

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

THE **ACTION** PUBLICATION OF THE MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU

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December



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.

YOUR COPY OF THE 1968 FARM BUREAU STATE-POLICY RESOLUTIONS

Editorial**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. How right they were, can be seen in the scattered wreckage of at least two-dozen attempts in 100 years of history, to build 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 new farm 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 emotions 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 address, wrote the editor of the FARM NEWS to say that farmers spend entirely too much time complaining about things and entirely too little effort in "doing something about them".

He suggested that farmers were foolish to take their crops to market and leave them there "to be sold in the next 60 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 philosophy, 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 was a protest movement — but one backed by the punch of a positive program.

"Farmers must receive a fair price in the market-place 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 FOREWARD 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 to be paid for fruit and vegetables a reasonable length of time prior to the beginning of the delivery date for the products. "The posted prices should include the date on which the prices are effective . . ."

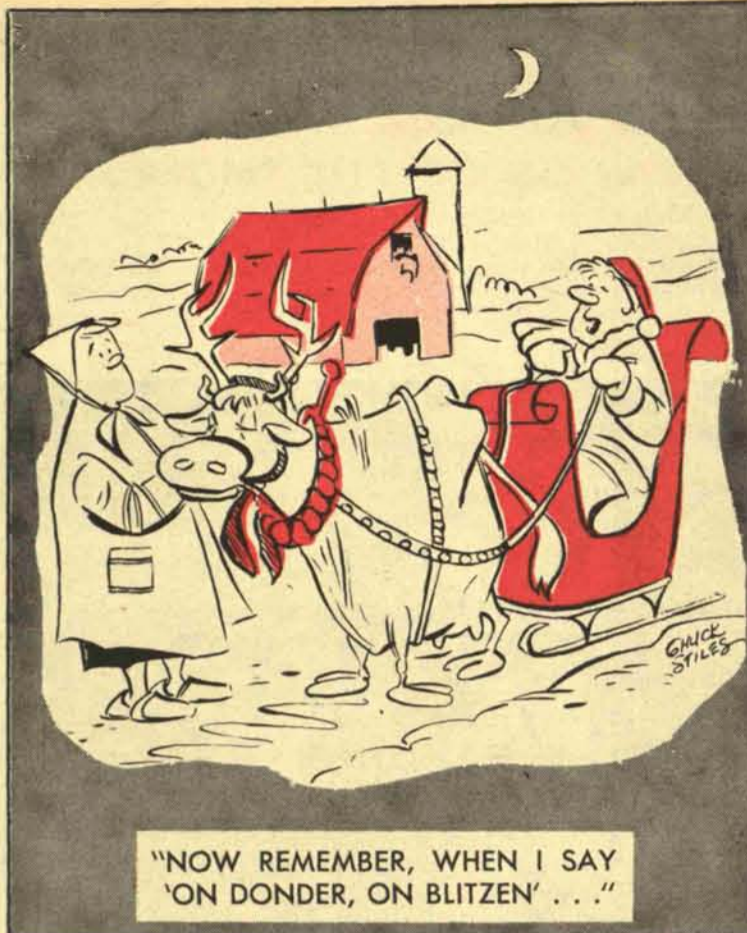
That's the positive balance to Farm Bureau's kind of protest.

Farm Bureau members are not much for shouting slogans and other than the American flag, they practically never publicly wave banners. Most would rather pick 60 acres of corn by hand than march in a public demonstration.

But they adopted these resolutions surrounded by annual meeting theme slogans bearing the words "Strength — through Group Action".

That's the kind of "complain less and do more" type of positive protest that Farm Bureau members like best.

M. W.

**A PERSONAL WORD FROM...****Farm Bureau Women**

At the 25th annual meeting of the Michigan Farm Bureau, back in 1944, a history-making motion brought into official existence the work of Farm Bureau Women.

Since that time, this work has grown in importance and effectiveness, with Farm Bureau Women now taking part in all important areas of action.

Now, and in the future, this space will be devoted to brief reports of this work, written by the Chairman of the state Farm Bureau Women's Committee.

First, I would like to say "Thank You" to Maurine Scramlin, Helen Atwood and the entire state Farm Bureau Women's Committee for the fine work done in planning and conducting a very nice annual meeting. Each one did her part well and things moved along smoothly.

Most of the time when this happens, we sit back and enjoy ourselves without much thought to the planning and decision-making that went into a program which keeps on time, gives us a worth-while message and entertains us too.

Right now, officers of county Farm Bureau Women's Committees are asked to take part in a series of "Area Institutes" designed to spell out their job and to provide "know how" in getting our work done. May I encourage all county officers to attend the Institute in your area?

Now, may I ask your help? One of my first tasks as your new state chairman will be to get opinions concerning our work and how the Women's Committee can become even more effective.

A study committee has been appointed to find new ways to improve our work and programs and we need your help in making the best better.

Have you an idea? May I hear from you?

Mrs. Jerold (Maxine) Topliff

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

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DIRECTORS AT LARGE: Walter Frahm, Frankenmuth; Dean Pridgeon, Montgomery, R-1; James Thar, Decatur, R-2.

WOMEN OF FARM BUREAU: Mrs. Jerold Topliff, Eaton Rapids, R-1; FARM BUREAU YOUNG FARMERS: Michael Satchell, Caro, R-4.

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President's Column**Our Marketing Job**

(Editor's Note: A major segment of President Smith's annual address to the delegate 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 people 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. Because if 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 farming we, as individuals, must first be the best producers in the game and then we have to make sure we get paid enough for it. As I see it, the question of our getting paid enough for our produce depends on two things: whether we can keep from over-producing, which demoralizes any market, and whether we can organize effective bargaining groups. And when I say effective bargaining, I mean first to earn a good price, then go hunt for it, fight for it, and somehow get it.

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 produce to the market, to be left there 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 tuning up — we are tooling up our market machinery for effective bargaining. Of course, we have to be careful not to go so far that we limit our production by turning buyers of our products to substitute products, or tempt buyers to raise their 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. In the business world, no one gives you a fair price just because you deserve it. We must have economic power to gain the increase we desire. Likewise, in politics, no one gives you a favorable law just because you deserve it. We must have political power to enact the laws we want.

We like to talk about the advertising and promotion we are doing. Promotion itself isn't necessarily the answer either. Promotion of individual commodities is worthless if the housewife doesn't want the product. But find and develop the right product, then the advertising will pay off.

If we don't get the job done, somebody else will try to do it for us. We've noticed lately the interest in marketing by politicians interested in getting elected in 1968.

Right now, 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 such protection — why should not we as farmers have these rights — should we want to use them.

Can we, as farmers, keep our own businesses? I think we can. We haven't seen anything yet to convince us that a good farmer, with access to enough capital, can't 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 bargaining groups the chance to grow stronger and whether we, 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.

Elton Smith

Newly Elected



NEW DIRECTORS — elected at the 48th annual meeting of the Michigan Farm Bureau, were (left to right): Andrew Jackson, Howell, District 3; Harry Nye, St. Joseph, District 1; Mrs. Jerold Topliff, Eaton Rapids, F.B. Women; Michael Satchell, Caro, F.B. Young Farmers, and James Thar, Decatur, director-at-large.

good crowds at annual meeting

With the 48th annual meeting of the Michigan Farm Bureau completed November 7-8-9, the state's largest farm organization moves one step closer toward its golden anniversary meeting, two years from now — in 1969.

Although an all-around complicated fall harvest season hindered farm work, substantial crowds attended the sessions on the campus of Michigan State University, East Lansing.

Some reports showed as much as 85 per cent of the corn still in the fields during the convention, with almost 35 per cent of the soybeans also unharvested. But most delegate seats were filled and a crowd of more than 1,000 persons was present at all general sessions.

A record crowd of 600 Farm Bureau Women took part in their special-interest program, during which Mrs. Jerold Topliff, (Maxine) of Eaton Rapids, Ingham county, was nominated state committee Chairman. Mrs. Clare Carpenter (Florence), Cass City, Tuscola county, was nominated Vice Chairman.

The House of Delegates, nearly 500 strong, adopted a comprehensive slate of policy resolutions to guide the Michigan Farm Bureau in the 1968 year, and reaffirmed another list of previous policy actions to underscore their importance as unfinished business.

Five new directors were elected to terms on the board of directors of the Michigan Farm Bureau, with lively contests in several areas to heighten interest.

Among those named were: Andrew Jackson, (48) Howell, Livingston county, named director from District 3, replacing Frank Smith, Jr., Carleton, who along with Francis Finch, incumbent director from District 1, did not seek re-election.

Replacing Finch was Harry Nye, (55) prominent Berrien county farmer of rural St. Joseph.

Elected to an "at-large" position on the board was James Thar, (58) Decatur, Van Buren county. He replaced Robert Zeeb, Bath.

Nominated as Chairman of the State Young Farmer committee was Michael Satchell, (24) Caro, Tuscola county. Later, the nomin-

ing contracts" — and that in 15 to 20 years more, the total would rise until "more than three-fourths of all production and marketing is arranged by contract".

Hood said that two featured marketing projects of the AAMA group which he manages, dealt with processing apples and tomatoes and "resulted in substantial gains in net returns to grower-members while providing guidelines for other producers."

"Last year, for example, we were successful in negotiating a price increase of \$4.00-plus, per ton, for processing tomatoes. A year ago we got a price boost that ranged from \$3.50 to \$5.00."

Hood referred to similar work with processing apples, and paid tribute to MACMA, the marketing affiliate of the Michigan Farm Bureau, for "leading the way" in many of the marketing-bargaining sessions that have resulted in substantial price improvements for member-growers.

"Recent activities include new marketing programs for grapes, cherries and other processing crops of the northeast and middle-west. Potato growers in the Pacific northwest are now organizing a new bargaining association," Hood said.

Almost 1100 persons enjoyed the annual banquet program held in the Lansing Civic Center, November 7. They heard world-famed lecturer, Dr. Kenneth McFarland discuss personal responsibility in terms of the Detroit riots and juvenile delinquency. He said that a new fallacious "social concept" teaches that although one may be "against crime, one must still be for criminals". McFarland said that victims of criminals are all too often ignored in the process.

"Instead of feeling so sorry for the robber, what about showing some compassion now for the persons robbed?" he asked.

Speaking on the morning program, November 8, Roger Fleming, Secretary-Treasurer of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and director of the Washington office, said that inflation brought about by reckless government spending is a principal contributor to the farm cost-price squeeze.

He struck out at "cheap food" policies (see speech summary, page 5) and said that anything which lowers farm prices is not in the long-run interests of consumers.



ELTON R. SMITH
M.F.B. PRESIDENT



DEAN PRIDGEON
M.F.B. VICE PRESIDENT

Smith Re-elected President As State Board Reorganizes

Elton R. Smith — Kent county dairyman, has been re-elected to his fourth one-year term as President of the Michigan Farm Bureau. Smith, who also serves on the board of the American Farm Bureau Federation, was elected at the annual "re-organization" meeting of the board, which traditionally follows by one week, the state-wide Farm Bureau convention.

Also re-named Vice President was Dean Pridgeon, Montgomery. David Morris, Grand Ledge, was re-elected to the Executive Committee. Dan E. Reed was reappointed Secretary-Manager of the Michigan Farm Bureau, William Wilkinson, Assistant Secretary and William Beattie, Treasurer. All are from Lansing.

Four directors were selected as voting delegates to the annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation in Chicago, December 10-14. They are: Eugene Roberts, David Morris, Dean Pridgeon and Elton Smith. Smith will also serve on the Resolutions Committee of the American Farm Bureau, prior to the convention.



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.



"KOFFEE KLATCHETERIA" — featuring coffee, milk and doughnuts, courtesy of the Farm Bureau Insurance Group — attracted crowds during annual meeting break times. Delegates and guests consumed almost 100 gallons of coffee and over 4,000 doughnuts during the three-day meeting. A colorful "History of Insurance" display added further interest to the coffee area.

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 52,143 Farm Bureau families at the end of the fiscal year — August 31, 1967 — members have set a goal for 1968 of 53,836. 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 making 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 dollar goes 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 farmers and farm problems. This includes television and increased emphasis on radio and news reports.

Additional field staff to permit regions of fewer counties 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. 64 County Farm Bureaus now have Young Farmer Committees. District meetings have been held for State Committee members and County Committee Chairmen, 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 payment legislation, 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 repudiation, by a vote of 27-1, by his own Committee tended to dull the edge of his attack, but did not prevent his recruiting columnist Drew 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. "Each of us should know and understand that Congressman Resnick's attack on Farm Bureau was based on far less than half truths. The Farm Bureau Mutual Insurance Company, for instance, has no more tax advantage than Mutual of Omaha, or the Massachusetts Mutual, or any other mutual insurance operation. And the affiliates of Farm Bureau are in no sense tax dodgers, as Resnick charged."

"Farm Bureau ended the 1966-67 fiscal year in the black, but constant cost increases, and the guaranteed annual inflation effected in the recent three-year contracts with the big auto companies, are hitting us squarely in the pocketbook," Reed said. He pointed to the two biggest competitors in the employment field in Lansing — the State of Michigan and General Motors.

Speaking of new services to members, Reed pointed out that "the reasons for joining Farm Bureau are increasing. The excuses for not becoming a Farm Bureau member are even less valid." He reported several new services, for members only, which included the \$50 Guaranteed Appearance Bond, carried on the 1968 membership card, at no extra cost to Farm Bureau members, and the new accidental death and dismemberment insurance program provided by most County Farm Bureaus, which includes not only tractor accident or a specific type of accident, but includes the full range of accidental death or dismemberment.

"We can make a strong approach to each of our non-member neighbors, with full recognition that Farm Bureau membership does not cost . . . it pays," Reed concluded.

Japanese Beetle Issue!

Treatment of 2900 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 disclaimed jurisdiction in the case and suggested that the proper court might be the new Michigan Court of Appeals, 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 recom-

mended 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. Witnesses indicated only that the use of Dieldrin in this

situation might have adverse effects.

Dr. Gordon Guyer, Director of the Pesticide Research Department at Michigan State University, testified that his Department had passed on the scientific soundness of the plan of treatment. Milton Schechter, chemist with the USDA, testified that nothing is as effective in controlling Japanese beetles as Dieldrin.

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 treatment was introduced in testimony.

As the only farm organization testifying, Farm Bureau pointed out that among the worst offenders in the over-dosing 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.



May the spirit of Christmas prevail throughout the coming year and bring happiness and peace to the World.

FARMERS PETROLEUM

4000 N. Grand River Ave., Lansing, Mich.

Golden Anniversary...



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.

- Staff Changes -



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 Stuckman, 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.

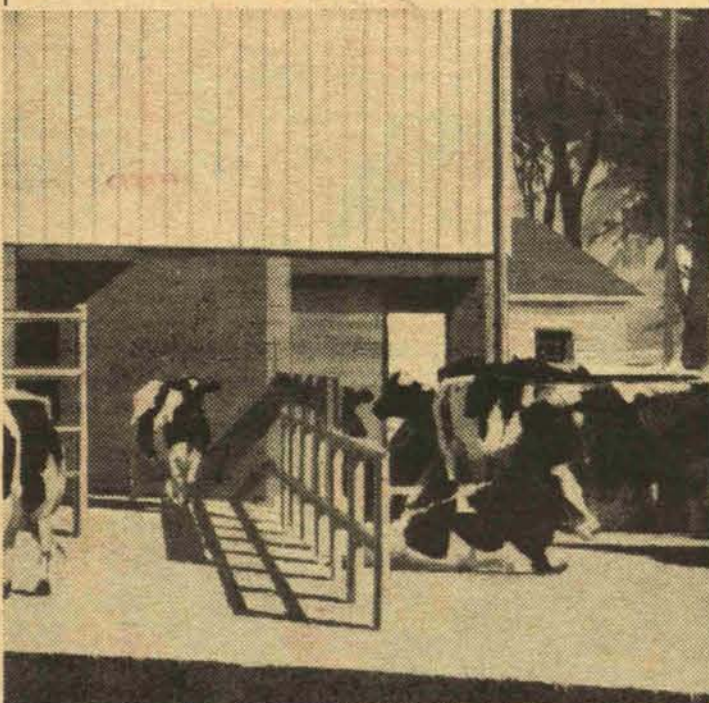
A former teacher of Vocational Agriculture in Chesaning, Nixon holds a degree in Agricultural Education from Michigan State University. Although he will work in all phases of community programs, he will give prime attention to strengthening the Community Group structure, and training Group Committees.

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, DeVuyt 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, Gladwin, Midland and Saginaw.



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FARM BUREAU

STRENGTH —thru GROUP ACTION

NATIONAL ISSUES OF LOCAL CONCERN

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, our state's four official voting delegates will be part of the delegate-body during the national convention (December 10-14 in Chicago) and will give final consideration to these policy matters.

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 Wheat and Feed Grains 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.

Michigan delegates feel that such legislation would do much to help prevent a "cheap food" farm policy. They also recommended that a limitation be placed on government payments to not exceed \$10,000 per farm. Presently, there is no limitation, and some payments to individual farms run over the million-dollar mark.

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 Hungry." 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, similar to those in operation in Michigan. 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.

Mandatory State Unemployment Compensation was opposed for the same reason. Under a state law, farmers would be placed in an unfair position with other states.

The delegates also pointed to the fact that if agriculture loses its exemption under the National Labor Relations Act, which would then permit strikes against farmers, that this would be unrealistic. "Farmers are the most vulnerable employers in the world" said the delegates. A strike of only a few days could mean the loss of an entire year's income, plus the investment required to produce the crop. "Such losses would lead to bankruptcy for many."

Other national recommendations included a lengthy resolution on federal tax policies, saying in part that such policies must be designed to encourage private initiative, help stabilize the dollar, promote employment and economic growth and equitably distribute the tax burden. Credit on federal taxes for state taxes paid was strongly supported, as was tax credit for college students.

The delegates said that the Federal Highway Trust Fund, which is made up of user revenues from gasoline, oil, tires, etc., should contribute a greater share of the cost of county and local roads, which are "essential if rural America is to be developed to its fullest potential."

Some of the other national resolutions included recommendations on: moisture content of wheat; hundredweight for grain; selective service; firearms; Public and School Prayer; Railroad Car Reflectors; United States Supreme Court; federal aid projects; Rural Electric cooperatives; social security, and Economy in Government.

FLEMING HITS...

"cheap food policy"

An increase in taxes without a corresponding reduction in expenditures would do little or nothing to reduce inflationary pressures, according to Roger Fleming, Secretary-treasurer of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Fleming, who also is director of the Washington office of the American Farm Bureau, spoke before delegates and guests attending the recent annual meeting of the Michigan Farm Bureau in East Lansing.

He warned that while Congress now appears to have given the Administration a firm "NO" on its tax hike request, the Executive Branch has not yet forsaken its "guns and butter" policy.

Saying that inflation brought about by reckless government spending is the principal contributor to the cost-price squeeze on farmers, Fleming pointed to a resolution of the American Farm Bureau Board of Directors which opposed any tax increase not matched by a prior and equivalent reduction in government expenditures.

"We are happy to see," Fleming said, "that Farm Bureau's point of view on this vital subject was greeted by a strengthening Congressional insistence that government expenditures be cut appreciably as a condition to a tax increase."

"We really are seeing the first instance in recent history in which the Congress, responding to a growing protest from the voters,

is trying to stem extravagant government spending.

"Congress has been too long reaching this point, but now that it has, it is incumbent upon all of us to make known our support of responsible fiscal policy."

Another grave problem facing farmers, Fleming said, is the Administration's obvious determination to pursue a "cheap food policy" at a time when farmers' costs are at an all-time high.

He added: "I think we can understand the political motivations for a cheap food policy. We, too, can count. The Administration obviously has decided that since there are more consumers of food than there are producers, it is politically smart to take actions that appear to favor consumers. But is it smart?"

"Anything that depresses farm prices eventually will penalize consumers because the incentive for farmers to produce will be severely reduced.

"A cheap food policy is not in the interests of either consumers or producers."

Farmers, he continued, are leading their own battle for strengthening their market power.

In that connection, he said, the

marketing rights bill — H. R. 13-541 — is the most important piece of legislation before the Congress in terms of helping farmers — rather than government — take the lead in solving pressing farm income problems.

"Farm Bureau historically has stood for the voluntary approach to the solution of problems. It still stands for that approach, unlike some who would use the strong arm of government not only to force producers to join marketing groups, but also to force handlers to bargain. Farm Bureau historically has opposed anything that smacks of compulsion."

The extent to which Farm Bureau is committed to the voluntary approach, he said, is best illustrated by the triple referendum conducted throughout the organization each year.

"This triple referendum is the stern test which has made Farm Bureau by far the largest farm organization in the country at a time when the total number of farmers is declining," he added.

He outlined the triple referendum as follows:

1. Participation of members in developing the policies of the organization.
2. The choosing by members of their organization leaders — community, county, state, and national.
3. The voluntary payment of membership dues.

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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 7-8-9. Through the group action of nearly 500 voting delegates from all parts of Michigan, a 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 of 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 some ways, 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 place in the world. The average family spends about 17.6% of its income for 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 market place 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.

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 of the men and women who are producing 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 horizons widen, 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. Our thinking will be reflected in the State Legislature and the halls of Congress as our Legislators and Congressmen study them to see how the "grass roots" farmer thinks. The responsibility is great for each of us, and we must meet 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.

Stewardship of the land is the grave responsibility of agriculture. Upon the farmer's good management depends the ability of future generations to continue to produce the abundance with which America is blessed. May God give us the strength and guidance to fulfill these responsibilities of stewardship—to fulfill our trust.

Mrs. Andrew Jackson, Chairman
MFB Policy Development Committee

**Full State Text
in this Issue**

Strength...

combined with high

Purpose



that's the Michigan Farm Bureau!

"POWER — undirected by high purpose spells calamity; and high purpose by itself is utterly useless if the power to put it into effect is lacking . . ." — Theodore Roosevelt



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

APPRECIATION

The 74th Legislature has not yet reached the half-way 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 reform package.
2. Workmen's Compensation amendments.
3. Clarification of the law eliminating the farm personal property tax.
4. Wine law amendments raising prices paid to farmers for wine grapes.
5. Amendments to various dairy laws.
6. Implied consent and other traffic safety laws.
7. Improved controls of plant 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 cherries, vegetable varieties, pesticides and destructive

- pest control.
12. Exemption from Federal Uniform Time Act.
13. Definition of anhydrous ammonia tanks as "Implements of Husbandry."
14. "Good Roads" highway package.
15. Reduction 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

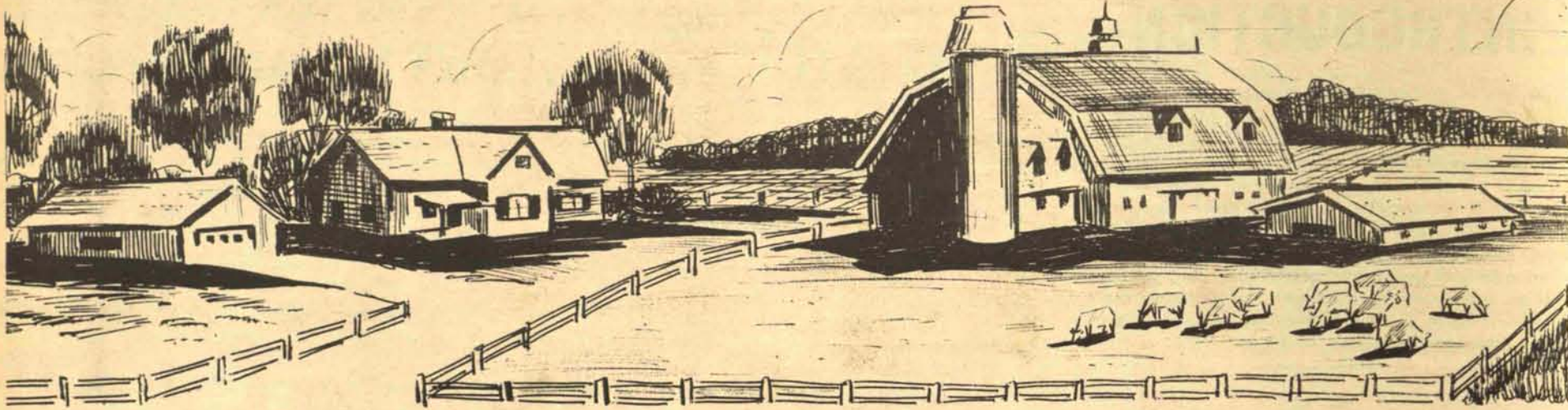
We commend those Legislative leaders of both political parties who met their responsibilities and developed a tax reform program that finally was approved by the Legislature. The enactment of a State Income Tax together with the repeal or adjustment of other taxes, return of substantial amounts of monies to local units of government and direct and indirect relief on property taxes revises 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.

PULL-OUT SECTION: 1968 Farm Bureau State Policy Resolutions

**POLICIES
BECOME:**

Solutions to Farm Problems



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 Citizen's Research Council revealed that in urban areas property taxes as a percentage of family income ranged from a high of 4.1% to a low of 2.9%. In sharp contrast, U.S.D.A. data shows that farm real estate taxes as a percentage of farm family incomes are three to four 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 by the county rather than cities.
- Improved assessment and equalization procedures.
- Permit assessment and taxation of new property for school purposes the first year it is built.
- Continued improvement of State School Aid formulas to assure greater equalization.
- Use of the income tax as a major source of funds to finance schools.
- Assessment of agricultural land as farm land as long as it is so used instead of on its possible potential value.
- Prevention of inequities 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 a referendum on the state income tax portion of 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 eliminate the state income tax. Such an action would be a step backward and could only lead to 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 may look back at the folly of our unwise land use. A proper tax structure can be an effective method of saving the better farm land for future food needs and also meet the need for water conservation and the preservation of "open spaces" for aesthetic and recreational values.

Many other progressive state legislatures (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 metropolitan areas of the state, to encourage the preservation of open spaces as an amenity necessary to human welfare and happiness, and to prevent the forced conversion of such open space to more intensive uses 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 protect prime agricultural lands and require assessors 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, sewers, storm drains, etc. 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 hardships. 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 60 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 (Pearson) 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 revenues 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, 50¢ to the township and 50¢ to the county. This fee system enacted in 1959 is no longer realistic. The increased value 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 an institution 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 previous 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. With 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 our population. Industries, with their broad tax potential locate in or are next to cities, while employees reside 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 factors other than property valuations alone.
- A reasonable state aid formula be developed to assist school districts in meeting the cost of building needed facilities.
- The state's share of operational cost should continue to increase, at least to the level of a few years ago (60%).
- Sufficient funds should be appropriated to pay in full all state aid formulas.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Recently enacted legislation now makes it possible that all areas of the state can be served with vocational-technical education programs for both youth and adults. Twenty-eight out of forty area 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.



MAKING A POINT — during the resolutions process is Stanley Fay, immediate past president of the Ingham County Farm Bureau, as delegates study a policy recommendation. Delegates considered such issues as marketing, farm labor, and taxation.

POLICIES BECOME: State-wide Work Programs

In areas where the need arises, two or more high school districts should be permitted to organize a co-operative program of vocational-technical education through contractual arrangements without further re-districting or the establishment of a superimposed district.

We further urge that Farm Bureau members take an active part in the organization of local programs. This can be accomplished by offering to serve on general or specific occupational education advisory committees. Such training opportunities should help answer the dropout problem and provide training for job opportunities.

To insure that all areas of the state have access to this type of program, we urge the State Legislature to make adequate financial support available for the construction and operation of area vocational education centers and for the transportation of students to the area centers. Local property cannot be expected to assume this additional tax burden.

INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL DISTRICTS

The intermediate school district as presently organized has been in existence five years and replaced the previous County Superintendent of Schools. It has all of the old responsibilities and many more. It serves the school districts within the intermediate district and, through cooperative efforts, provides 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 district. These include special programs for handicapped children, such as the mentally retarded, hard of hearing, blind, emotionally disturbed, homebound, etc. Over 120,000 handicapped children now benefit from such programs, but this is still estimated to be less than one-half of those known to have particular needs. It has been proved beyond any doubt that such handicapped children can be educated to become self-supporting and lead productive lives with dignity and contribute to the economy, both in taxes and services.

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

We urge the Legislature to provide the necessary funds for these important programs. We also support further permissive legislation to allow intermediate districts greater flexibility in order to meet the needs and requests of the constituent school districts, including transportation, classroom facilities for the education and training of exceptional children, and other programs and services that individual districts cannot feasibly provide for themselves.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

In light of the shortage of vocational agriculture teachers in Michigan (and the Nation) and the growing demand for agricultural education graduates, a statewide Professional Personnel Recruitment Committee for Agricultural Education has been formed. We commend and support the efforts of this committee in its endeavor to recruit more capable students for careers in agricultural education.

Farm Bureau members recognize the need for farm personnel and the shortage of trained personnel in the new and emerging agriculturally-related occupations. Rural youth and school counselors should be reminded of the excellent career opportunities in agricultural education and other agricultural-oriented occupations. It is estimated that 40% of all jobs are related to agriculture.

Summer months provide the opportunity for students to put into practice much of the vocational agricultural instruction provided in the classroom during the school year. Providing this on-farm instruction to students in the community is an important part of the vocational agriculture teachers' responsibilities. We strongly urge that teachers of vocational agriculture continue to be employed on a twelve-month basis. Farm Bureau members and county Farm Bureaus should make their feelings known to school leaders on this important issue.

OUR SCHOOL CURRICULUM

Curriculum planning in our public school system is undergoing intense study and rapid change. We recognize the importance of such study and change to keep pace with the development of new knowledge. A statewide curriculum coordinating committee is working with 24 curriculum committees of citizens from every walk of life in connection with the Department of Education. One of the committees is in the field of vocational-technical education. This indicates the concern of both educators and the public to fulfill the future demands for trained people in the complex society in which we live.

Much progress has been made during the last few years in adapting curriculum changes to fit present and future needs. We commend the hundreds of public-spirited citizens from agriculture, business, industry and labor who have been working on curriculum and advisory committees at the state and local levels.

We urge that every citizen become better informed on curriculum needs and changes and work to the end that the school curriculum is sufficiently broad to stimulate our young people in order to develop their potential to its fullest.

We believe in the importance of such changes. At the same time, schools should instill in the students at all grade levels the greatness of our country, its religious principles, its Constitution and its heritage.

HOT LUNCHES

The national school lunch and special milk programs have proved beneficial to school children. The programs have helped to establish proper dietary habits among our young people.

Since Federal Aid to the School Hot Lunch programs has been substantially reduced, we would strongly recommend that the state provide financial assistance to adequately maintain the Hot Lunch Program.

PUBLIC EMPLOYEES

Great areas of confusion and serious legal questions were created when the Legislature removed the penalty section from the Hutchinson Act, however, presumably it is illegal for public employees to strike.

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 to the pupils and the taxpaying public.

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 definitive action. A final solution can only result from a complete study of the entire issue. The rights of the public and essential services must be maintained.

STATE FIRE SAFETY BOARD

In 1965, the Legislature placed the enforcement of fire prevention and safety regulations under 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 schools, nursing homes and homes for aged persons. The Board also acts as a hearing body to review any contested ruling of the State Fire Marshal in his interpretation or application of the rules.

School districts often report problems due to changes of the interpretation of the fire safety regulations during or soon after construction of new facilities. Such required changes can be costly. School boards should make sure that the architects' final plans meet all fire 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 and maintain 9,208 miles of this total, together with 2,947 bridges. This includes the 1,082 mile interstate highway system. Our 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 possible; however, interstate roads constitute only 1% of the total.

Michigan's 83 County Road Commissions are responsible for 77% (87,038 miles) of the total road system. 25,133 miles of this total are classified as Primary Roads (38% inadequate) and 62,596 miles are classified as Local Roads (47% inadequate).

There are approximately 6,800 bridges in the county systems, of which 5,031 are considered inadequate. Most county bridges were built in the 1890's for horse and buggy traffic and are unsafe for today's variety of traffic. Many are unsafe for school buses and other vehicles and have been posted. In many cases, the return of state highways to the counties creates an additional burden. In spite of increasing revenue, little progress has been made in eliminating the deficiencies in most county road systems. Obsolescence and structural failures are occurring faster than the facilities can be replaced.

As a result of the rapid growth of the interstate system, counties have the additional costly job of fitting county roads into that system and to accommodate the increased traffic on our local roads caused by small industry, recreation users, etc., which create added stress on such roads and structures. The most desirable recreation areas are, in most cases, accessible only by county and local roads. Proper development of rural areas, including industrial expansion, is dependent on an adequate road system. For instance, the Class A or frost-free highway system permits trucks to carry the same weight the year-around, but to service county areas, they must often reload.

We recommend:

- Any needed increase in revenues be met through "user taxes" rather than return to the old system of taxing property to build roads.
- Present matching requirements for local roads should be decreased. (Most local units of government are financially unable to increase their contributions.)
- Local roads serving recreational areas should be maintained without local matching funds.
- Local bridge replacement and reconstruction should be financed in some other manner, as they represent a specific problem and are extremely costly.
- Federal highway aid should be increased for County and local needs (these funds come from highway user taxes and have no effect on the Federal budget).
- State and Federal highway authorities should recognize the spiraling costs of maintenance and equipment and make proper provisions in maintenance contracts with County Road Commissions.
- Counties be permitted other sources of revenue for road purposes. (For instance, an additional registration fee on motor vehicles.)
- Consideration be given to counties with large areas of public recreation lands, not only because of the heavy financial burden placed on such counties, but adequate roads can also be part of an effective safety program.

DEDICATION OF HIGHWAY FUNDS

We reemphasize our well-established position that revenues derived from the taxation of motor vehicles and motor fuels should be used exclusively for highway purposes. Michigan's new Constitution contains an anti-diversion provision. However, it does state that highway purposes shall be "as defined by law."



TALENT WINNER — Mrs. Jeanette Mehney, 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.

The Legislature should not distort the intent of that provision by providing for the expenditure of highway revenues for any purposes which are not directly related to the construction, maintenance, or financing of modern and adequate highway facilities.

HIGHWAYS SHOULD NOT BE HEADLANDS

The practice of many farmers who use highways as headlands cannot be condoned. We recommend that every County Road Commission take steps to correct this problem.

REFLECTORIZED LICENSE PLATES

One of the most common accidents occurring on our highways is the rear-end collision. This happens frequently when visibility is poor or when a vehicle is stalled on the highway.

Thirty-two states and the District of Columbia now require reflectORIZED license plates to add a "margin of safety" to vehicles at night. Statistics prove that where reflectORIZED license plates are used, rear-end collisions drop considerably.

We urge enactment of legislation that would require Michigan vehicle license plates to be reflectORIZED with any extra cost being added to the cost of the plates.

TRAFFIC VIOLATION PROCEDURE

At the present time, in Michigan, some drivers are failing to appear in court to answer a summons for one 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 retain the operator's license when the driver has committed a moving violation. The summons issued at that time serves as a temporary driver's license, valid only until the court date shown on the summons. When the driver appears in court, his license is returned. If he does not answer the summons, he is operating without a license. This system is dependent on a "one license concept," which means a driver would have only a operator's or chauffeur's license.

We favor enactment of legislation that would establish the "one license concept" and allow a police officer to retain the operator's license or require the posting of a cash bond when a moving violation is committed. The bond or license would be returned by the 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 comparable to the present Justice Courts.

We believe new court revisions should include a provision whereby a defendant in a traffic or other misdemeanor case can present a defense at his (or her) first appearance.

We recommend that:

Local courts should 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 fees as provided by law. However, local judges should be paid on a salary basis as constitutionally required.

Such courts should be given jurisdiction similar to present Justice Courts. Limits on civil cases involving debts, damages or liabilities should be increased to \$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 while 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 for their protection as well as for protection of the general public.

POLICIES REFLECT: "STRENGTH—thru 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 punishment of lawbreakers after apprehension and due process of law.
3. Citizens to carry out their responsibilities in helping law enforcement officers by offering pertinent information and assistance.

JUVENILE VANDALISM

We are concerned about the extensive and malicious destruction of road signs, mail boxes and other property by young people in many communities.

Not only does it create an expense to property owners and the county, but it also reflects unfavorably on all of the young people of today.

We urge parents to teach their children responsibility and the importance of avoiding the destruction of the property of others. We recommend stronger penalties on offenders and that parents be held responsible for the damages involved in such actions.

ANNEXATION

We favor changes in the state annexation laws preventing the practice of cities gerrymandering parcels from adjoining areas. However, we recognize that present annexation laws are obsolete and totally inadequate to meet today's problems.

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

WELFARE

We support remedial and preventive programs that will keep persons gainfully employed and off welfare and assistance programs insofar as possible. We believe that this might be accomplished through self-help programs of adult education designed to instruct and train welfare recipients for gainful employment.

We ask that the state legislation requiring all able-bodied welfare recipients to do a reasonable amount of work in order to qualify for assistance be fully implemented. An active job placement program should be related to the eligibility program.

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

RURAL DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

Emergencies on the farm are a part of our everyday existence, since farming is a hazardous occupation. On occasion, emergencies of major proportions, or near disasters, hit our farms and communities.

We should avail ourselves of every aid to be prepared to meet such emergencies. Often the lives and health of our families depend on quick and proper action.

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

HOG CHOLERA-FREE STATE

Michigan is now a hog cholera-free state. This is a real milestone in our fight against livestock disease. We commend the State Department of Agriculture, Michigan State University, and the State Legislature for cooperating in this accomplishment.

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

CALFHOOD VACCINATION

The present law in Michigan for official calfhood vaccination with strain 19 for brucellosis (Bang's disease) calls for age limits of four months (120 days) through eight months (269 days).

Scientific evidence now indicates that vaccination at three months (90 days) confirms as solid an immunity as does vaccination at four months (120 days). It is also well known that the older a calf is at time of vaccination, the greater the chance of a blood titer showing up.

In light of this knowledge, we recommend that the Michigan law require official calfhood vaccination between the age of 90 days and 269 days.

IMPORTATION OR FEEDLOT PERMITS

Many Michigan cattle feeders travel to out-of-state markets to purchase their feeders. When a purchase is made, permission must be obtained from the Michigan Department of Agriculture to bring the feeders to Michigan. This causes delay and inconvenience to the buyer and the State Veterinarian.

Other states have adopted an "Importation or Feedlot Permit" system. This permit is granted to operators who certify that they have no breeding stock in their lots. The buyer's permit number 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 (after taxes) in all history. Americans spend a smaller part of their incomes for food than any other people



"REVIEWING WITH PRIDE" — President Elton Smith's annual address stressed that although farmers today make up only 5 per cent of the total population in Michigan — agriculture is still big business. Smith urged members to solve their mutual problems through group action.

in the world, at this or any other time—less than 18%, and this includes the many built-in maid services such as packaging, pre-cooling, quick freezing and table preparation now taken for granted. The income not used for food provides the goods and services which give our nation the highest standard of living the world has ever known.

Part of the success story of American Agriculture is due to the Cooperative Extension Service. This Service has been an effective link for transmitting new and better methods from research laboratories to individual farms. The adoption of these methods by farmers has been of benefit to all society.

The Cooperative Extension Service has also provided youth with opportunities for leadership training, character-building experiences and vocational guidance. These opportunities, available to both rural and urban young people, should be expanded.

In recognizing the good that is being done by 4-H programs for our youth, we recommend that the office of 4-H Club Agent be reestablished in each county where sufficient membership warrants.

Many families in Michigan enjoy better living because of "Homemakers Activities" of the Home and Family Living Program.

We urge the Michigan Legislature to appropriate adequate funds to expand the work of the Cooperative Extension Service.

We propose that the Cooperative Extension Service be kept free from political pressure in order to promote and maintain agricultural programs best suited to the farm families in their areas.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

Agricultural research is essential to maintain the efficiency of agricultural production. New problems continuously arise in the production and marketing of agricultural crops and in the field of farm management. Solution of these problems must be supplied through basic and applied research. This research can best be done by educational institutions such as Michigan State University.

The agricultural research facilities of our land grant institution have done much for consumers as well as for farmers.

The following are among the research projects in which we have concern:

- Various projects in advancing food science, including a study of processing asparagus grades.
- Beef cattle and forage.
- Mastitis prevention and control.
- Infertility in livestock.
- Improvement of Michigan soft wheat varieties.
- Disease control in turf.

We also continue to support:

- The vegetable variety development program.
- Research to aid our cherry industry.
- Continued pesticide research.

We also support further and intensive research to develop varieties of fruits and vegetables and crop cultural practices to accommodate mechanical harvesting.

We ask the Legislature to appropriate adequate funds for the work of the Agricultural Experiment Stations.

UPPER PENINSULA EXPERIMENT STATION

Agricultural and timberland enterprises in the U.P. have progressively changed since the establishment of the Experiment Station at Chatham. The Experiment Station can continue to effectively serve the U.P. farmers and timberland owners.

We need the leadership that one experiment station in the central part of the U.P. can furnish in the further development of agriculture and timber management. Some of the research projects needed under U.P. conditions include:

1. More test trials in small grains on disease re-

sistance and production.

2. Alfalfa and trefoil variety development.
3. Beef breeding and feeding.
4. Field demonstrations in potato, rutabaga and other cash crops.

We urge that the Chatham Experiment Station be maintained.

UPPER PENINSULA STATE FAIR

The State of Michigan has appropriated funds for the Upper Peninsula State Fair in the past. Many of the activities at this Fair center around 4-H activities. At the present time, need exists for additional 4-H facilities.

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

PUBLIC AWARENESS OF AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS

We commend the Michigan State University College of Agriculture and Natural Resources and the Cooperative Extension Service in getting a greater amount of information to the general public concerning the problems and accomplishments of agriculture. We appreciate their efforts in creating more public awareness of the farmers' cost-price squeeze, the relative price of food in this country and throughout the world, marketing problems, and the special problems of farm labor. We urge that these efforts continue and expand when situations arise that it will benefit Michigan agriculture to have an informed 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 image of agriculture, a better working relationship between agricultural employers and employees and should strive toward improving themselves as agricultural employers.

BROADCAST SUPPORT

We are grateful that Michigan broadcasters continue to recognize the importance of the farming industry, and pleased that they give freely of their understanding and support.

This support has taken the form of Public Service time granted farm programming, including the "Accent Agriculture" radio and television series produced by the Michigan Farm Bureau. Also included has been excellent coverage 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 as we do, 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 most important of all, the accurate interpretation of complex farm issues to a largely non-farm public.

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

Farmers feel that in the main, this responsibility has been well discharged, and cite the mature approach used by broadcasters in reporting the riots and civil disturbances throughout the state.

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 unduly influence public opinion. If the broadcast industry is to operate its own business freely, with less—not more—government restraint and controls (as farmers would wish) great care must be exercised to prevent such occurrences.

POLICIES REFLECT: *The Voice of the Membership*



HOUSE OF DELEGATES — numbering 500, plus nearly as many guests, attended the 48th annual meeting of the Michigan Farm Bureau, November 7-8-9, to hear reports, attend special interest sessions, elect directors, and adopt a slate of policy resolutions for 1968.

DOUBLE DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

We support efforts to return the State of Michigan to Eastern Standard Time the year around.

We urge our members to defeat the Double Daylight Saving Time referendum proposal in November, 1968.

FARMER COOPERATIVES

Agricultural cooperatives are a vital part of our private enterprise system. Basically, they supply an economic need, by providing farmers with a means to compete effectively in the marketing of products, purchase of farm production supplies, and by providing needed services.

Farm cooperatives must be large enough to compete effectively with other enterprises. Cooperatives must have the full and loyal support of all members, and in turn cooperatives should handle all products and services available to them through cooperative suppliers. Any lessening of use of cooperative channels dissipates mutual strength.

We urge directors and members of cooperatives to make certain that their associations are soundly and adequately financed, well managed, and forward-looking enough to meet the challenges of changing economic conditions.

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

ANTIBIOTICS AND PESTICIDES

The use of antibiotics and pesticides is essential to efficient modern-day agriculture. Traces of pesticides and antibiotics in farm products are usually the result of misuse. In the case of injectable antibiotics, government authorities have threatened to deny their use to farmers if residues continue to show up in meat products.

We urge all farmers who use pesticides and antibiotics to follow directions carefully and be judicious in their use.

CEREAL LEAF BEETLE

We recommend continuance of the appropriation of state funds to Michigan State University Agricultural Experiment Station for cereal leaf beetle research for the development of resistant wheat and oat varieties and biological control methods.

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 work has been done in Michigan to develop ways of controlling the Alfalfa Weevil.

Research for a method to control this insect is needed. We are 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 to Michigan agriculture as well as to lawns, golf courses, parks, cemeteries, homesite plantings, etc. The continued trapping of beetles to locate areas of infestation and the prompt treatment of those areas is essential to our economy and to our food supply.

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 sponsoring such efforts 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 AND ORCHARDS

We recommend that the law of 1945, which permits the Michigan Department of Agriculture to remove neglected 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 Agriculture.

BLACKBIRDS, STARLINGS 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 ruinous pests.

HUNTING PRIVILEGE — CONDUCT AND RESPONSIBILITY

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

To minimize problems in this area of rural-urban relations, we suggest:

- All first-time hunting license applicants should have completed hunter safety training.
- All hunters should know and observe safety rules.
- All hunters should be aware of hunting laws.
- All landowners should be aware of their legal protection (Horton Hunter Trespass Act).
- All landowners should be aware of the public relations value of good farmer-sportsman contacts.
- More consideration should be given to flexible seasons in areas of unharvested crops.

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 damage while neighbors only a short distance away have little or no loss. Even small areas experience different conditions.

Problems of deer herd management continue to concern Farm Bureau members. These concerns range from too few deer in some areas to too many deer in other areas.

The rapid increase of deer-car accidents in the southern part of the state is helping to increase auto insurance rates and carries a constant threat of personal injury or death. At present, the Michigan Conservation Commission does not have authority to consider deer-car accident records in establishing special seasons.

We recommend:

1. Legislation to clearly authorize the Michigan Conservation Commission to give consideration to deer-car accident rates in establishing special seasons.

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

We also ask that opinions of our members on game management problems, as expressed in the County Farm Bureau resolutions, be forwarded to the Michigan Conservation Commission for its consideration.

RACCOON AND WOODCHUCK

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

COYOTE BOUNTY

We favor retention of the bounty on coyote.

FOX BOUNTIES

There is every indication that the Michigan fox population has experienced a population explosion.

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 to finance such a bounty.

WATER USE AND MANAGEMENT

Michigan's water rights laws are inadequate for today's needs. We believe that the subject needs review as it relates to individual, industrial, recreational and agricultural needs and purposes. We urge action to protect and preserve our water resources and clarify the ownership and right to use of both 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 improvements in our lakes and streams.

While we believe agriculture is not a major source of water pollution, we ask the research laboratories of our public and private institutions to assist us in minimizing leaching and runoff of plant foods and agricultural 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 are dependent on rural lands not only for food, but for most of their water supplies.

The annual increase in our population places a definite responsibility on agriculture and the nation to safeguard our needed future food production facilities. Farm owners and farm renters, as well as our urban population, must be aware of the need for intelligent use and conservation of our lands.

The Soil Conservation Districts now organized in Michigan are efficiently operated by elected farmers serving without salary and are effective units of soil-saving activity.

We commend the Legislature for its action in providing part-time assistance to aid these volunteer officers. We favor the appropriation of adequate state funds to provide a district aide for each Soil Conservation District. The use of part-time or full-time aides would provide greater efficiency. We misuse our resources by requiring trained conservationists to do routine office paper work.

SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

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

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

We endorse the small watershed program as an effective tool for dealing with surface water problems. Since flood control, drainage, pollution, erosion and water supply are problems affecting much more than local areas, we believe cost-sharing is justified. More emphasis should be placed on this method of water control, leaving less need or excuse for federally-directed projects.

BOAT AND WATER SAFETY

The greatly increased use of both Great Lakes and inland waters for recreational purposes requires more careful regulation and control of boats and of the use of these public waters. The public must recognize the potential dangers of pleasure boat use, particularly on the Great Lakes.

We will support reasonable and practical legislation to provide greater safety to water users.

In the final analysis, we recognize that safety can only be the result of careful and responsible action by the individual.

**POLICIES
INCLUDE:****Direction with Dedication!****COHO SALMON**

We commend the Michigan Department of Conservation for its outstanding imagination and initiative in the unbelievably successful Coho Salmon Program. This development has already provided tremendous pleasure for fishermen and profit for service businesses connected with fishing.

We recognize that the tremendous success of this new program presents many vexing problems to the Conservation Department. We also know that the solution of these problems will require time.

However, it is our hope that every effort will be made by the Department to reopen at least portions of all salmon streams to sport fishing at the earliest possible moment. We also urge the Department to consider proposing legislation permitting salmon fishing in Michigan streams by means other than hooking by mouth. This would allow expanded sport fishing and should remove the need for the Conservation Department to sell surplus salmon.

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

LITTERING

The new State Anti-Litter Law can help in curbing littering. The judge may not only levy a fine and costs, but may require the offender to pick up litter along a specified mileage of highway.

We recognize that it is difficult to apprehend and identify litterers. Citizens must be willing to aid police officers in this difficult job. We must not permit local political influences to hamper enforcement.

While anti-litter campaigns have greatly reduced the amount of litter on our highways, the beverage containers are still a problem. The beverage industry spends large sums of money advertising its products. Few ads are as cleverly devised as the beverage ads.

We ask the industry that helped create this problem to help solve it!

We support the efforts of Keep Michigan Beautiful in its program of education and encouragement for a clean and attractive state.

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

THROWAWAY CONTAINERS

Throwaway bottles are a public nuisance. They are a costly hazard to farm implements, motor vehicle tires, and to farm livestock and are a danger to both adults and children. Crops have been rendered unusable by broken glass picked up by harvesting equipment. Much valuable time can be lost while a tractor tire is being repaired.

Over 18,000 truckloads of bottles, cans and paper will be picked up by hand on state highways alone during the present year, the Michigan Highway Department estimates.

Surveys indicate that most road litter traces to the beverage industry. Since the throwaways have no salvage value, they are discarded where they are emptied, along highways or thrown into fields and woodlots, lakes and streams and on beaches. They are left there to be shattered and become a public hazard.

We urge the Legislature to require all bottled beverages sold in Michigan to be delivered in returnable bottles with a deposit value of at least 5¢ each to encourage their return.

STRIP MINE RESTORATION

Some areas of Michigan are being made unsightly and dangerous by mounding of the spoils of the operation of strip mining and gravel pits.

We are not opposed to the excavations that have a depth of water to maintain their own environment (12 feet or more) providing they are marked as to depth by proper signs. However, we feel that more care could be taken at the time of excavations to deposit spoils in a more advantageous position to facilitate easier shaping and sloping, enabling the land to be reseeded or planted to help enhance the beauty and resourcefulness of our State of Michigan.

SEEDLING STOCK FOR REFORESTING

An estimated two million acres of private land in Michigan will find its best use in forest growth. We believe the reforestation of land best adapted to that purpose is a public service tending to conserve our natural resources, prevent erosion, and maintain our water table.

We urge the use of available soils and woodland site information to insure planting adaptable species on all sites.

Quality planting stock of proper varieties must be available at convenient locations, at reasonable prices, and at the time needed, in order to encourage landowners to plant. We encourage private enterprise to serve this need, especially to provide stock for landscaping and Christmas tree plantings.

Plantings for timber, pulpwood, game habitat improvement, and erosion control are of great public benefit and we continue to support the few remaining Soil Conservation District nurseries and Conservation Department nurseries as sources of supply for needed planting where the demand is not being met by private nurseries.

DRAINAGE LAW

We urge that Michigan drainage laws be recodified. We need understandable, general provisions rather than specific legislation fitted to special situations.

Lands owned by public agencies, such as School Districts, the Conservation Department and the Highway Department, often receive direct benefits from drainage projects which are financed and paid for by adjoining landowners.

We support legislation to provide for assessment of drainage benefits to publicly-owned lands.

MINERAL RIGHTS

Laws affecting oil and gas rights and metallic mineral rights, when owned by other than the owner of the surface, have been passed in 1963 and 1966 respectively.

Our members who may own such rights or who may own the surface from which such rights have been separated should inform themselves as to how these new laws may affect their interests.

AGRICULTURAL LAND USES

We recognize that the projected population growth will make demands for all kinds of land for a variety of public and private uses. We believe that the need for food is as important as any other need and we know that certain areas are much more productive than others. Therefore, we recommend that all alternatives be given every possible consideration before productive farm land is taken for such purposes as reservoirs, research, industrial and housing developments and roadways. We believe that township, county or state planning and zoning may be tools which can help in solving the problems of land use.

UTILITY PIPELINES

There is increasing construction of utilities across private lands. Many landowners are unaware of their legal rights and are seldom informed of a utility route until land leasing or purchasing has begun. Present laws, rules and regulations are designed primarily for safety with little consideration of land conservation or for landowners rights.

We recommend that legislation be enacted to protect all the rights of landowners, including protection from land deterioration, vegetation destruction and tile line and open drain interruption. Regulations are also needed to require utility companies to file public notice of impending projects and their routes.

ZONING

County zoning can provide protection against unwise land use. Complaints often come to light after the dump or junk yard has been established.

It is then too late to provide safeguards which could be available through county or township zoning.

County Farm Bureaus, Community Farm Bureaus and individual members can and should be active in initiating and supporting efforts to develop acceptable zoning ordinances.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION—FARM LABOR

During the past year the Workmen's Compensation law became effective upon farm employers. Without a broad base of experience, the inflexible law became a financial hardship upon farmers who employ farm workers and caused a decrease in the number of available farm jobs.

We recommend that the Michigan Farm Bureau aggressively indicate to the Michigan Insurance Commission, members of the Legislature and the insurance companies that rating classifications and rules governing those classifications should be realistic and fair to individual farmers.

FARM LABOR HOUSING

Facilities for housing seasonal farm workers are provided by many farm employers. The quality of this type of housing is improving rapidly due to the requirements of the state farm labor camp licensing law and the competitive aspects of attracting better workers. The building of new facilities and the improvement of existing housing has become an expensive part of the farm operation.

We urge that structures used only for the housing of seasonal farm workers and for which there is no reimbursement from the occupants be exempt from taxation.

RURAL MANPOWER CENTER

The Michigan Legislature should continue to appropriate funds to support the operation of the Rural Manpower Center as a part of the College of Agriculture and Natural Resources at Michigan State University. We should evaluate the program of the Rural Manpower Center and suggest to the Center research and activities that will be of value to Michigan agriculture.

AMERICAN DAIRY ASSOCIATION

Recently many imitation dairy products have come into the market.

As present market conditions indicate that dairies are becoming food companies, we believe dairy farmers should closely consider and determine their needs for expanding their market, and the means by which their program should be financed.

**COMMODITY PROMOTION THROUGH STATE
MARKETING PROGRAMS**

Enabling legislation for State Marketing Programs was enacted into law by the 1965 Michigan Legislature. Funds to support statewide commodity industry promotional programs can be collected from producers through marketing programs established by the vote of the producers. We believe that each commodity group should determine for itself whether an escape clause shall be included in the marketing program for that commodity.

RIGHT-TO-MARKET LAWS

With the ever-increasing complexity of modern marketing, it becomes apparent that farmers will be forced to increase their use of group action such as Cooperatives and Marketing Associations. These actions are sometimes opposed by processors through techniques such as refusal to purchase from members, threats of reprisals, and refusals to "recognize" marketing associations even though a large percentage of the growers of a particular commodity belong to an association.

We support state legislation to prevent discrimination by processors against producers.

MARKETING ASSOCIATION FEE COLLECTION

An increasing number of farmers are joining cooperative marketing associations to improve their incomes and become better informed about marketing. With the expansion of marketing activities into previously unorganized commodities by MACMA, there is need for a system of marketing service fee payment that will provide adequate and sound financing of the association.

Although some processors have recognized the value of marketing services and information provided and have cooperated with MACMA in the collection of members' marketing service fees upon the association's and members' request, other processors have refused accommodation even though they purchase members' commodities. A uniform system of collecting marketing service fees at time of sale could provide a simple, efficient procedure that would benefit the association, the members and the processors.

We favor legislation requiring processors and other buyers to deduct marketing service fees from cooperative marketing association members' receipts upon official notification by the association verifying that such growers are members of the association. These deductions need to be made promptly and then forwarded to the association within a reasonable length of time. The legislation should be similar in principle to the New York Agriculture and Markets Law in regard to deduction for payments to cooperatives.

PAYMENT FOR PRODUCE

We deplore the practice by some independent fruit and vegetable processors of operating on growers' money due to delayed payment for produce delivered. Sometimes this period extends for as long as a year or more. Growers must pay farm workers immediately after work is performed and are required to pay for their other costs of production within a set period of time along the standards of normal business practices. We urge the Michigan Legislature to enact legislation that would require processors who purchase fruits and vegetables from growers to make full payment within 30 days of the date of purchase unless other provisions are made by written contract.

PROCESSOR PRICE ANNOUNCEMENTS

At times, fruit and vegetable growers have had to deliver produce to processors without the benefit of knowing what price the processor is going to pay and later find that the prices paid by the processors are unrealistic. We urge the Michigan Legislature to enact legislation that would require fruit and vegetable processors to post prices to be paid for fruit and vegetables a reasonable length of time prior to the beginning of the delivery date of the products for which the price would apply. The posted prices should include the date on which the prices are effective. If new prices are subsequently posted which are lower than the previous prices, the new prices should not apply to any product delivered before the posting of the new prices.

CONTRACT PRICING

Some Michigan processors offer written sales and production contracts to vegetable and fruit growers without a stated sales price. Growers wanting to produce that crop and having no other market outlet are faced with no other alternative but to sign such a contract. Organizing these growers into a marketing association to negotiate a better contract is the desirable solution but seems to be extremely difficult in some areas.

We urge that MACMA and Farm Bureau work toward having processors publish contract vegetable and fruit prices prior to offering to growers.

CLASS I BASE

Base and excess plans were devised many years ago for the purpose of leveling the peaks and valleys of seasonal production. In Southern Michigan this goal has been well accomplished with an average of about 10% difference between peak and low production times of the year.

The Food and Agricultural Act of 1965 makes possible the establishment of Class I bases within federal order markets. Such bases would allot a share of the Class I sales to each Class I producer, thus permitting him to gear his production to his base and not continue the "base race" to assure himself a share of the "premium" priced sales.

We will work with other organizations representing dairy farmers desiring to develop a Class I base plan. Any plan should contain provisions for transferable bases directly between producers within the marketing order.

NEW DAIRY PRODUCTS

In order to maintain and expand the market for dairy products, we recommend the removal of any legislative barriers that limit the development and marketing of new dairy products and dairy product blends.

**POLICIES
INCLUDE:**

Suggestions to Members!

SUBSTITUTE MEAT PRODUCTS

The high nutritional level of the people of America is in no small part due to the animal origin of much of our food. These products are provided in abundant quantities by a healthy animal agricultural industry.

Many substitute products have been developed in recent years. While they may be worthy as substitutes, they should stand on their own merits and not be foisted upon the consuming public as the genuine product. Where they are intended to imitate another product, they should be labeled "Imitation" and sold as such.

STATEWIDE MEAT INSPECTION

Act 280 of 1965 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 legislation and, in so doing, has been able to eliminate duplications of effort and combine other inspection duties to effect not only economies but better protection for the consumer.

Vigorous enforcement has proved the need for statewide inspection. In one highly publicized case alone, there were at least 17 convictions. However, due to inadequate funds, about 40 licensed plants are not receiving the inspection services required by law. This is an injustice to the plants and public alike, 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. Michigan farmers now depend on foreign markets for sale of nearly one-half of our wheat production and one-fourth or more of our normal bean production. Also, significant amounts of feed grains, livestock and poultry products and fruit and vegetable products are sold overseas.

Farmers, through their own grain marketing cooperative, the Michigan Elevator Exchange, are leaders in the development of overseas markets.

We in Michigan are most fortunate to be in a favorable position to expand foreign markets. This is due to the St. Lawrence Seaway, which permits ocean-going ships to come to our ports.

We continue to support the development of programs to increase the export volume of Michigan farm products.

PART II — OUR FARM BUREAU

SERVICE TO MEMBER PROGRAMS

The Michigan State University survey of farmer attitudes establishes that farmers are most strongly motivated to join a farm organization through the provision of tangible economic benefits. Our Farm Bureau experience has been that strength of membership has benefited through the offering of some benefits of this kind in the past.

We feel that it is important for the Michigan Farm Bureau to promote and develop specific new programs which will provide services to Farm Bureau members only. We must preserve to the fullest degree possible those services-to-member benefits which have been established by Farm Bureau delegate action in former years.

LOCAL AFFAIRS

People support best those things which they help build. County Farm Bureau officers and leaders are therefore urged to provide "building opportunities" for members by encouraging them to become involved in the work of Farm Bureau.

An opportunity to serve on an action committee is welcomed by many members. It allows them to build their organization. Care should be taken by County Boards to see that many people are involved. New members should be given committee assignments in line with their interests.

Once established, a committee should be given strong support and guidance from the county Farm Bureau Board. It should be given important tasks to do and budget, if needed, to do them. There should be regular reports and action deadlines. The committee should call upon the county Information Committee to promote and publicize its work.

Because the strength of Farm Bureau springs first from the strength of its local membership, much of the work should be done by these members, locally. It is suggested that a "Local Affairs" committee be appointed and made active in each county, with these committees charged with the responsibility of involving Farm Bureau in local affairs and problems.

This committee should study local issues, including those of a controversial nature. It should assist in research work on such things as zoning and bonding issues. It should involve itself in local road, school, health, safety and finance matters. It should work closely with the county Information Committee to bring such things to public attention.

PUBLIC INFORMATION — UNDERSTANDING

In representing the agricultural industry, farmers must make up in effectiveness what they lack in numbers. They must take the necessary time and effort to create favorable public understanding of their goals and problems, and must take advantage of every opportunity to meet and work with non-farm people and groups.



FOR OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTIONS — to Michigan Farm Bureau, former coordinator Mrs. Marjorie Karker is presented with a silver tray by outgoing chairman Mrs. Wm. Scramlin.

County fairs and the State Fairs at Detroit and Escanaba, provide such opportunity. We commend county Farm Bureaus for their widespread participation in county fairs, and urge Farm Bureau counties near metropolitan Detroit to become more active in this State Fair.

We would suggest direct participation in a joint, manned display, aimed at the consuming public and keyed to the theme "Consumer meets Producer." As in all Farm Bureau booths, local farmers should be present at all times to keep the exhibit attractive and to meet the public.

We look with favor upon Rural-Urban activities. We urge that organized effort be made to bring city people to these meetings. Guests should be personally invited and brought to the meeting by their farm hosts, introduced by them and seated with them.

Similar arrangements should be made during Press Relations dinners, where county Farm Bureau leaders bring local newspaper, radio and television people together for an evening with Farm Bureau.

We are especially grateful to our members who take of their time and effort to allow city children to visit their farms. This we feel is work of tremendous importance, and vital to the future of farming and Farm Bureau.

We are pleased by the interest and support given by county Farm Bureaus to the Outstanding Young Farmer search sponsored yearly by the Junior Chamber of Commerce—and ask that this support continue.

We urge all county Farm Bureaus to appoint and maintain active Information Committees. We encourage the scope of the Information Committee be broadened to promote all Farm Bureau activities, with special emphasis on assuring the success of the Farm Bureau membership campaign.

THE STRENGTH AND GROWTH OF MEMBERSHIP

The effectiveness of Farm Bureau depends upon the size of our membership. The degree to which we are successful in our legislative efforts, and the financial well-being of our organization, depend entirely on numbers of members. Membership strength is essential if we are to protect our rights of self-determination in the management of our farm business. If Farm Bureau is to truly be the voice of the American farmer, then a larger majority of the farmers must become a part of it.

Therefore, we approve the 1968 membership goal of 53,836 Farm Bureau families in Michigan, and we urge every County Farm Bureau to accept its allocated share and work diligently and enthusiastically to quickly reach its goal.

FARM BUREAU WOMEN

The Farm Bureau Women's Committees have represented a very active phase of our Farm Bureau program, and we commend them for this leadership.

We suggest that all County Women's Committee activities be analyzed, using as a guide recommendations to be made by the State Women's Committee as the result of a study of Farm Bureau Women's activities in Michigan now being conducted. We also recommend that efforts be made to include women of Farm Bureau families in activities, projects and programs and that the Farm Bureau Women continue to relate their efforts to the furthering of the total program of the Farm Bureau at local, county and state levels.

We would appreciate any action on the part of Farm Bureau Women which would aim at strengthening, reinforcing and vitalizing action programs on the part of the County Farm Bureaus.

YOUNG FARMERS

We commend county Farm Bureau Young Farmer committees for the rapid development and implementation of the new Young Farmer Program. Dedicated leadership among young farmers and farm wives is necessary to our organization. This leadership can only be developed by a series of rewarding and successful experiences.



NEW STATE OFFICERS—for Farm Bureau Women are chairman Mrs. Jerold (Maxine) Topliff, Ingham County, and vice-chairman Mrs. Clare (Florence) Carpenter, Tuscola County.

We urge continued development and expansion of Young Farmer Programs to enable young farmers to be actively participating members of Farm Bureau. As a result of their active participation, they will experience personal growth and achieve desired aims as Farm Bureau members, 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 responsibility to make both agriculture and Farm Bureau even greater in the years ahead.

FARM BUREAU AFFILIATES

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

We commend Farm Bureau Services, Farmers Petroleum Cooperative, Michigan Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Association, 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. As "it pays to do business with yourself," we urge all Farm Bureau members to patronize their own service 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 needed. The Saginaw 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 use this facility.

We are pleased that Farm Bureau Services and Farmers Petroleum Cooperative have developed programs whereby feed, fertilizer, and petroleum are delivered directly from manufacturing locations to the farm. This has provided low-cost, economical distribution of farm supplies.

We urge management and the Board of Directors to establish additional programs. We ask that the possibility of full 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 if we are to 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 any commodity group. Producers must express substantial interest and willingness before a marketing program can be developed.

OUR STATE FARM BUREAU . . .

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

We ask that marketing be given high priority in the expanded program of the Michigan Farm Bureau. This increased emphasis on marketing should be directed towards the expansion of MACMA activities.

FARM BUREAU WHEAT MARKETING PROGRAM

We approve of the idea of farmers being more involved in the marketing of their own products. Farm Bureau's Wheat Marketing Program is a step in the right direction.

We commend the efforts of the Michigan Farm Bureau Board of Directors and the participating members for organizing and supporting this type of marketing venture.

ORIENTATION OF EMPLOYEES AND AGENTS

The employed representatives of the Michigan Farm Bureau and all of its affiliated service companies represent Farm Bureau, in general, when contacting members around the state, and the public-at-large.

Uninformed or misinformed employees or agents may contribute to a poor or weak image of Farm Bureau, either in answers given to questions or statements made to other people when the information involved concerns other than their own. A lack of information shows a weak interest on their part toward Farm Bureau generally when inquiries are made.

We feel that all persons, employees or agents representing Farm Bureau and all of its affiliates who contact people in the field should be given intensive and regular orientation regarding philosophy, programs, services and operations of the Farm Bureau and all other affiliates.

Much progress has been made, evidenced by a much greater degree of co-operation between employees. However, since there are many new programs and new employees there is still need for continued effort to improve understanding.

We feel that organization-wide meetings to orient and enthuse personnel would be worth the time and expense involved by all companies, and we request that managers of the Farm Bureau and all affiliated companies plan to hold joint meetings designed to present a well-grounded and united front by all personnel before all people.

EMPLOYEE ROUND TABLE MEETINGS

We request Managers of Farm Bureau and all affiliate Companies encourage the holding of Round Table Meetings on a County or Multi-County basis for County Farm Bureau Presidents and Secretaries, Farm Bureau Regional Representatives, Insurance agents, Farmers Petroleum Cooperative personnel and Farm Bureau Service Field Representatives, and others who have responsibility in the County, including Co-op Managers. The objective of these meetings should be to familiarize all Farm Bureau employees on philosophy, objectives, services and programs of the total organization.

COMMUNITY GROUPS

In keeping with the declaration of the delegates at our last annual meeting that the advancement and maintenance of community Farm Bureaus should be a top priority project, the Michigan Farm Bureau Board appointed an advisory committee during 1967. The committee met several times to study and make recommendations on the Community Farm Bureau Program.

The Community Group Advisory Committee, in making final recommendations, supported the following position: "Community Farm Bureaus continue to be the foundation of Farm Bureau and every effort should be made to build and improve this important part of our organization." Groups will remain active only when they have a definite purpose for meeting. In order to immediately move forward in the area of community groups for the good of the total Farm Bureau, we recommend the following:

1. We must constantly point out and publicize the objectives of Community Farm Bureau Groups.
2. Every Farm Bureau member should be invited to join or start a community group each year.
3. A short tape recording to supplement discussion material, should be offered to all groups every month.
4. Discussion topics should emphasize information relative to farm economics.
5. Any group should be able to obtain additional discussion topics at any time.
6. There needs to be a closer working relationship between groups and the county Farm Bureau.
7. A simplification of group officer structure should be made for any group that wishes to operate with fewer officers.
8. A staff member should be added to the Community Programs Department in order to spend more time on statewide community group promotion, conservation and development.
9. County Farm Bureaus should employ group organizers, with budget and staff assistance from the Michigan Farm Bureau.
10. An officer training school should be provided for community group officers.

We commend the Advisory Committee and the Michigan Farm Bureau for approving and implementing these recommendations. We agree that this action will strengthen our Community Group Program and offer our members a better opportunity to participate effectively in Farm Bureau. This is essential for total Farm Bureau action. We believe that members are offered a better opportunity to guide and support their Farm Bureau when they participate in Community Groups.

WE URGE COUNTY FARM BUREAUS SUPPORT THE ACTION TAKEN ON COMMUNITY GROUPS. THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAM OUTLINED ABOVE CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED ONLY THROUGH ACTIVE SUPPORT AND APPROPRIATE ACTION BY COUNTY FARM BUREAUS. THE PROMOTION, CONSERVATION, AND DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY GROUPS SHOULD BE A TOP PRIORITY PROJECT TO PROVIDE ADDITIONAL "STRENGTH THROUGH GROUP ACTION."

MEMBER RESPONSIBILITY

We have in Farm Bureau a very democratic organization with the right to participate in making recommendations and decisions. This opportunity to participate is available to us by attending Community Group Meetings, County Annual Meetings, and the State Annual Meeting. We are pleased that our members take this responsibility seriously.

We would point out that this right to participate carries with it the responsibility to support the decisions of the majority. **THE PURPOSE OF AN ORGANIZATION IS TO BE ORGANIZED!** This requires a sense of organization discipline which can only be self-imposed by the member.

We encourage our members to discuss, disagree and recommend changes in the policy when these actions are appropriate. **WE ALSO REQUEST THAT MEMBERS GIVE ENTHUSIASTIC SUPPORT TO ALL MATTERS OF FARM BUREAU POLICY AFTER THEY HAVE BEEN PROPERLY APPROVED.**

FUTURE PROGRAMS AND FINANCES FOR OUR FARM BUREAU

The growth and success of our Farm Bureau has been due to building programs to serve the needs of members. Even better programs must be built on this sound basis so our organization will remain the leading farm organization.

Our Farm Bureau is a sound financial operation. In looking ahead, we recognize that added programs will require additional competent staff. Labor and other operating costs will continue to rise as long as we are in this inflationary period. The time to look ahead is before the need of additional finance has become severe.

We, therefore, request the Michigan Farm Bureau Board of Directors to appoint a special study committee to study programs needed and possible alternative methods of finance.

WE COMMEND FOR UNSELFISH SERVICE

Many of our fellow farmers are serving agriculture and our state as members of boards, commissions, committees and advisory groups on which agricultural representation is important to all of us.

Often this service is rendered without any reimbursement for time and expenses involved.

Within our own organization are also many who give of their time and talent to make Farm Bureau the effective voice for farmers.

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

CITIZENSHIP

Good citizenship consists of rights and responsibilities. It involves being INFORMED on issues, willingness to work and courage to act in our two-party political system of government and enterprise.

Michigan Farm Bureau will continue local training and incentive programs to encourage Farm Bureau people to become active in the political party of their choice. Members should pay particular attention to voting records of incumbents at both the state and national level, and should make every effort to support and elect candidates who will support Farm Bureau policies.

Members should also make regular contacts with their Senators and Representatives to inform them of the importance of issues which affect farmers and agriculture, and should not fail to thank them, in writing, for support which the Legislators give to agriculture's cause.

Through the years, Farm Bureau has provided opportunities for members to gain information on citizenship matters. Activities such as Legislative Seminars, Meet and Measure the Candidate Meetings, Young People's Citizenship Seminars and Freedom Conferences have been part of keeping our members informed, and should be continued.

We urge that activities be conducted at the Michigan Farm Bureau and County Farm Bureau levels to motivate members to accept their responsibilities as good citizens.

LEGISLATOR VOTING RECORDS

With our representative form of government, we as citizens are dependent upon Legislators to make laws for us. These people are elected to represent us. We should know how they vote on issues of importance to agriculture.

In order that we may be better informed on actions of our Legislators, we ask that the Michigan Farm News publish their voting record on major issues at least once a year.

MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU FLAG

At the annual meeting one year ago, delegates directed that a study be made resulting in the designing of an official flag for Michigan Farm Bureau. The resolution further directed that the result of the study be brought to the delegates at this convention.

We hereby approve the design developed and presented at this convention as the official flag of Michigan Farm Bureau, and urge its procurement and use at appropriate meetings and places.

ANNUAL MEETING DATE

Resolved, that Article VII, Section 1 of the Bylaws of this corporation be amended to read as follows:

"Section 1. Annual Meeting. The annual meeting of this association shall be held during the month of November of each year, at the offices of the association, or at such other place as shall be determined by the board of directors and contained in 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 unit 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 shall be amended by changing the name, wherever it appears, of Michigan Farm Bureau Young People to Michigan Farm Bureau Young Farmer Committee.

RESOLVED, that Article VIII, Section 4 of the Bylaws of this corporation shall be amended to read:

"Section 4. Michigan Farm Bureau Young Farmer Committee. The Michigan Farm Bureau Young Farmer Committee shall be entitled to nominate one director to serve on the board of directors of this association. Prior to the election of directors of this association, the Chairman of the Michigan Farm Bureau Young Farmer Committee shall be notified, and that committee, in a manner to be determined by it, shall nominate a director to represent it on the board of directors of this association, and shall certify to the secretary of this association the name of the person so named."

RESOLVED, that Article VIII, Section 6 of the Bylaws of this corporation shall be amended by changing the last sentence thereof to read: "A vacancy in the office of the director designated by the Michigan Farm Bureau Young Farmer Committee or the Michigan Farm Bureau Women shall be filled by that committee."

RESOLVED, that Article XI of the Bylaws of this corporation shall be amended to read:

ARTICLE XI

Michigan Farm Bureau Young Farmer Program

"This association shall encourage and assist in the organization and formation of a Michigan Farm Bureau Young Farmer Program. The purpose of the Michigan Farm Bureau Young Farmer Program is to provide opportunities for leadership development, education and to enable young farmers to be active, participating members of Michigan Farm Bureau. The Board of Directors of this association shall have full and direct responsibility for activating and developing the Michigan Farm Bureau Young Farmer Program and appointing a State Young Farmer Committee. The Board of Directors shall also have the power to appropriate and handle funds for the purpose of financing activities of the Michigan Farm Bureau Young Farmer Committee, the necessary powers to conduct its activities, rendering reasonable assistance to the members of the committee to foster growth and development of the program."

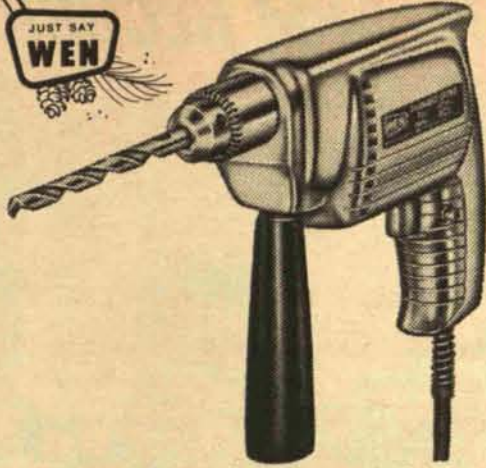
AMENDMENT TO BYLAWS — MACOMB COUNTY TRANSFER

Resolved, that we believe that effective membership participation is essential for total Farm Bureau action. We believe that the members of the Macomb County Farm Bureau, as part of District 3, are greatly limited in their ability to get to meetings in the central part of the District. Geographic location makes this a very difficult trip. The Macomb County Farm Bureau has been a part of District 3 for the entire period since organization. We have appreciated being a part of this district and thankful for the fine associations that we have established; however, conditions have changed, urban developments have created a division in the district. Geographic conditions make it advisable to consider changes.

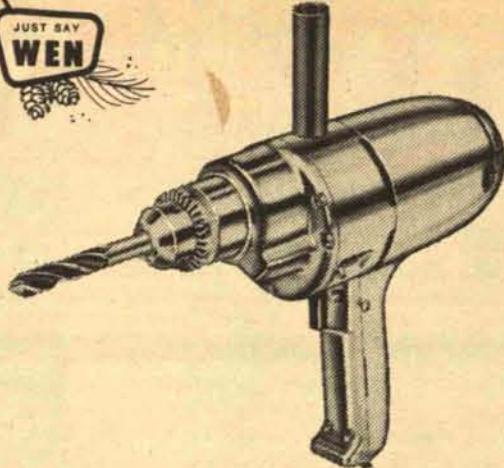
Resolved, that Article VIII, Section 3 of the bylaws of this corporation be amended by removing Macomb County from District 3 and placing it in District 6.

STATUS OF PREVIOUS RESOLUTIONS

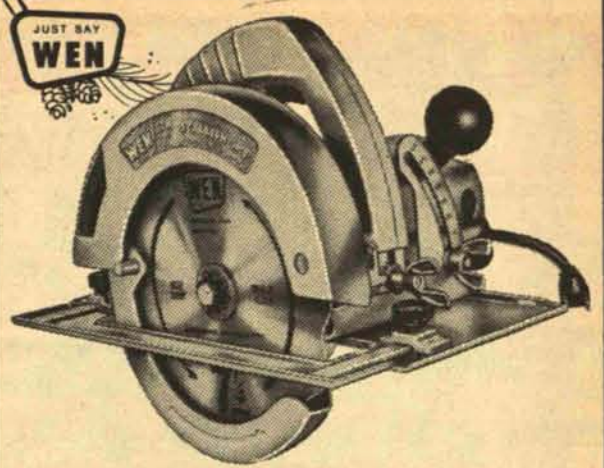
The resolutions adopted at the four previous annual meetings are hereby reaffirmed except insofar as they have been modified or supplemented by later resolutions, including those adopted at this annual meeting. All other resolutions shall be deemed to have lapsed except insofar as the Board of Directors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



Deluxe 3/4" Variable Speed Electric Drill
Trigger switch from 0 to 1100 RPM locks at full speed, features automatic safety release. Power? To boot! Tough 3.2 amp. high torque motor. This cool cucumber boasts welded armature, too. Extra balance with auxiliary machine-gun-grip. **\$23⁹⁵**
MODEL 821
(Bit not included)



4-Speed Half-inch Reversible All Drill
Heavy duty, quick-change-artist that drills through steel, concrete, ANYTHING! Flick a switch and you go from high to low speed. Click again and gears shift for heavier load. Once again and drill reverses thrust. Features tough 1/2 horse 6 amp. motor. **\$34⁸⁸**
MODEL 950
(Bit not included)



Mighty Stallion 7 1/4" Circular Saw
Jam packed with the features found in saws priced twice as much! Compare! 2 1/2 horse motor. All ball and needle bearings. Up front controls. Precision depth and angle adjustments. Removable outboard shoe. Perfectly balanced for safety and control. **\$48⁸⁸**
MODEL 1000

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



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 \$10⁰⁰ TO \$40⁰⁰!

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!



JUST SAY WEN

Perfect for Trimming Large Hedges and Pruning Trees
1/2 Horse All Saw with 7 Cutting Blades
Now make like a pro. Cut through pipe, logs, ANYTHING! Versatile ALL SAW cuts on angle, curve, or straight line. Powerful 1/2 horse motor delivers 3400 — 1" strokes per minute. Handles any tough customer. Includes rip fence with circle guide, 7 blades. **\$34⁸⁸**
MODEL 909

JUST SAY WEN

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, boots, walls. Flip the switch and 1800 RPM polisher makes short work of auto wax job in just minutes. Powered by souped up 1/2 horse, burnout-proof motor. **\$34⁸⁸**
MODEL 940

JUST SAY WEN

Goof-Proof Soldering Pistol With Automatic Brain
Delivers from 25 to 100 watts of heat power. Features work spotlight, trigger switch, and comfortable pistol grip. **\$4⁴⁰**
Model 75

JUST SAY WEN

Goof-Proof Soldering Gun Kit With Custom-Fitted Case
Comes with two interchangeable tips. 25 to 200 watts of heat power. Features fast trigger switch for instant heat. **\$9⁵⁷**
Complete Kit Model 223 K-5

JUST SAY WEN

Goof-Proof Soldering All Gun Kit Fast-Firing!... Heavy-Duty!
First choice of the pros. 3 interchangeable tips make it 3-guns-in-one. 25 to 450 watt heat range. Lasts a lifetime. **\$12⁷⁷**
Complete Kit Model 450 K-4

JUST SAY WEN

Straight Line Electric Sander Vibration-free! Compact!
7200 kindly 3/4" strokes per minute finishes off the toughest jobs. Versatile tool has sturdy, burnout-proof motor. **\$11⁶⁴**
Model 310

JUST SAY WEN

Professional Electric Hand Plane With Souped-Up 1/2 Horse Motor
Perfectly balanced precision tool for "pro" results. Full 16" shoe. 2 1/4" cutter width. 14,500 R.P.M. cutter speed. **\$34⁸⁸**
Model 930

GUARANTEE
All WEN Products are guaranteed for ONE FULL YEAR against any defects in materials or workmanship.

These prices are valid through Dec. 22, 1967 at all participating Farm Bureau Services dealers.



FARM BUREAU Services

INC.

4000 N. GRAND RIVER

LANSING, MICHIGAN

action opportunity for cherry growers

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 areas.

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 Committees, 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 maximum grower fee 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.

KEEPING AHEAD WITH FARM RECORDS

"a few minutes
each month..."

Ray Launstein of rural Williamston, is a firm believer 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-cash farm operation with yesterday's kind of accounting system..."

He is a strong supporter of Farm Bureau's new accounting service, which he feels 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 I 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 says.

He and his father (Alvin, a past president of the Ingham county Farm Bureau) are partners in a grain and cattle-feeding operation south of Williamston.

Ray and his wife, Janet, are among 56 Michigan families currently using the Farm Bureau record-keeping system on a pilot basis. They are part of a group of more than 1,000 farmers in six midwest states enrolled in the same record keeping project through Farm Bureau.

Two types of accounting service are offered... with Program I providing farm income-tax accounting, at a \$45.00 yearly cost. Program II also includes a limited farm analysis service. Both require periodic submission of forms listing sales and expenses.

County Farm Bureau offices have detailed information.



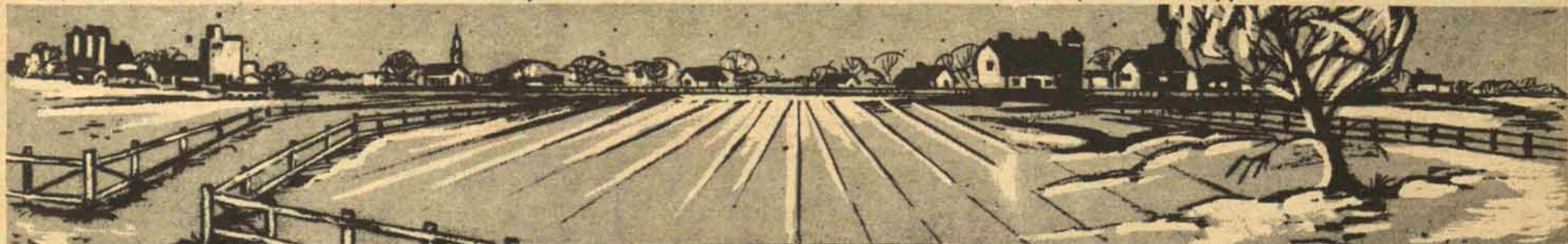
RAY AND JAN LAUNSTEIN — prepare periodic reports of expenses and sales for submission to their Farm Bureau accounting service. The entire system is housed in the two files held by Jan, and the two pads of forms in front of Ray. The system's simplicity is part of its appeal.



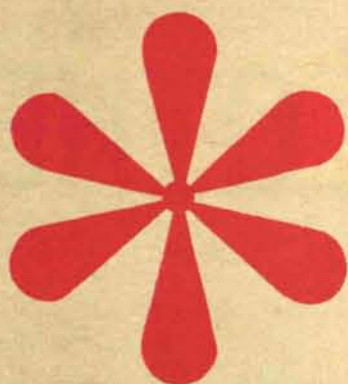
MECHANIZED FEEDERS — on the Launstein farm, are shown by Ray to Al Almy of Farm Bureau's Market-Development Division. This investment enables the Launsteins to operate more efficiently. Time and money management are important to them.

FARM BUREAU MARKET PLACE

SPECIAL RATE TO FARM BUREAU MEMBERS: 25 words for \$2.00 each edition. Additional words, 10 cents each. Figures such as 12 or \$12.50 count as one word. NON-MEMBER advertisers: 15 cents per word one edition, two or more editions, 10 cents per word. Copy deadline: 20th of the month.



<p>6 DOGS</p> <p>ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS from our own stock dogs \$20. Ferris Bradley, Springport, Michigan 49284. (12-1t-14p) 6</p>	<p>13 FOR RENT</p> <p>ONE YEAR of Farm Bureau support for your interests in Washington and Lansing. Join today. Call your county Farm Bureau office. (12-1t-21p)</p>	<p>20 LIVESTOCK</p> <p>FOR SALE: 50 bred ewes, 25 ewe lambs, 15 ram lambs, 10 breeds, all registered. From Michigan's best flocks. 33rd Annual Sale. Livestock Pavilion, East Lansing, 12:00 noon, Saturday, December 30. 10% discount to bonafide 4-H and F.F.A. members. Write for catalog: Michigan Sheep Breeders Ass'n., 105 Anthony Hall, East Lansing, Michigan 48823. (12-1t-53b)</p>	<p>26 POULTRY</p> <p>DAY OLD OR STARTED PULLETS—The DeKalb profit pullet. Accepted by the smart poultryman for high egg production, superior egg quality, greater feed efficiency. If you keep records, you'll keep DeKalbs. Write for prices and catalog. KLAGER HATCHERIES, Bridgewater, Michigan. Telephones: Saline HAZEL 9-7087, Manchester GARDEN 8-3034 (Washtenaw County) (tf-46b) 26</p>	<p>34 WANTED</p> <p>RARE 1909-VDB CENT \$1. 3 1955-S Cents \$1. California Souvenir Gold Dollars \$1.50, Half 75c. Old Silver Dollars \$1.98. Free Price lists. Edel's, Carlyle, Illinois 62231. (11-2t-25p) 34</p>
<p>FOR SALE: Registered English Shepherd Puppies. Good watch and stock dogs. Available after November 15. Lester Evitts, Vestaburg, Michigan 48891. Phone 268-2349. Montcalm County. (11-2t-25p)</p>	<p>14 FOR SALE</p> <p>1962 GMC TRUCK. 18' Grain rack. Good condition. Call Ovid 834-2440. Wendall McCreery after 5:00. (12-1t-15b) 14</p>	<p>A CLEAN-UP CATTLE SALE will be held at the stock-yards in Lincoln, Michigan on Thursday, December 7. We are expecting a number of light-weight feeder calves at this sale. (12-1t-28p) 20</p>	<p>FAMOUS SHAVER STARCROSS STARTED PULLETS. Top rated layer by U.S.D.A. — 1964 through 1966. Delivered to your farm in clean equipment. We have pullets available every month. May be seen by appointment. MacPherson Hatchery, Route #3, Ionia, Michigan 48846. Phone 527-0860. (6-tf-36b) 26</p>	<p>WANTED: John Deere No. 4 mowing machine, any condition, for parts. Please write to: Kass, 13510 Horning Road, Brooklyn, Michigan 49230. (12-1t-25p) 34</p>
<p>8 FARM EQUIPMENT</p> <p>FARROWING STALLS — Complete — \$24.95. Dealership available. Free Literature. Dolly Enterprises, 219 Main, Colchester, Illinois 62326. (11-tf-15b) 8</p>	<p>20 LIVESTOCK</p> <p>HEREFORD BULLS—pure bred herd sires. Ready for service. Also, registered heifers and calfs. Egypt Valley Hereford Farm, 6611 Knapp St., Ada, Michigan. Phone OR 6-1090. (Kent County) (11-tf-25b) 20</p>	<p>TAKE STOCK of the farmer's problems in Washington and Lansing today. Then join Farm Bureau to fence these problems in. Call your county Farm Bureau office. (12-1t-26p)</p>	<p>KLAGER'S DEKALB PROFIT PULLETS — Order your started pullets that have been raised on a proven growing program. The growing birds are inspected weekly by trained staff, vaccinated, debeaked and delivered by us in clean crates. If you keep records, you will keep KLAGER DEKALBS. KLAGER HATCHERIES, Bridgewater, Michigan. Telephones: 313 429-7087 and 313 428-3034. (Washtenaw County) (9-tf-50b) 26</p>	<p>JAMESWAY LITTER CARRIER track and hangers. Ferris Bradley, Springport, Michigan 49284. (12-1t-11p) 34</p>
<p>NEW POWER HITCH — You can hitch yourself to new power in agricultural affairs by joining Farm Bureau. Call your county Farm Bureau office. (12-1t-23p)</p>	<p>FOR SALE: 25 LARGE HOLSTEIN HEIFERS, due base months; vaccinated, from good herd. Will trade for open heifers. Telephone MO 9-9226. Ed Tanis, R#1, Jenison, Michigan 49428. (Ottawa County) (5-2t-25b) 20</p>	<p>22 NURSERY STOCK</p> <p>STARK BRO'S ALL NEW 1968 CATALOG FREE! Spectacular full-color display of Giant-size Apples, Peaches, Nectarines (Fuzzless Peaches), Pears, Cherries, Apricots, Plums from DWARF, Semi-Dwarf, Standard Size trees. Ornamentals, Roses, etc. GUARANTEED. STARK, Dept. 30508, Louisiana, Missouri 63353. (12-4t-39b) 22</p>	<p>34 WANTED</p> <p>FULL OR PART-TIME. Couples or individuals for local sales work. After short training have people working for you. Write: Suburban Sales, 28957 Smith, Inkster, Michigan 48141. (10-4t-26p) 35</p>	<p>36 MISCELLANEOUS</p> <p>"ZIPCODE DIRECTORY" — (All 35,000 Postoffices): \$1.00 MAILMART, Carrollton 72, Kentucky 41008. (3-tf-11b) 14</p>
<p>CALF CREEP FEEDERS — 30 bushel capacity \$88.50. Dealerships available. Free Literature. Dolly Enterprises, 219 Main, Colchester, Illinois 62326. (11-tf-18b) 8</p>				<p>ILLUSTRATED WHOLESALE CATALOG, IMPORTED MERCHANDISE, 25¢! Sample item included! Imports, 2506 West Lloyd, Pensacola, Florida 32505. (11-2t-16p) 36</p>
				<p>NIGHTCRAWLERS AND RED WRIGGLERS. "B & W" Worm Ranch, Route #1, Stele, Missouri 63877. Phone 695-4984. Code 314. (12-1t-14p) 36</p>
				<p>CUSTOM PLOWING — in the field of legislative action for farmers, employ your efforts through Farm Bureau. Join now.</p>



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 Faro-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”



FARM BUREAU
Services

INC.

4000 N. GRAND RIVER

LANSING, MICHIGAN

DISCUSSION TOPIC

UNDERSTANDING EACH OTHER

"Oh wad some power the giffie gie us . . . to see ourself as others see us! It wad frae monie a blunder free us. . . . An' foolish notion."
(Robert Burns)

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 also 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 view-

points. 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 has registered

legislative agents or "lobbyists". Only the Farm Bureau has full-time representation there, with three full-time "legislative counsels" working with Legislators. The Grange has one part-time agent.

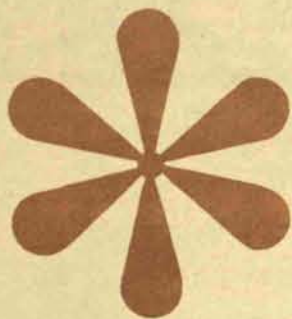
Full-time representation is essential to keep up with issues affecting farmers, not only in the Legislature, but also in the many governmental departments and agencies that affect farmers and agriculture.

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

COMPARISON	FARM BUREAU	GRANGE	FARMERS' UNION	N.F.O.
Membership Size	In excess of 1,700,000 families in 49 states and Puerto Rico. (No Farm Bureau in Alaska.) Over 2,750 organized County Farm Bureaus in the U.S.	Approximately 200,000 families located in some 25 states, primarily east of the Mississippi.	Approximately 200,000 families located mainly in the Southwest and Plains States.	Membership not reported, saying "Our secret membership is our secret strength." Located in portions of several states in the Midwest.
Organization History	The American Farm Bureau Federation came into being in 1919, but "Farm Bureau" as such had already been in existence for several years. Farmers clubs and even county "farm bureaus" began to form in the early 1900's. Since then, the organization has grown to be the largest of all farm organizations, and continues to reach new nationwide record highs in membership nearly every year.	Oldest of today's farm organizations, the "National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry" was organized in 1867 by Oliver H. Kelley and six of his fellow clerks in the office of the Commissioner of Agriculture in Washington, D.C., as a secret and fraternal agricultural society. Membership in the early years skyrocketed, fell, then settled down to gradual growth until recent years when a slow decline began.	The "Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America", more commonly known as the "Farmers' Union", was organized in 1902 in Rains County, Texas, by Newt Gresham, an itinerant printer and former organizer for the old Farmers' Alliance. Basically a cooperative movement, the Farmers' Union spread gradually and today has strength primarily in Southwestern and Plains states.	Newest of the "general" farm organizations is the "National Farmers' Organization". Because membership in the organization is secret, some have questioned whether or not it in fact is a "general" farm organization, or a "national" organization. First activity came in 1955 at a Corning, Iowa, farm auction when Jay Loghry, a feed and seed salesman, outlined plans for a "new, militant, farm organization."
Policy Development	Policy development begins with the individual member, many times working through their community groups, county commodity committees, policy development committees, etc., with individual farmers deciding the things they want or don't want done. This is the source of "Grass-Roots" strength of Farm Bureau.	Policy development processes of the Grange are along the same basic lines as Farm Bureau, although not nearly as detailed and as a result, not as many members are involved in the process. Prime policy development activities appear to be during state conventions.	Farmers' Union policy development processes are similar in design to those of Farm Bureau, although not as elaborate, and in most areas, they do not emphasize member involvement to the extent that Farm Bureau does.	The working structure of the NFO does not lend itself to development of policy of the type normally expected from the other three organizations. NFO is structured primarily along commodity lines and in areas of bargaining, with the national board directing these operations.
(How they stood on some specific issues)				
Protecting Farmers on Legislative Reapportionment.	YES	YES	YES	YES
Keeping Section 14 (b) (Right-to-work) in Taft-Hartley Act	YES	YES	No	(?)
Government Supply Management for Agriculture	NO	Yes	Yes	Yes
Compensatory Payments (Brannan Plan) for Agriculture	NO	Yes & NO (certain products)	Yes	Yes
Putting Government in "crop insurance" business	NO	Yes	Yes	(?)
Placing Agriculture under Minimum Wage	NO	Yes	Yes	Yes
Prevent grain dumping by Commodity Credit	YES	No	YES	No
International Commodity Agreements (politics a part of price)	NO	Yes	Yes	(?)

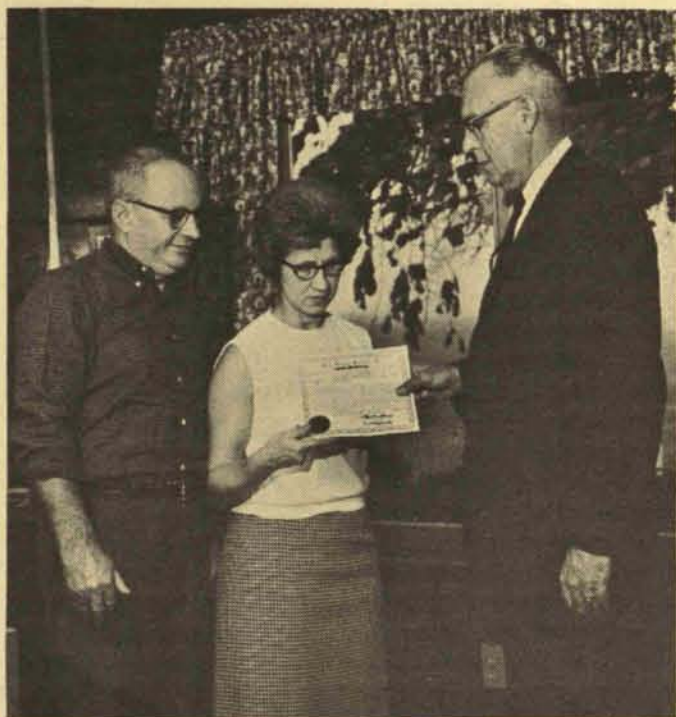


FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC.

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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.



Architect's Rendering of Southwest Michigan Feed Plant

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 960, Lansing, Michigan

Name: _____
 Road: _____ R.F.D.# _____
 City: _____ Phone: _____

NO OBLIGATION 12-1

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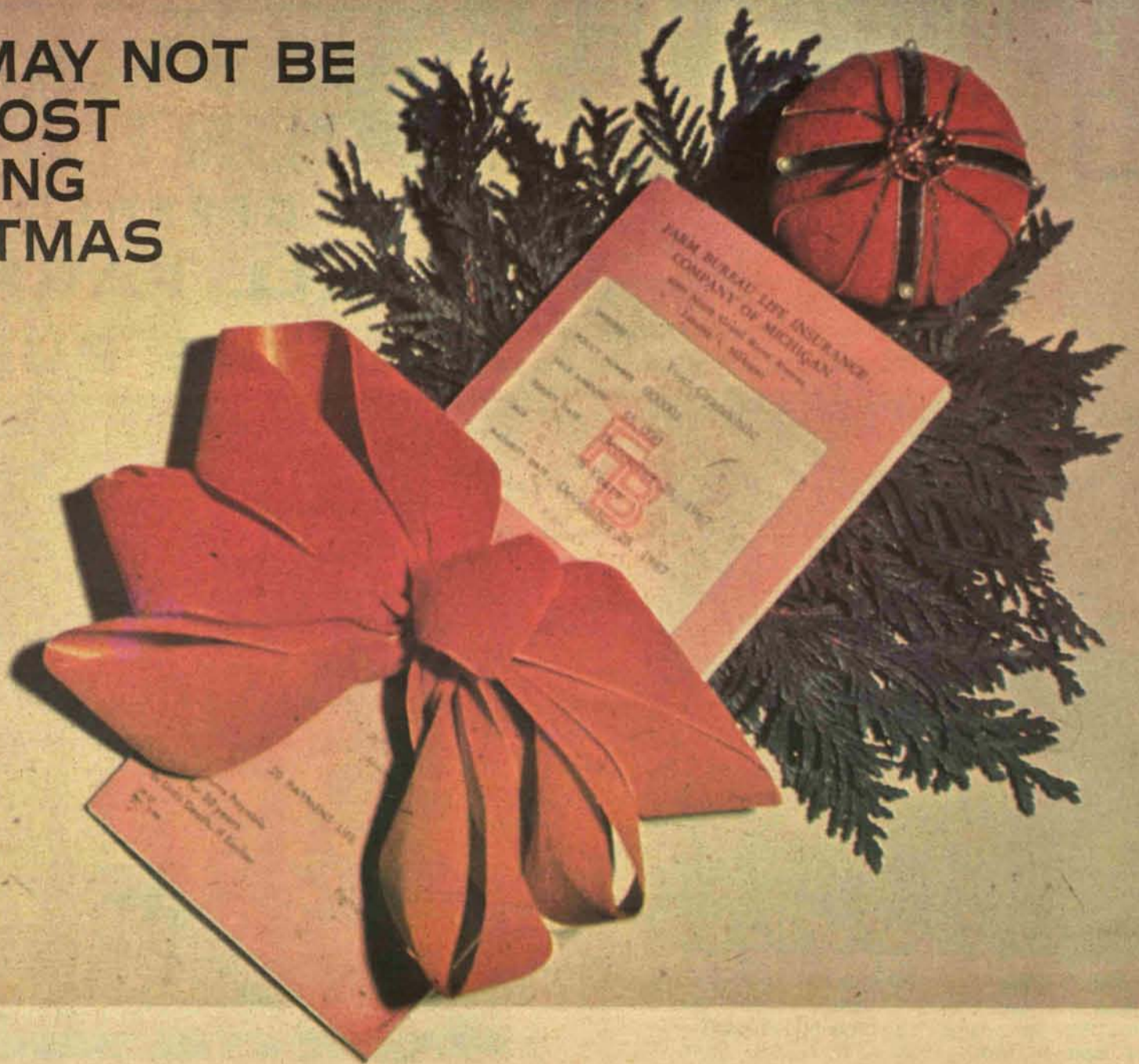


FARM BUREAU
Services
INC.

4000 N. GRAND RIVER

LANSING, MICHIGAN

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

