Twenty-eight out of forty areas studies have been completed and each has indicated a need for expanded programs to serve students on an area basis.

We urge that implementation of this program be developed through the existing types of local educational units, including community colleges, intermediate school districts, and high school districts.

December 1, 1967

Michigan Farm News
State-wide Work Programs

PUBLIC EMPLOYEES

Great areas of confusion and serious legal questions were created when the Legislature removed the power of the State Highway Commission to create a state highway through federal funds. The current proposal to authorize the establishment of a state highway is a serious step in the right direction.

We further urge that Farm Bureau members take an active part in the organization of local programs. This can be done through participation in general or specific educational advisory committees. Such committees can help answer the dropout problem and provide training for job opportunities.

To insure that all areas of the state have access to this material, we recommend that the Legislature make adequate financial support available for the consolidation and expansion of educational centers and for the transportation of students to the centers. This help cannot be assumed to assume this additional burden.

INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL DISTRICTS

The intermediate school district as presently organized does not fulfill the needs of the present and future. The intermediate districts within the intermediate district and, thus, create a complex of educational services that many school districts could not provide for themselves. In many areas, vocational training may not be possible except through such cooperative programs.

Special education programs are also administered by the intermediate schools districts. In addition, there is evidence that the intermediate school districts have helped to establish proper dietary habits and, at the same time, schools should Instill In the students the need to seek out career opportunities. We commend the hundreds of public schools that have initiated educational programs in this field.

We strongly support the intermediate school district and the educational services it provides.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

In light of the shortage of vocational agriculture teachers in Michigan (and the Nation) and the growing demand for agricultural graduates, a statewide Professional Recruitment Committee has been formed. We commend and support the efforts of this committee in its efforts to attract young men and women to enter the field of agricultural education.

Farm Bureau’s efforts underline the need for farm management and the shortage of trained personnel in the new and emerging agricultural field. We further support the recognition of vocational-technical education and the development of agricultural education to accommodate the needs of non-agricultural-oriented occupations. It is estimated that 49% of all jobs are related to agriculture.

Summer months provide the opportunity for students to become familiar with the modern techniques of agricultural production. These experiences should be extended to the maximum of the excellent career opportunities that are available in the field of agricultural education. We strongly urge the retention of teachers of vocational agriculture to continue to be employed on a year-round basis.

Farm Bureau urges the County Farm Bureau Advisory Committee to make their feelings known to school boards on this important subject.

OUR SCHOOL CURRICULUM

Curriculum planning in our public school system is understood to be a long-range and complex process. We recognize the importance of such study and change to keep pace with the development of knowledge and understanding. A state-wide curriculum coordinating committee is working with the need for a process of curriculum development, in which the public is involved in the decision-making process. The curriculum plan must provide for the development of critical thinking and decision-making skills that will be necessary for students in the complex society we must face.

Much progress has been made during the last few years in adapting curriculum to the needs of the present and future. We need to make improvements in the hundreds of public-supplied ciphers from agriculture, business, industry and labor, as well as provide educational services to the state education advisory committees at the state and local levels.

We urge that Farm Bureau members give better informed curriculum needs and changes and work to the end that our children may benefit from the educational experiences that will enable our young people in order to develop their potential in a meaningful way.

We believe in the importance of such changes. At the same time, schools should instill in the students at all school levels the dignity of their work, the principles of its Constitution and its heritage.

HOT LUNCHES

The national school lunch and special milk programs have proved beneficial to school children. The programs have been substantially reduced, but we strongly recommend that the state government continue to support the programs in order to adequately maintain the Hot Lunch Program.

TALENT WINNER — Mrs. Jeanette Mahnyn, Clinton County, will receive an all-expense trip to Chicago, in early December for the annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation, where she will compete with other state winners.

We further urge that Farm Bureau members take an active part in the organization of local programs. This can be done through participation in general or specific educational advisory committees. Such committees can help answer the dropout problem and provide training for job opportunities.

We are especially concerned since this has resulted in teachers strikes which have delayed the opening of schools and community colleges. Local school boards have been frustrated in their efforts to carry out their responsibilities and maintain the quality of education provided by public schools. This is a complex and far-reaching issue and many legal questions are now before the courts. However, the Legislature must move into this void with clarifying and defining the position of the Legislature and the Board of Education must adopt specific rules and regulations to meet all the data required safety requirements.

We recommend that schools be informed of their right of appeal and also that every effort be made to obtain uniformity of inspection procedures by all inspectors.

STATE FIRE SAFETY BOARD

In 1945, the Legislature placed the enforcement of fire prevention and safety within the administration of the Michigan State Police. A seven-member State Fire Safety Board was also created, with authority to adopt standard rules pertaining to fire safety requirements for all buildings used by all occupied places. The Board also acts as a hearing body to determine if violations of the state fire code shall be cited for violation of the state law.

The Legislature must move into this void with clarifying and defining the position of the Legislature, the Board of Education and the Board of Education must adopt specific rules and regulations to meet all the data required safety requirements.

We recommend that schools be informed of their right of appeal and also that every effort be made to obtain uniformity of inspection procedures by all inspectors.

HIGHWAYS

Michigan has a total of 113,380 miles of roads and streets. The State Highway Department has the responsibility to develop, improve, and maintain this total, together with 2,947 bridges. This includes the 1,092 miles of primary roads, the 256 miles of scenic and excellent interstate system, as presently planned, is nearing completion. Extensive use of federal funds (90% federal, 10% state), together with a bonding program, has made this progress possible; however, interstate roads constitute only 16% of the total.

Michigan’s 83 County Road Commissions are responsible for 25,133 miles of this total, and 2,947 bridges. These include 40% of all jobs are related to agriculture.

TRAFFIC V VIOLATION PROCEDURE

At the present time, in Michigan, some drivers are fully licensed, but have a summons for a traffic or more traffic violations. To apprehend such a person requires a warrant to be issued by the court and locating the person is time-consuming and expensive.

In Illinois, a system currently exists that allows a police officer to arrest a driver who has committed a traffic violation and cause the police officer to obtain a warrant for the next legal appearance. The summons issued at this time is to be served upon the person, who is to appear in court when the driver appears to answer for the violation.

ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW LOCAL COURTS

The new Constitution requires the Legislature to establish a system of local courts to replace the present system of Justice Courts. We believe that further court revisions should include provisions whereby a defendant, in a traffic or other minor case, can present a defense at his (or her) first appearance.

We recommend that:

Local courts should have service districts of such size as will be convenient to the people of the community.

District boundaries should be set by the County Board of Supervisors.

Financing should be principally through the collection of taxes on all vehicles. However, local judges should be paid a salary that is a reasonable amount.

Such courts should be given jurisdiction similar to present Justice Courts. Limits on civil cases involving $1,000 rather than the present limit of $300.

Judges should be elected by the people in the district.

Any judge lacking a law degree should be required to attend training courses before taking office and serving in that office.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

It is obvious that there is a lack of respect for law and law enforcement agencies in our society. We urge the restoration of authority and respect for our law enforcement officers as protection for the general public.
POLICIES REFLECT: "STRENGTH throuG GROUP ACTION!"

We urge:
1. Proper respect be shown officers of the law by all citizens.
2. Courts to follow through in the convictions and enforcement of 1967 whiskey laws and due process of law.
3. Arrests made by those responsible for helping law enforcement officers by offering pertinent information and assistance.

TENURE FARMERS
We are concerned about the extensive and malicious destruction of road signs, mail boxes and other property by young people today. We urge parents to teach their children respect for the property of others. We recommended stronger penalties on offenders to hold responsible for the damages involved in such actions.

ANNEXATION
We favor changes in the state annexation laws providing the practice of cities surrounding small towns from adjoining areas. However, we recognize that present annexation laws tend to isolate and totally isolate in meet today's problems.

We recommended that the pending legislation and other proposals be studied in an effort to develop new laws that will lead to equity for all concerned.

WELFARE
We support remedial and preventive programs that will be provided to children employed and older workers and assistance programs insofar as possible. We believe that the state has been successful in operating numerous programs for the young and old and more assistance programs insofar as possible. We also believe that the state legislation requiring all able-bodied welfare recipients to seek employment is necessary to the welfare program in order to work for quality for assistance be fully implemented. We recommend that the program should be related to the eligibility program.

Welfare should be considered as an emergency or "rescue" program and should not be allowed to become a way of life.

RURAL DISASTER PREPAREDNESS
Emergencies on farms are part of our everyday experience and require planning and coordination. On occasion, emergencies of major proportions, or near disasters, further the need for planning.

We should be more involved in the blood, health and health of our families depend on proper and active involvement.

We urge our people and our Community Farm Bureau to avail themselves of the study programs developed by the Michigan Department of Rural Defense. Our people will do well to become a part of the community movements for disaster preparedness. We recommend that all communities cooperate to the full extent the programs of the Cooperative Extension Service, which is the immediate agency in the community to coordinate this program.

HOG CHOLERA-FREE STATE
Michigan is now a hog cholera-free state. This is a real milestone in our fight against livestock diseases. We commend the Michigan Agriculture, Michigan State University, and the State Legislature for cooperation in this program.

We urge every swine producer to appreciate this accomplishment and to take every precaution to keep Michigan cholera-free.

Calfhood Vaccination
The present law in Michigan for official calfhood vaccination, with 90 days between each dose (Bong's disease) calls for age limits of four months (120 days) through eight months (260 days).

Scientific evidence now indicates that vaccination at three months (90 days) is just as effective as does vaccination at four months (180 days). It is also stated that at the age of 90 days in calf vaccination, the greater chance of a blood titer showed up.

In light of this knowledge, we recommend that the Michigan law require official calfhood vaccination between the ages of 90 days and 260 days.

IMPORTATION OR FEEDLOT PERMITS
Many Michigan cattle feeders travel to out-of-state markets to purchase their feeders. When a purchase is made, they are not required to have purchased through the Michigan Department of Agriculture to bring the feeders to Michigan. This practice creates an incompatibility in the buyer and the state veterinarian.

Other states have adopted an "Importation or Feedlot Permit" system which must be obtained from the state veterinarian who certifies that they have no breeding stock in their herd from the same lot. The permit allows the buyer to purchase cattle without getting permission before each purchase.

We urge that an "Importation or Feedlot Permit" system be established in Michigan.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE
Great changes have come about in the efficiency of agricultural production in the last forty years. The American housewife now purchases the highest quality food with the smallest portion of her disposable income for all her needs. Americans spend a smaller part of their income on food than any other people in the world, at this, or any other time less than 18%, and this includes the many built-in mail services such as packaging, pre-cooking quick meals and table preparation now taken for granted. The income not used for food, for children's goods, and services which give us the nation the highest standard of living the world has ever known.

Part of the success story of American Agriculture is due to the Cooperative Extension Service. This Service has been a leader in the Agricultural Extension service and better better better than the activities at this Fair centered around 4-H activities. At the present time, need exist for additional 4-H centers.

We recommend that funds be appropriated for these improved facilities on the Upper Peninsula State Fair.

PUBLIC AWARENESS OF AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS
We commend the Michigan State University College of Agriculture and the Michigan State University Cooperative Extension Service in getting a greater amount of information to the public regarding the problems and accomplishments of agriculture. We appreciate their efforts in creating more public awareness of the farmers' cost price, the relative price of food in this country and throughout the world, marketing problems, and the special problems of farm labor. We urge that more efforts be expanded and that the current situation arise that will benefit Michigan agriculture to have the support of the public. We ask that a letter be sent to the appropriate officials at Michigan State University expressing our appreciation.

The Michigan Farm Bureau should continue work with Michigan State University toward creating a better understanding of the role of the farmer. We encourage a better understanding between agricultural employees and employees and between them and the public generally amongst themselves as agricultural employers.

BROADCAST SUPPORT
We are gratified that Michigan broadcasters continue to recognize the importance of the farming industry, and we ask that they give freely of their understanding and support.

This support has taken the form of Public Service spots greatest emphasis by the Michigan Department of Agriculture and radio and television series produced by Michigan agricultural leaders. Michigan Farm Bureau has been very successful of important farm stories, and in some cases, the maintenance of full-time farm departments.

We would encourage such departments, even as we recognize that there are more similarities than differences between farm and city audiences, pointing out that the special needs peculiar to farm listeners, which broadcasters should recognize.

Among them are specialized weather reports, information concerning road conditions and school closings, livestock and other special market reports, and more important, all the accurate interpretations of complex farm issues to a largely non-farm public.

Just as farmers bear an awesome burden and responsibility to supply the food and fiber needs of the public, so too, do broadcasters bear a similar burden and responsibility to provide accurate, timely and unbiased programming to the millions receiving their signals.

Farmsmen feel that in the main, this responsibility has been well discharged, and that the current approach used by broadcasters in reporting the news and its general relationships to the daily lives of farmers and farm families.

However, we feel that in the recent "Double Daylight Savings Time" debate, broadcasters, as a group, suffered a loss of prestige when some appeared to use their facilities to unfairly influence public opinion. As the broadcast industry is to operate its own business freely, it is important that farm people (as farmers wish) wish that the broadcast industry to prevent such occurrences.

"REVIEWING WITH PRIDE" — President Elton Smith's annual address stressed that although farmers today make up less than 1 percent of the total population in Michigan agriculture is still big business. Smith urged members to solve their mutual problems through group action.

We urge that an "Importation or Feedlot Permit" system be established in Michigan.
POLICIES REFLECT: The Voice of the Membership

DOUBLE DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME
We support efforts to return the State of Michigan to Eastern Standard Time the year around.

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 farm production supplies, and by providing needed services.

Agri-cooperatives must be large enough to compete effectively with other enterprises. Cooperatives must have the full and loyal support of all members, and for present cooperatives should handle all products and services available to them through cooperative suppliers. Any losing use of cooperative channels dispirits member 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.

We urge that cooperative members exercise their responsibilities by attending membership meetings to keep informed of the business affairs of their association and furnish their elect and competent and qualified board members.

ANTIBIOTICS AND PESTICIDES
The use of antibiotics and pesticides is essential to efficient modern-day agriculture. Traces of antibiotics and pesticides in farm products are usually the result of misuse.

In the case of insecticidal antibiotics, government authorities should either use these products for their own farms or see that research is done to keep informed of the business affairs of their association and furnish their elect and competent and qualified board members.

The Alfalfa Weevil
The Alfalfa Weevil has been found in Michigan this past year. It appears that the area of infestation may be sizable. This insect has caused devastation of alfalfa and pastures in other states. Its control is not easy. Little has been done in Michigan to develop ways of controlling the Alfalfa Weevil.

Research for a method to control this insect is needed. We urge in favor of adequate funds to support this work by the Michigan State University Agricultural Experiment Station.

CONTROL OF JAPANESE BEETLE
Japanese beetle continues to be a threat in Michigan agriculture as well as to lawns, golf courses, parks, cemeteries, and orchards. We recommend that the continued trapping of beetles to locate areas of infestation and the prompt treatment of those areas is essential to our economic well-being.

Recent efforts through the courts to prevent the Michigan Department of Agriculture from carrying out needed programs show a failure on the part of those sponsors to recognize that the practical result of lack of area treatment would result in the application of heavy doses of chemicals by individuals, with the result that there would be a larger total distribution of chemicals.

We support the Michigan Department of Agriculture, acting on professional and scientific advice, to continue its treatment program for Japanese beetle and other insect pests.

REMOVAL OF ABANDONED VINEYARDS
We recommend that the law of 1945, which permits the Michigan Department of Agriculture to remove neglected or abandoned orchards and vineyards, be amended to require property owners to remove old and abandoned orchards and vineyards. This would be a saving to the state and should be administered by the State Department of Conservation.

BLACKBIRDS, STARBIRDS AND OTHER PESTS
Blackbirds, starlings and other destructive wildlife are still on the increase and do considerable crop damage. We commend the Michigan Legislature for appropriating funds for the development of a plan of control through the Michigan Department of Agriculture with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. This action takes advantage of the matching funds available from the federal government.

We urge the Legislature to appropriate continuing funds for the support of this vital service. Also, we encourage every producer having problems with blackbirds, starlings and other destructive birds to build and operate an adequate number of traps to control the population of these nuisance pests.

HUNTING PRIVILEGE - CONDUCT AND RESPONSIBILITY
More people want to hunt but the land available for hunting purposes is shrinking. This proves increasing the need for understanding and wholesome conduct by all involved in the hunting process. We recognize the need for understanding and wholesome conduct by all involved in the hunting process.

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 their legal protection (Horton Hunting Trespass Act).
- All landowners should be aware of the public relations value of good (payer-sportsman) contacts.

HUNTING IN AREAS OF HEAVY POPULATION
Hunting in areas of heavy population presents a real danger to persons and property.

We will assist Farm Bureau members in thickly populated townships to present such problems to the Legislature for the relief which it can grant.

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 dam-

age 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. Concerns range from too few deer in some areas to too many deer in other areas.

The rapid increase of deer-car accidents in the northern part of the state is helping to increase auto insurance rates and carries a constant threat of personal injury to the public. At present, the Michigan Conservation Commission does not have authority to con-

sider deer-car accident records in establishing special areas.

We recommend:

1. The Conservation Commission be given authority to consider deer-car accident rates in establishing special areas.

2. Use of carefully adjusted special seasons to regu-

late the size of those areas where damage is severe, and to prohibit hunting during those periods in less heavily populated areas.

Special attention to the management of the rapidly expanding southern Michigan deer herd.

4. Practical means should be found for the assign-

ment of special seasons to permit residents or resident hunters to seek relief from the overabundance of deer.

5. In some areas in both peninsulas there are sec-

tions where the deer herd has been drastically reduced in numbers. We therefore recommend that the Conservation Commission make a 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 urge that there be no restrictions on hunting raccoons and woodchucks in those areas until the excessive population of these animals has been reduced.

COTYOTE BOUNTY
We favor retention of the bounty on coyotes.

FOX BOUNTIES
There is every indication that the Michigan fox population has expanded again this year.

We believe that a reasonable bounty, limited to female foxes, would accomplish a desirable reduction in numbers at a reasonable cost.

We would support a 25% increase in the small game hunting license fee to cover the increased cost of the bounty.

WATER USE AND MANAGEMENT
Michigan's water rights laws are inadequate for today's needs. We believe these laws should be revised as relates to irrigation, industrial, recreational and agricultural needs and purposes. We urge action to provide adequate legislation to safeguard the ownership and right to use of all our underground and surface water.

WATER POLLUTION
We commend the Water Resources Commission for its work in controlling water pollution. New legislation should result in increased controls and penalties.

While we believe agriculture is not a major source of water pollution, we believe that we can do our bit. We urge our public and private institutions to assist us in minimizing the pollution and runoff of grain feeds and agricultural chemicals.

SOIL CONSERVATION AND SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICTS
Responsibility for the use and improvement of land and water resources rests on all citizens, urban as well as rural. Cities and towns are dependent upon rural lands not only for food, but for most of their water supplies.

The annual increase in our population places definite responsibility on agriculture for the action that is necessary to safeguard our needed future food production facilities. Farm ownership and other urban population must be aware of the need for intelligent use of our rural lands.

The Soil Conservation Districts now organized in Michigan are effective. We urge farmers serving without salary and are effective units of soil

WATER CONSERVATION PROGRAMS
We recommend that the Michigan Department of Agriculture continue its conservation activities as a recognized state agency and that the Conservation Commission for its consideration.

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICTS
We commend the Legislature for its action in providing part-time assistance to aid those volunteer

concerned with deer and animal rights. We suggest deer-car accident records be forwarded to the Michigan Conservation Commission for its consideration.

FLOODING AND WATER POLLUTION
The greatly increased use of both Great Lakes and inland waters for recreational use has resulted in serious water pollution. The increased use of both Great Lakes and inland waters for recreational use has resulted in serious water pollution.

The greatly increased use of both Great Lakes and inland waters for recreational use has resulted in serious water pollution.
COHO SALMON

We commend the Michigan Department of Conser-vation for its outstanding work in the propagation of the unbelievably successful Coho Salmon Program. The Michigan Department of Conservation has the satisfac-tion of providing this food and sport fishery which so pleases for fishermen and profit for service businesses concerned.

We recognize that the tremendous success of this program has been due in no small part to the Michigan Department of Conservation. We also know that the solution of these problems will require time and much effort. Unfortunately, every effort will be made by the Department to reopen at least portions of all salmon streams by the end of the most possible moment. We also urge the Department to consider permanently eliminating salmon fishing in Michigan streams by means other than by lowering water levels. Wherever the salmon, once introduced into waters, should remain the need for the Conservation Department to be as active as it can be.

We urge increased appreciation by the Legislature for the purpose of maintaining and developing the salmon program as a fishery and a means of controlling the alewife problem.

RIGHT-TOMARKET LAWS

With the ever-increasing complexity of modern mar-keting, it is often difficult to determine just when processors are forced to increase their use of group action such as Cooperatives. As a result, processors sometimes oppose proposed Cooperative Marketing Acts. Why? Because processors have become so used to the benefits of competitive bidding as opposed to regulated marketing practices. We recognize that processors should determine for itself whether an escape clause will be necessary for promoting group action. In this case, however, the need for this legislation is obvious.

MAKING ASSOCIATION FEE COLLECTION

An increasing number of farmers are joining co-op-erative marketing associations to improve their in-comes and to provide for the future. With the expansion of marketing activities into previously unorganized commodities by MACMA, there will be a need for a system of marketing service for payment that will provide adequate and sound financing of the association.

We support state legislation to prevent discrimina-tion in the assessment of fees to the extent that fairness to individual farmers is achieved.

THE POULTRY BUSINESS

As we move into the New Year we face new problems and new possibilities. We must meet these problems by cooperation and planning. So much has already been done to improve the living conditions of the poultry industry and to raise the level of income of individual farmers.

Finally, we urge the Legislature to require all bottled beverage industry. Since throwaways have no sal-

DRAINAGE LAW

We urge that Michigan drainage laws be recodified. We believe the present law is safe, and the conditions and provisions rather than specific legislation fitted to special situations.

MINERAL RIGHTS

Laws affecting oil and gas rights and metallic min-

UTILITY PIPELINES

There is increasing construction of utilities across private property. The utility companies are able to acquire rights of way which will be used for their purposes by negotiation, or otherwise. We urge that the Legislature give utilities the ability to determine the routes of their pipelines.

processors who purchase fruits and vegetables from growers to employ the date on which the prices are effective. The posted prices should include any new or revised requirements of the state farm labor camp licensing law and any other requirements of the state labor law, as well as the market conditions. The prices shall be based on the prices of comparable commodities.

PROCESSOR PRICE ANNOUNCEMENTS

At times, fruit and vegetable growers have had to depend on processors for the payment of their raw materials. We urge the Michigan Legislature to enact legislation which will require the processors to post prices to be paid for fruit and vegetables, to assure the growers of their cost of production within a set period of time and to assist them in their marketing of their com-

CONTRACT PRICING

If agreements are reached by which manufacturers, processors, and buyers agree on the price to be paid for products, the agreements need not be enforced by law, and the agreements may be canceled if the agreements are not in the best interest of the processors or buyers.

CONTRACTS

We urge that MACMA and Farm Bureau work to-

BLOOD PUMP CENTER

The Michigan Legislature should continue to appro-priate funds to support the operation of the Blood Pump Center at Michigan State University. We urge the Governor and the Michigan Manpower Center and suggest to the Center research and activity which will be of value to Michigan's medical profession.

SEEDLING STOCK FOR REFORESTING

As an estimated two million acres of private land in Michigan will find its best use in forest growth. We believe the refund of land used to adapt that purpose is a public service needing to be encouraged in our state. We urge that the Michigan Legislature consider the establishment of a state reforestation and forest improvement trust fund.

WATER QUALITY

The use of available soil and woodland site infor-
mation to improve planting adaptable species on all soil types. Quality planting stock of proper varieties must be available at convenient locations, at reasonable prices, and within a reasonable time from the growers in the area to the owners to plant. We encourage private enterprise to sponsor reforestation activities and to cooperate with the Michigan Department of Conservation in the distribution of planting stock, particularly in maintaining state lands and private property.

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Policies include: Suggestions to Members!

SUBSTITUTE MEAT PRODUCTS

The high nutritional level of the people of America is in large measure the result of the constant supply of meat in our diet. These products are provided in abundant quantities by a rapidly expanding livestock industry.

Many substitute products have been developed in recent years. While they may be worthy in some instances, and while they may be adapted in certain cases, they have not been adapted in such a manner as to be adaptable to a general situation. Therefore, any substitute should not be sold as meat, but should be sold as something in which it is an ingredient. When these products are intended to be used as an ingredient, they should be labeled "imitation" and sold as such.

STATEWIDE MEAT INSPECTION

Act 290 of 1967 authorized a statewide meat inspection program, including licensing of slaughterhouses. The State Department of Agriculture is to be highly commended for the efficiency displayed in implementing the program. It has been able to eliminate duplications of effort and combine other inspection services to effect not only better economy but better protection for the consumer.

Vigorous enforcement has proved the need for statewide inspection programs and publicized the health hazards of inadequately processed meats. There were at least 17 convictions. However, due to insufficient funds, of 49 licensed plants are not receiving the inspection services required by law. This is an injustice to the public and to the meat industry, and prevents adequate enforcement of the law.

We recommend that the Legislature appropriate the necessary funds to fully carry out the requirements of the meat inspection law.

FOREIGN MARKET EXPANSION

Expansion of foreign markets is vital to Michigan agriculture. The trend of recent years has been away from local and neighboring markets for sale of nearly one-half of our wheat production and one-fourth of our corn production. This trend is continuing and livestock and poultry products and fruit and vegetable products are being marketed internationally. This is a significant fact which will bring such things to public attention.

We urge continued and expanded development of Young Farmer Programs to enable young farmers to be active in the political process and achieve desired aims in Farm Bureau membership, farmers and citizens. Effective and meaningful participation requires that young farmers become a part of, not apart from Farm Bureau. This means activation and participation in membership acquisition and maintenance, legislative activities, commodity promotion, marketing, local affairs, affiliated company and other activities of the total Farm Bureau. These are encouraged by a sound Young Farmer program.

We urge young farmers to accept their individual responsibilities to both agriculture and Farm Bureaus in the years ahead.

FARM BUREAU AFFILIATES

Over the years, Farm Bureau has organized business affiliate companies for the purpose of better serving agricultural and, particularly, Farm Bureau members. These companies have reduced the cost of agricultural services, increased Farm Bureau membership, and provided other valuable services.

We commend Farm Bureau Services, Farmers Petroleum Cooperative, Michigan Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Association, Michigan Agricultural Services Association and the Farm Bureau Insurance Group 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, "it pays to do business with a sound Farm Bureau membership."

We urge all Farm Bureau members to patronize the services of Farm Bureau affiliate companies.

FARM BUREAU SUPPLY AFFILIATES

Our affiliate supply companies were created to serve the needs of farmers. The objective of the companies is to make farming more profitable for the patrons.

To meet changing conditions in agriculture, changing supply programs are also necessary. The Michigan Service Complex is one of these changes. It is a one-stop shopping center for supplying the needs of farmers. A program of volume discounts makes it profitable for farmers to patronize these companies.

We are pleased that Farm Bureau Services and Farmers Petroleum Cooperative have developed programs whereby feed, fertilizers, and petroleum are delivered directly from manufacturing locations to the farm. This has provided a new dimension in the distribution of farm supplies.

We urge management and the Board of Directors to establish additional programs. We ask that the possibility of supply contracts, for Farm Bureau members, be explored.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

Agricultural marketing is of great concern to farmers. We recognize the need to improve our present marketing methods so we receive a more equitable net income.

We in Farm Bureau are proud of our efforts in the area of marketing. With the creation of the Michigan Agricultural Marketing Association (MACMA) successful marketing programs have been established for several commodities. We recommend that similar marketing programs be developed for other commodities.

Members are urged to become informed of the work being done by MACMA. We must recognize that the services of MACMA are available to all farm groups. Producers must express individual interest and will receive the benefits only when a marketing program can be developed.
Our last annual meeting that the advancement and recommend the following:

Maintenance of community Farm Bureaux should be a responsibility in the County, including Co-op Managers Petroleum Cooperative personnel and Farm Bureau groups for the good of the total Farm Bureau, we rec- immediately move forward in the area of community gram.

Recommendations on the Community Farm Bureau Pro- ing final recommendations, supported the following

We feel that all persons, employees or agents repre- sent Farm Bureau and all of its affiliates who con- tact people in the field should be given intensive and im- provement understanding.

We feel that organization-wide meetings to orient and enthuse personnel would be worth the time and effort. The time to look ahead is now. We feel that managers of the Farm Bureau and all affiliated committees and boards shall have the power to appropriate and our state as members of boards, commissions, com- 

We hereby approve the design developed and pre- sented Farm Bureau, in general, when contacting mem- bers... They have been properly approved.

In order that we may be better informed on ac- tions of our Legislators, we ask that the Michi- gan Farm Bureau, in their voting record on major issues at least once a year.

MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU FLAG

At the annual meeting one year ago, delegates di- rected that a flag be adopted which will be a symbol of the official flag for Michigan Farm Bureau. The resolution further directed that the result of the study be brought to the floor for a vote at the upcoming meeting. We hereby approve the design developed and pre- served this resolution, and urge its procurement and use at appropriate meetings and places.

ANNUAL MEETING DATE

Resolved, that Article VII, Section 3 of the Bylaws of this corporation be amended as follows:

"Section 1 Annual Meeting. The annual meeting of this association shall be held during the month of Nov- ember, and shall be advertised in the Michigan Farm News or at such other place as shall be determined by the board of directors of this corporation, the announcement or notice of the meeting. The notice of the meeting shall state the time and place of the meeting, and shall be mailed to the secretary or president of each County Farm Bureau in time, at least thirty (30) days prior to the date of such meeting.

AMENDMENT TO BYLAWS

Resolved, that Article VIII, Sections 1 and 2 of the Bylaws of this corporation be amended as follows:

"Section 4. Michigan Farm Bureau Young Farmer Committee. The Michigan Farm Bureau Young Farmer Committee shall be an advisory committee to serve on the board of directors of this association. The Michigan Farm Bureau Young Farmer Committee shall be made up of the Chairman of the Michigan Farm Bureau Young Farmer Committee and one member at large, and that committee, in- mander to be determined by R, shall nominate a di- rector to represent Michigan Farm Bureau Young Farmers of this association, and shall certify to the secretary of this association that this person has been named.

Resolved, that Article VIII, Section 6 of the Bylaws of this corporation be amended as follows:

This association shall encourage and assist in the organization and formation of a Michigan Farm Bureau Young Farmer Committee. The purpose of the Michigan Farm Bureau Young Farmer Committee Committee. The Michigan Farm Bureau Young Farmer Committee. The Board of Di- rectors of this corporation shall have full and direct power to make, and shall formulate and appropria- te any new policy, or make any change in the present policies of the Michigan Farm Bureau.

Resolved, that Article VIII, Section 2 of the Bylaws of this corporation be amended as follows:

"This association shall encourage and assist in the organization and promotion of the Michigan Farm Bureau Young Farmer Committee. The purpose of the Michigan Farm Bureau Young Farmer Committee shall be to promote the development and cooperation of Michigan Young Farmers, and shall be known as the Michigan Farm Bureau Young Farmer Committee.

AMENDMENT TO BYLAWS — MACOMB COUNTY TRANSFER

Resolved, that we believe that effective membership participation and representation can best be served by the new Michigan Farm Bureau Young Farmer Committee. We believe that the members of the Macomb County Farm Bureau must be able to vote in the Michigan Farm Bureau Young Farmer Committee in their ability to get to meetings in the central part of Farm Bureau activities. We believe that the Macomb County Farm Bureau has been served very well by the Macomb County Young Farmers Committee, but that the new commitment to foster growth and development of the program.

STATUS OF PREVIOUS RESOLUTIONS

The resolutions adopted at the four previous annual meetings have been reviewed and evaluated. These resolutions have been modified or supplemented by later resolutions. All other resolutions shall be deemed to have lapsed except those that have been specifically stated to continue or to find that such a resolution provides the only basis for our current problem.
Deluxe ½" Variable Speed Electric Drill
Trigger switch from 0 to 1100 RPM locks at full speed. Features automatic safety release. Power? To boost. 2.2 amp. high torque motor. This cool cucumber boasts welded armature, too. Extra balance with auxiliary machine gun-grip. $23.95

4-Speed Half-inch Reversible All Drill
Heavy duty, quick-change-arbor that drills through steel, concrete, ANYTHING! Pick a switch and you go from high to low speed. Click again and gears gear for heavier load. Once again and drill-reverses thrust. Features tough ½ horse 6 speed motor. $34.88

Mighty Stallion 7½" Circular Saw
Join packed with the features found in saws priced twice as much! Compare? 2½ horse motor. All ball and needle bearings. Up front controls. Precision depth and angle adjustments. Removable outboard shoe. Perfectly balanced for safety and control. $48.88

4-Speed Half-inch Reversible All Drill
Heavy duty, quick-change-arbor that drills through steel, concrete, ANYTHING! Pick a switch and you go from high to low speed. Click again and gears gear for heavier load. Once again and drill-reverses thrust. Features tough ½ horse 6 speed motor. $34.88

Mighty Stallion 7½" Circular Saw
Join packed with the features found in saws priced twice as much! Compare? 2½ horse motor. All ball and needle bearings. Up front controls. Precision depth and angle adjustments. Removable outboard shoe. Perfectly balanced for safety and control. $48.88

CAN'T FIGURE OUT WHAT TO GIVE HIM FOR CHRISTMAS?

JUST SAY

WEN

AND YOU'VE

GOT IT MADE!

• WEN makes power tools for any chore!
• WEN makes power tools guaranteed to do a better job!
• WEN makes power tools with twice as many features...

AT SAVINGS FROM $10.00 TO $40.00!

This Christmas discover just how much more you get with WEN POWER TOOLS. Discover that any man who's WEN-equipped is ready to build, make, and repair anything! Best of all, there's a wide variety of quality WEN POWER TOOLS to choose from. One for every purpose (and some that lead a double life) at a price to fit any budget. And all WEN tools are U.L.—industrially rated!

Remember... Just Say WEN and He's Got It Made!

Goof-Proof Soldering Gun Kit
With Automatic Brute
Delivers 35 to 100 watts of heat power. Features work spotlight, trigger switch, one comfortably placed grip. $4.40

Goof-Proof Soldering All Gun Kit
With Custom-Fitted Case
Comes with two interchangeable tip sets. 12 to 200 watts of heat power. Features instant heat. Comfy, lightweight grip. Model 78

Goof-Proof Soldering All Gun Kit
Fast-Ring! Heavy-Duty
Fastest of its kind. 20 to 100 watts of heat power. Features ring switch for instant heat. $12.77

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Perfect for Trimming Large Hedges and Pruning Trees
½ Horse All Saw with 7 Cutting Blades
How wide fits in your pocket! Cut through pipe, logs, ANYTHING! Vessel All Saw cuts on angle, curve, or straight line. Powerful ½ horse motor delivers 3400 strokes per minute. Handles any tough cutters. Includes rip fence with circle guide, 7 blades. $34.88

2-Speed 7-inch Sander/Polisher Combo
Like getting two tools for the price of one. 3400 RPM sander offers super fast results on floors, boats, walls. Flip the switch and 1800 RPM polisher makes short work of auto wax job in just minutes. Powered by souped up ½ horse, burnout-proof motor. $34.88

Straight Line Electronic Sander
Vibration-free! Compact!
7200 Kindly ½" strokes per minute fluffs off the roughest jobs. Vessel-tail has orbits, burnout-proof motor. $11.84

Professional Electric Hand Planer
With Spayed-Off ¼ Horse Motor
Perfectly balanced precision tool for "pro" results. Full 18" jaws. 5½ inch cutting width. 14,000 r.p.m. cutter speed. $34.88

2-Speed 7-inch Sander/Polisher Combo
Like getting two tools for the price of one. 3400 RPM sander offers super fast results on floors, boats, walls. Flip the switch and 1800 RPM polisher makes short work of auto wax job in just minutes. Powered by souped up ½ horse, burnout-proof motor. $34.88

GuARANTEE
All WEN Products are guaranteed for one full year against any defects in materials or workmanship.

Quality FARM BUREAU Services, INC.
FARM BUREAU Services
4000 N. GRAND RIVER
LANsing, MICHIGAN

These prices are valid through Dec. 22, 1967 at all participating Farm Bureau Services dealers.
Producers of Michigan's important Red Tart cherry crop can look forward to effective marketing help in 1968 — through the aggressive Cherry Division of the Michigan Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Association — MACMA.

A two-phase membership agreement has been drawn, and offered to producers in a membership drive launched at the annual Grand Rapids "Hort" show, December 5-6-7. The drive will be broadened through individual sign-up effort in each cherry producing county of the state during the week of December 11.

Interest remains high in building a strong grower organization to influence prices and to represent growers in the marketplace, with much of the support coming from county Farm Bureaus in the cherry producing area.

During late winter and early spring of 1967, a number of these county groups made formal request to the Michigan Farm Bureau, asking that the state organization make a complete study of the red tart cherry marketing situation. The study was made with the help of county Cherry Advisory Committee members, which were given the assignment of surfacing growers' marketing problems and asking growers' opinions of how best to solve these problems.

Specifically, they were asked if growers believed their marketing problems could be solved by group action, and if growers were willing to support and pay for such marketing activity through Michigan Farm Bureau's marketing affiliate — MACMA.

The chairmen of those county committees were appointed to a state-wide red tart cherry advisory committee, and in early June were called together to review the results of the county studies.

Out of this meeting came recommendations setting the stage for the formal organization of the MACMA Red Tart Cherry Division. The state advisory committee was installed on an interim basis as the cherry marketing committee, and began work at once on a market analysis, information and price-leadership program.

Since this year's cherry harvest, the committee has worked on a similar program for the coming crop year, including the offer of a 2-phase membership agreement which carries with it a minimum of one per cent of cherry sales. Initial work will be in extensive market analysis and information program including direct contacts with processors to establish realistic prices.

Phase-two is a sales-agent clause, making MACMA exclusive sales agent for members' cherries. There is no intention to activate this clause for 1968, but the committee felt it vital for future marketing programs.

Ray Launstein of rural Williamston, is a farm lender in keeping good farm records.

The immediate past chairman of the state Young Farmers Committee, and former member of the Michigan Farm Bureau board of directors, Ray says that "you can't run today's high-volume, high-technology farming operations on yesterday's kind of accounting system.

"He is a strong supporter of Farm Bureau's new accounting service, which he says, "keeps him in close touch with today's high farm costs without having to spend a lot of time trying to keep involved records when he is pressed to keep up with farm work.

"With this system, my wife and 1 can spend a few minutes each month filling out some relatively simple forms, to get back an up-to-date summary which keeps me well ahead of the game."

RAY AND JAN LAUNSTEIN — prepare periodic reports of expenses and sales for submission to their Farm Bureau accounting service. The entire system is housed in the two files held by Jan, and the two pads of forms in front of Roy. The system's simplicity is part of its appeal.

MECHANIZED FEEDERS — on the Launstein farm, are shown by Ray to Al Sim of Al Sim of Mifarm Bureau's Market-Development Division. This investment enables the Launsteins to operate more efficiently. Time and money management are important to them.

Winter Coolers, Plums from DWARF, Semi-

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Forest Westfall, of Route 2, Marcellus, Michigan, a well-known hog farmer says:

"WE FARROW ABOUT 150 SOWS PER YEAR, AND MARKET SOME 1000-1200 HEAD PER YEAR ON THE FARM BUREAU HOG PROGRAM"

"We have been using the Farm Bureau Hog Program for many years and have had good results. We start our pigs on Farn-Ettes, then on to Creep-Ettes, and then we use our home-grown grains and Porkmaker, mixed according to the recommended feeding program. We farrow about 150 sows per year, and market about 1,000 to 1,200 head per year on the Farm Bureau program."

IMPROVED PRACTICES INCREASE PORK PRODUCTION BY 50 PER CENT!

The time required to produce finished market hogs has been cut almost in half, and the pork produced per unit of grain has increased 50 per cent in recent years because of improved production practices. Just as discoveries such as vitamins, antibiotics and growth factors have added to production improvement, the importance of other proved practices, like feeding adequate quality and quantity of protein, has not diminished. These factors, combined with improved housing, equipment and efficient feeding, make for a successful hog business. This is use of knowledge and skill — not luck.

Write for our new management booklet entitled, "SUCCESSFUL HOG PRODUCTION"
By STEVE VAN SLYKE, Director, Education & Research

One of the greatest puzzles to many people outside of agriculture—and for that matter, to some inside—is apparent inability of farmers to "get together" on issues.

Many people question why it is that the three or four "national" and "general" farm organizations can't come to a meeting of the minds about basic programs in agriculture, particularly as they apply to actions of government. This is complicated by the many "commodity" based organizations.

Included in the rather broad category of "national" and "general" farm organizations are the National Grange, the National Farmers' Union, the American Farm Bureau Federation, and to an extent, the National Farmers' Organization.

To get a better understanding of some of the problems involved in trying to "get farmers together", we have made some comparisons of the four organizations which are included on this page.

Size of organization can be a problem in trying to work out compromises between varying viewpoints. Is it fair to "average" viewpoints of nearly two million equally with views of 200,000? Or 20,000?—or at the logical end—two? How do you do this if you don't even know the size of the organization, or how or by whom its policies were developed?

What is the make-up of the membership—is it a broad general cross-section of farmers across the United States, or is the membership located primarily in one region or in one commodity area? Is it truly "national"—is it truly "general"? Are the policies of the organization developed by the farmer-members, or are they only viewpoints of a small group in the organization's leadership?

There is also the question of principle—does leadership of an organization have the right to compromise policies adopted by members? The legislative power of an organization lies not in its leadership but in the members and if they do not recognize and support their policies, then the organization has little strength.

On the legislative level in Michigan, the official registration list for the 1967 Legislature shows that only Farm Bureau and the Grange have registered legislative agents or "lobbyists". Only the Farm Bureau has full-time representation there, with three full-time "legislative counselors" working with Legislators. The Grange has one part-time agent.

Full-time representation is essential to keep up with issues affecting farmers, not only in the Legislature, but also in the many governmental department and agencies that affect farmers and agriculture.

On many issues of interest to farmers, Farm Bureau is the only organization present representing them.

This is true in other areas outside the Legislature. The Japanese beetle controversy in Grand Rapids is an example where Farm Bureau was the only farmer-organization of any type to appear on behalf of farmers and the State Department of Agriculture.

This was a significant court case aimed at preventing the Department from carrying out spraying operations in Berrien county to stop an outbreak of Japanese beetle. (See story on Page 4.)

NEXT MONTH: Taxation of Farm Land
MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC.

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITY OFFERED
TO ALL FARMERS AND THE PUBLIC-

Michigan Farm Bureau President Elton R. Smith and Mrs. Smith were among the first to purchase debentures to finance this new feed plant from Clifton Morrill, Securities Sales Representative.

As part of a long-term expansion program, and to better serve Michigan farmers with high-quality made-in-Michigan feed products, Farm Bureau Services, Inc., announces the spring-time, 1968 construction of the state's most up-to-date feed milling and formulating center.

This million-dollar plant will be financed by public sale of 6% interest-bearing, 15-year maturity Farm Bureau Services, Inc. debentures, now offered. Interest will be paid from purchase date annually on September 1.

Advantages of this sound investment opportunity (backed by Farm Bureau organizational know-how)—include the solid satisfaction of helping build another much-needed cooperative production and service center for Michigan farmers.

To learn how you can fit into this financing picture, fill out and mail this investment-opportunity coupon.

For a copy of the prospectus and a call by a registered salesman, complete and mail to:
FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC.
Securities Promotion Department
P.O. Box 990, Lansing, Michigan

Name: 
Road: 
City: 
Phone: 

NO OBLIGATION 12-1

This advertisement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation to buy any of these securities. The offering is made only by the prospectus.
THIS MAY NOT BE THE MOST EXCITING CHRISTMAS GIFT...

BUT IT WILL BE THE MOST TREASURED!

Christmas and Children...

... are laughter, snow, wide eyes, prayer, tinsel and gifts. Children are charmed and entertained ... by new clothes, ray guns, ringing red fire engines, laughing dolls and speedy bicycles ... for hours, days, possibly a year or two. But soon ... clothes and toys alike are worn or outgrown. Last year's Christmas gift eventually finds its way to the incinerator. Your gift is forgotten.

Giving and Remembering...

... can last a lifetime through insurance at Christmas. A life insurance policy doesn't make noise, look pretty nor entertain. It protects ... for life. Your child or grandchild will hardly notice that oblong, bow-wrapped piece of paper ... now. But through many future Christmas days, your generosity and foresight will be remembered, appreciated and loved.

BE SANTA CLAUS FOR LIFE...

Insurance at Christmas

FARM BUREAU INSURANCE GROUP

Farm Bureau Mutual - Farm Bureau Life - Community Service, LANSING