

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

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

Vol. 47, No. 12

Farmers, Building Tomorrow—Together

968



— Vern M. Bullen Photo

RADIANT FARM BUREAU QUEEN — Miss Diane Traver, 19-year-old rural Williamston farm girl, poses prettily following her selection at the annual banquet program of the Michigan Farm Bureau in the Lansing Civic Center. The daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Traver, Ingham County members, Diane, is a Home Economics Education major at MSU.

DR. NORMAN VINCENT PEALE — author of the famed "Power of Positive Thinking" and banquet speaker (left) joins Michigan Farm Bureau President Elton Smith on-stage following Diane's selection. Smith, elected to his fifth term as MFB president, will present Diane to the American Farm Bureau Convention in Kansas City in mid-December.

YOUR COPY OF THE 1969 STATE FARM BUREAU POLICY STATEMENTS

Editorial

FORBIDDEN FRUIT

Grapes—hundreds of pounds of lush, California table grapes, were used during the recent annual meeting of the Michigan Farm Bureau to dramatize continuing attempts by the AFL-CIO to frighten or force farmers into labor organizations.

"Eat Grapes" proclaimed folders near plates piled with the fruit at the annual luncheon sponsored by Farm Bureau Women. "Eat Grapes, enjoy the forbidden fruit" proclaimed signs by colorful baskets of grapes at the huge annual banquet program where more than 1,500 persons obviously enjoyed them at a dinner featuring an appearance by Dr. Norman Vincent Peale.

By the lug, the plump Tokays, green Thompsons and round, purple Ribiers were eaten by Farm Bureau members and guests as from the lectern the false issues involved in the illegal, nation-wide secondary boycott of the grapes were explained.

Mrs. Jerold Topliff, Chairman of the state Women's Committee, told a large crowd at the Women's luncheon how the AFL-CIO would truly make grapes the "forbidden fruit" by banning them from supermarket shelves in attempts to destroy markets and thereby force farmers into signing closed-shop labor union contracts.

"The issue is much closer to home than California," Mrs. Topliff said. "The unions tell us that Michigan farms and Michigan farm products are next. Farmers do not oppose labor unions, but as a voluntary organization we cannot in good conscience approve any form of compulsory unionism," she explained.

"The grape boycott is a vicious hoax. It is being used to discredit farmers in the eyes of the public and then turn this public pressure into a labor union take-over of our farms," Mrs. Topliff told the group of more than 400 women.

Similar sentiments were expressed by Dean Pridgeon, Branch county farmer and Vice President of the Michigan Farm Bureau who served as Master of Ceremonies at the annual banquet.

"To force farmers into signing union contracts by destroying their markets is to use the most vicious kind of blackjack. The public must understand what labor control of farms and food production can mean," Pridgeon said.

As he spoke, attention was directed toward reprints of a Detroit Free Press editorial titled "Roger the Grape" (November 16) which took state Senator Roger Craig to task for lending his name and the prestige of his office to the Chairmanship of the Michigan Boycott Committee of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee of the AFL-CIO.

"What this has to do with his state job, for which the taxpayers fork over \$15,000 a year, we don't know, but we do know about the so-called grape strike in California" the Free Press article read. "What it is solely is a drive to force grape pickers to join a union to which they don't want to belong.

"It is not even a strike. Cesar Chavez, who is a professional organizer for the UFWOC has spent three years and \$10 million of the AFL-CIO's money and has managed to sign up fewer than two percent of California's farm workers..." the article stated.

In his annual address to the Farm Bureau House of Delegates, President Elton Smith said that the issue in the grape boycott is not the right of workers to strike as some have said, for workers already have that right. "The objective has been to force farmers to recognize unions and thereby require union membership of their employees..."

Later the delegates endorsed a policy recommendation condemning such trumped-up farm labor "disputes" and said secondary boycotts could be equally distressing to growers and consumers.

The Delegates said: "Officials of labor unions, religious organizations and social-action groups indicate that efforts will be concentrated soon to organize farm workers in Michigan.

"We oppose all illegal and coercive tactics to force workers to join unions against their wishes and deprive growers of their rights to harvest and market their crops..."

M.W.



Karl Hubenthal Cartoon — L.A. Herald-Examiner

a Kansas City "beef"

By JACK ANGELL

It's the strangest of times, and the home of the famous Kansas City beef recently came up with a boycott against a product grown in California.

Mayor Ilus Davis of Kansas City, Missouri has called for a boycott on California grapes, and the major food chains in the Kansas City area have dutifully stopped buying them. Mayor Davis, who got a briefing from AFL-CIO representatives, says he's unhappy with the wages paid the workers in California vineyards, where Cesar Chavez with AFL-CIO money is trying with no appreciable success so far to organize the workers. Now since Chavez has agreed to plan a union contract for less money than the workers now average, somebody is putting the mayor of Kansas City on.

On the suspicion that the mayor hadn't heard the other side, a California grape worker named Jose Mendoza came all the way to Kansas City to tell him about it. Somehow the mayor couldn't arrange to meet Mendoza, who represents the Agricultural Workers Freedom to Work Association in Kern County, California.

According to Mendoza, the other side includes these salient points: that the Chavez union has been overwhelmingly rejected by the grape workers themselves; that the boycott began to involve politicians, churchmen and left-wing protest groups only after the union found that it could make no headway on conventional economic cases; that stories of hardship and poverty are greatly embellished.

The mayor of Kansas City might well have done what the mayor of Vancouver, British Columbia did. He came down to California, checked conditions in the grape vineyards on his own, went back home and refused to support a boycott.

But even so the mayor of Kansas City is in luck. None of the Farm and marketing groups, who on the record bitterly resent intervention into a consumer market on behalf of a labor union, have so far suggested a nationwide boycott of Kansas City beef.

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

THE ACTION PUBLICATION OF THE MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU

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President's Column

MEMBERS SPEAK

Our annual meeting of Michigan Farm Bureau is history and you have given direction to your officers and staff for another twelve months. For the third year we are publishing elsewhere in this issue the complete text of the policies adopted by your voting delegates.

I am especially proud of the fact that we can give to all our members this complete text this isn't true in some organizations I understand. In some organizations policy appears to be the opinions of the current leadership and isn't necessarily transmitted to members.

A few days ago I saw a short summary of a new study of labor unions made by two business professors from the universities of Michigan and California. They came to the conclusion that union leaders doubt the member's ability to set reasonable bargaining goals.

The report said, "The local leaders and regional leaders see themselves as virtually equal to those above them, but attribute much less capability to members."

I am proud to say that we in Farm Bureau know that members are capable of coming to the proper decisions on questions if they are given all the facts. We in Farm Bureau not only believe in respect for others and their opinions—we practice such respect.

We had a very thorough and open discussion of the issues considered by this year's delegates, and I am convinced that we can operate best in such an open frank atmosphere. It is most gratifying to see active participation of so many people in our policy development and I congratulate all of our counties for their contributions.

In looking over resolutions adopted by the county Farm Bureaus this year I get the feeling that we are working harder at local issues than we have for several years.

A quick look at the resolutions adopted in county annual meetings shows that many of our counties are actively working to get a workable set of zoning and building regulations adopted by their township boards. This is a most helpful step if we expect to prevent the abuses occurring in some areas having no zoning code.

Another problem which some of our counties are working on actively is that of taxation and spending by local governments. One of the biggest reasons for the explosion of Federal spending has been the remote distances between tax payer and the spender. The same thing works locally when people do not take an active interest in how tax monies are spent. It's gratifying to me that our farm people are taking active interest in local government spending.

It's also heartening to see our local people supporting necessary spending for government and schools even when it may involve new tax monies. Although we do not like to pay more taxes, the fact remains, government has been hit as hard by inflation as have our personal pocketbooks.

If we continue to ask for more services, we must be prepared to help with the financing of such services.

Another issue which has been tackled by several of our county Farm Bureaus has been that of littering and the necessity for safe disposal of solid wastes. As our population becomes more dense we can expect this problem to become more aggravating. If we wait until the disposal problem becomes critical, we will be forced to accept a solution which we do not necessarily want. If we start now maybe we can bring about a compromise which is at least acceptable.

Now that we have done a good job of policy development, it seems to me that we need to get squarely behind the policies we have adopted. To me the mark of a truly mature person is the ability to accept the compromise position we finally adopt after open and frank discussion.

When we fail to support the policies our organization has adopted, we have demonstrated for all to see that we do not truly believe in the democratic processes to which we pay lip service.

Elton R. Smith

BUILDING TOMORROW TOGETHER

"without problems...you're dead"

By: Vern M. Bullen

An all-time record banquet crowd of more than 1,700 guests were inspired by the stirring message delivered by Dr. Norman Vincent Peale at the Michigan Farm Bureau's 49th annual banquet program, November 19.

Much time and effort had gone into preparation of the giant dinner and program — preparation which paid off in a serving time of under a half-hour for the total crowd.

In his talk, Dr. Peale stressed the theme "without problems, you're dead" — words with real significance to those who had spent hundreds of hours in arranging the dinner session. (See dinner scene, page 7.)

Robert "Fat Bob" Taylor was also in excellent voice and carried out Dr. Peale's theme a bit more as he sang "The Impossible Dream."

James Erskine, Agency Manager, Bay-Saginaw Farm Bureau Insurance, also extolled the virtues of living in today's society. Erskine told the Young Farmers and their guests and families at their banquet Monday night . . . "Whistle While You Work. Enjoy Life. You can't hold the candle to light the way for another without getting a little of the light on yourself. In other words, THE GOOD OLD DAYS! WHAT GOOD OLD DAYS? I remember getting 10¢ on Saturday night to go into town . . . watching the Western movie on the side of the

general store . . . the entire family taking a Saturday night bath in a galvanized tub in front of the kitchen stove. Also how about the fact that the only running water we had was when we ran in and out of the house from the pump with a pail of water? Our soft water was a tub of melted snow or catching it in a rain barrel. I'm glad my kids don't have to live like that! These are the good days! We've never had it so good. Living conditions get better and better and our attitudes get worse and worse. Let's try and change the attitudes toward our God, our country and our way of life."

John Nye, 28 year old farmer, husband and father of brand new 3½ week old identical twin daughters, from St. Joseph, was named discussion leader and will go on to Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 8-10 for national competition in the American Farm Bureau Federation's annual meeting. Another young man, Larry Karsten, Rogers City, was elected Young Farmer Chairman and Helen Harris, Swartz Creek, won the talent contest. Miss Diane Traver, Williamston, a home economics sophomore at Michigan State University, won the title of 1968 Michigan Farm Bureau Queen and will represent the organization at many functions throughout the coming year.

Distinguished service awards were presented to outstanding farmers by Elton R. Smith, Michigan Farm Bureau President at

the Tuesday night banquet. Receiving plaques with appropriate messages were Harold F. Blaylock, Vassar, and Frank Merriam, Deckerville. The two men were selected from among many entrants on the basis of their state wide service and dedication to Michigan agriculture.

Governor George Romney also gave hope to the more than 500 voting delegates at the Tuesday morning opening session when he promised "to live within the budget;" always a welcome word to farmers. Dr. John Hannah, Michigan State University president, welcomed the delegates Monday morning reassuring them that it was because of the agricultural people that Michigan State University came into being, referring back to the years when the University was the Michigan Agricultural College.

Women of Michigan Farm Bureau heard Dr. Richard Cutler at their Monday afternoon meeting. Dr. Cutler said "Kids haven't seen any of the problems such as racial disturbances, demand for skill and knowledge, decaying cities etc., being solved by big government, big labor unions or big business institutions. They are trying to feel and say "If I try extra hard, maybe I can do something." Dr. Cutler went on to say that "the American home isn't what it used to be" and "we are not doing a very good job of preparing our children to solve problems. Teach them thrift, concern and self determination."



GOVERNOR ROMNEY — made a major address to the House of Delegates at the 49th annual meeting of the Michigan Farm Bureau — November 19. The Governor's appearance just prior to the policy sessions gave delegates much helpful insight concerning state finances and a long list of priority problems. It is traditional to invite Michigan's Chief Executive to appear at the state Farm Bureau annual meeting.

December Package

"Do not open until December 25!"

Why yes, it is Christmas month, isn't it? — December, with its gay colored tinsel, bright-eyed children, rustle of paper, the smell of good things to eat and the shortest day of the year.

It's also a month to practice all the safety we have learned. Let's be sure we check all those lights for shorts, water our decorated trees faithfully, keep our tempers in the hustle-bustle of shopping and heavy traffic and be extra careful reaching in the oven, tending all the extra baking. We must be careful in our driving at this time of year, children are walking to school or to catch a bus and it's not yet light, the roads may not be dry, snow and ice make them more dangerous, so please be alert at the wheel.

I attended a very interesting meeting the other day. It was a "Michigan Conference on Health Manpower" held near Battle Creek. I'd like to share a few of the thoughts and needs brought to us. They told us that the Michigan Health Council was the first organized in the country and that it is the best one. Did you know that Michigan needs to have 25% more doctors now to meet the demands? One lady hospital administrator told us that they have conducted tours through their hospital for 9th and 5th graders, hoping to encourage more young people to go into the medical field. Some hospitals have "in service education" for all personnel in the hospital all the time. Many nurses are becoming specialized now, one example of this is the "Coronary Care Units."

Health can not be handed out as candy; it has to be desired. Illness makes people poor and being poor makes people sick. These two statements were made during the day and it seems to me they should make all of us a little more conscious of our own health.

We were all asked to encourage our State Legislature to expand the School of Medicine at MSU to a 4 year school instead of the present 2 year school. Why not talk to your legislator about this?

I received a letter from Virginia Smith recently telling of the progress of "Child Care and Home Improvement Training Centre," Villa Maria, Colombia, South America. Those of you who were at ACWW heard her report on this project. Enough money has been contributed to construct the building and cover the first year's operating costs. They expect the building to be built and equipped and have a home economist by spring of 1969.

The chief purposes for the establishment of the Child Care and Home Improvement Training Centre are to contribute to the improvement of family living conditions, health and education, especially in pre-school children and in the community in general; stimulate agricultural production at family level: these activities will be coordinated with agricultural agencies at work in the town; stimulate consumption of protective foods in the home; to serve as a training and practical experience center for teachers of the Faculty of Home Economics, as well as other faculties of the Univ. of Caldas; to serve as a training center for staff of other specialized agencies; and to serve as a research center in socio-economic subjects.

If any of you ladies are interested in the project or in contributing to help completely equip and assure a home economist's salary for 3 years, you can get information from, Miss Marianna Grimes, UNESCO, United Nations, New York. If you want to send a contribution, send it to, Mrs. William Wilkie, Rte. 1, Box 85, Widener, Arkansas 72394.

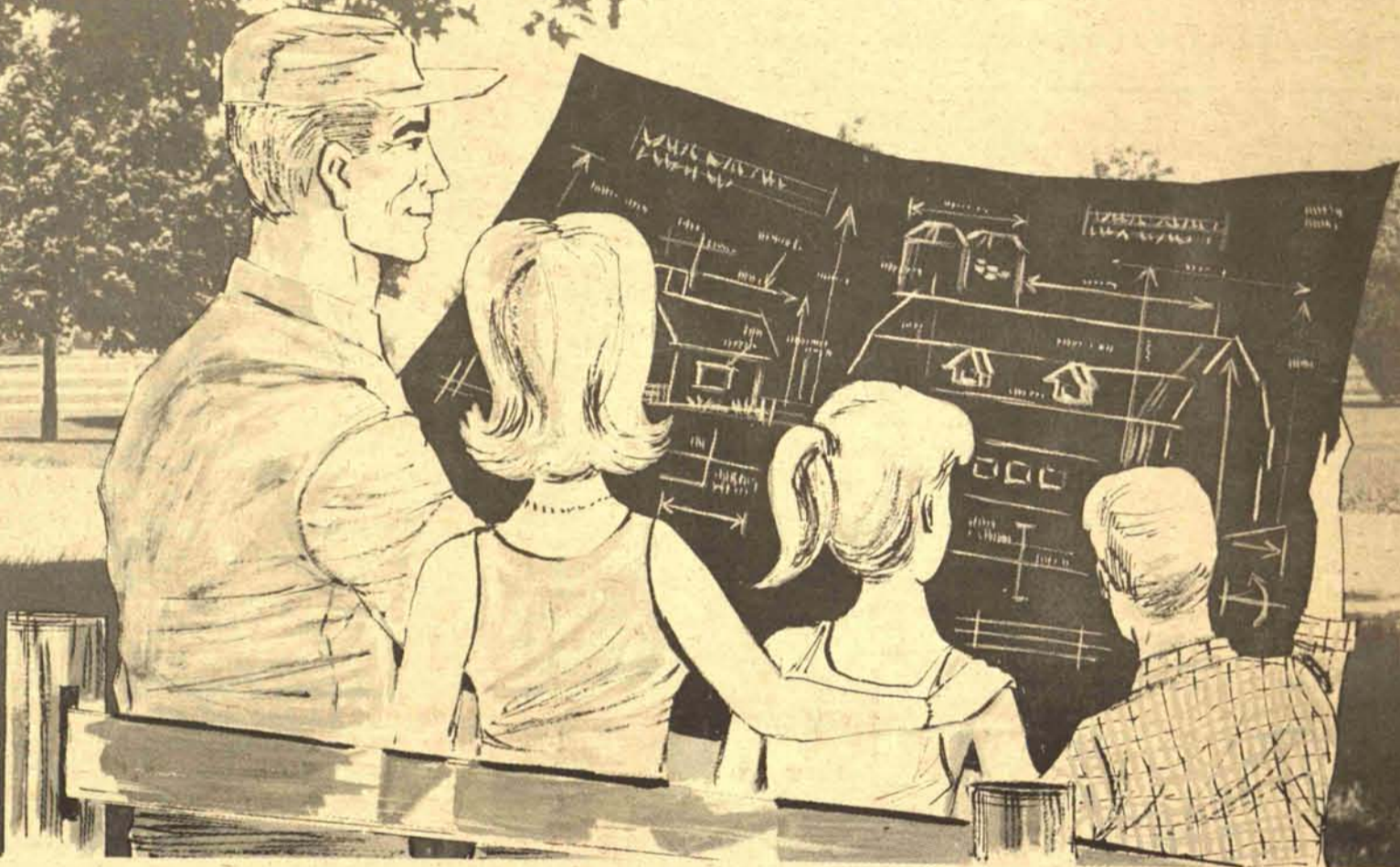
May you have a wonderful Christmas — followed by a New Year of happiness. Let us keep Christ in Christmas as we pray for a world of Peace.

Mrs. Jerold (Maxine) Topliff

FARM BUREAU

49th annual meeting . . .
— Michigan Farm Bureau
November 18-19-20 . . .
Mich. State University
. . . East Lansing

FARM BUREAU BUILDING TOMORROW TOGETHER



WORKING TOGETHER

Fewer farmers can mean **more** strength, providing they are better organized to do the things they want done.

Farmers cannot now afford the luxury of extreme independence from their neighbors, and such independence must be replaced even more by mutual, cooperative effort in the farming future.

BUILDING TOMORROW

Sound research and testing by Farm Bureau's Market-Development Division have shown the way to more farm income. Sound legislative work by the "Public Affairs" Division has given legislative protection for farmers — **both now and in the future.**

Continuing programs of public and press relations bring the facts about farm projects and problems before the public in a favorable manner.

That's what Farm Bureau members mean when they talk about "Strength through Group Action" — or say they are **building tomorrow — together!**

TAX EXEMPTION AGAIN THREATENED!

Under Michigan law, agricultural production supplies (seed, feed, fertilizers, machinery) have been exempt from sales tax — since they are used to produce taxable products.

THIS EXEMPTION IS AGAIN THREATENED!

Last year, five bills were introduced in the Michigan legislature to remove these exemptions. More recently, other attempts have been made to remove this protection from bulk fruit and vegetable boxes.

NOW, SPECIALIZED EQUIPMENT USED BY POTATO GROWERS IS UNDER ATTACK — THROUGH A TAX DEPARTMENT "RE-INTERPRETATION." Should this stand, what next?

In each of these cases, FARM BUREAU, your key to success in the world's toughest business, is there — REPRESENTING YOUR FARMING INTERESTS.

FARM BUREAU

Alone, today's farmer has little chance for success in what has become the world's toughest business!



...Key to Success in the World's Toughest Business

MEMBERS RECEIVE THIRD CAR INSURANCE DIVIDEND

Michigan Farm Bureau members insuring 55,000 cars and trucks with Farm Bureau Mutual received another dividend during the month of November. Auto policyholders of the company have now realized three consecutive dividends — paid in the last half of 1967, the first half of 1968 and now, near the close of 1968.

The latest refunds, 10 percent of the semi-annual premium paid by each insured, will total nearly \$300,000.

The dividends were declared by the Board of Directors on Tuesday, October 22.

Farm Bureau Mutual is affiliated with Farm Bureau Life Insurance Company of Michigan and Community Service Insurance, forming Farm Bureau Insurance Group.

Dividends were paid to those Farm Bureau Mutual insureds, with auto policies in force as of October 31, this year. Refund checks were mailed during November.

Increasingly favorable loss experience and safety consciousness of insured drivers are credited for making the dividends possible.

Nile L. Vermillion, Executive Vice President, indicated the number of accidents involving the Company's insureds has actually decreased during the year. As a result, claim costs have been less than anticipated — even though the cost of individual accidents continues to rise with inflation.

Recent strides made by Farm Bureau Insurance Group in the auto insurance field are quite encouraging. Three consecutive dividend refunds, lower rates for young marrieds, increased medical benefits, and group auto



insurance have further strengthened the firm's competitive position.

During July, this year, Farm Bureau Insurance Group became the Nation's first insurer to introduce an approved, group-rated

auto insurance plan. The innovative new program was developed for employees of the Michigan Credit Union League and is now being expanded for use by other businesses and associations in Michigan.



RECENTLY INTRODUCED — A new life contract designed to protect two lives was introduced recently to the Farm Bureau Insurance Group Agency Force. Called "Joint", the policy is being offered to business partners, parent and child, husband and wife — and other "partners" that would benefit from the dual-life insurance arrangement.

Unique Life Policy Developed

Business partners . . . husband-wife . . . father-son . . . partners in the future can now insure two lives under one policy at less cost. Again Farm Bureau Insurance Group Research and Development specialists have provided an idea to build and secure your financial future . . . the Joint Life Policy.

Why insure two lives under one policy? Broader protection is available at less cost. For instance, two business partners want to ensure continued business operation and smooth estate settlement. The solution could be a Joint Life Insurance Program.

A \$50,000 Joint Life Policy would insure both partners under one premium at an equal age. If one partner is 53 years old and the other 38, the 15 year age difference would allow a premium

cost based on the equal age of 48. When one partner dies, the survivor can accept a cash benefit of \$50,000, or a monthly income. The survivor also has the option of purchasing a new \$50,000 policy without evidence of insurability. In case of simultaneous death, \$50,000 would be paid to the beneficiaries of each partner . . . a total death benefit of \$100,000.

Flexibility is the strong point of a Joint Life Program. Young married couples, father-son, mother-daughter, almost any two-person circumstance can provide broader life insurance protection at less cost.

A change of plan option increases Joint Life flexibility to meet changing circumstances. Before the older insured reaches 65, the change of plan allows both

policyholders to exchange the face amount of, say a \$10,000 Joint Life Policy, for two \$5,000 whole life plans; or, a single policy for the full amount of the Joint Life Program may be acquired by either insured.

Especially useful to a father-son Joint Life Program is the special option. When the younger policyholder reaches 25, he can obtain a whole life policy for the face amount of the Joint Life Program without evidence of insurability.

The needs of America and its people are changing rapidly. Broadened life insurance coverage, with flexibility for future change, is an increasing need in the search for sound financial futures. A Farm Bureau Insurance Joint Life Program meets today's needs for partners in the future.

Women's leader in health-study group

The Vice Chairman of Michigan Farm Bureau Women, Mrs. Clare (Florence) Carpenter, has accepted an invitation from Governor Romney to serve on a recently formed 20-member health advisory council.

"I have every confidence that you will derive personal satisfaction in this important position and that the State Of Michigan will benefit from your intelligence and experience," Romney said in extending the invitation.

It was explained to the Tuscola farm wife and Farm Bureau leader that a comprehensive health-planning function at the state level will be undertaken in response to the complexity of problems confronting the health-care field. (For pertinent examples — read this month's Community Group Discussion Topic "Welfare Programs" on page 18 of this issue.)

Congress has authorized a comprehensive health-plan with responsible citizen groups at state and regional levels asked to give their best thinking to the problem of "assuring the highest level of health attainable for every person, in an environment which contributes positively to healthful individual and family living . . ." In Public Law 89-749, Congress proposes the collaboration between official and voluntary sectors in planning "environmental health measures" and comprehensive care services which can most effectively (and economically) meet the stated objective.

In Michigan, Romney has assigned the health planning chores to Dr. R. G. Rice, director of the Department of Public Health, who will chair the commission. Other members include Charles Orlebeke, executive assistant to Romney; Dr. William Anderson, director of the Department of Mental Health; Bernard Houston, director of the Department of Social Services and Glenn Allen, Jr. — state Budget Director.

To assure that the program will be carried out on a partnership basis, the twenty-member advisory council on which Mrs. Carpenter will sit, and made up of professionals and lay persons who represent the viewpoint of the people of Michigan, will work with the listed department heads.

The Council will advise in a wide field of health functions and serve as a discussion forum. It will alert the Health Commission to emerging needs and problems; facilitate communication and cooperation among various health groups, and interpret objectives and recommendations to organizations, elected officials and the public.

When questioned concerning her appointment to the council, Mrs. Carpenter confessed that she is looking forward to an interesting two years of periodic meetings with state officials and in studying health programs . . . "and without doubt learning much that I would not otherwise have the opportunity to know" she said. "I'm sure there will also be much information of value to Farm Bureau," Mrs. Carpenter added.

The first meeting of the new group was scheduled for mid-November.

When Winter Comes

Mrs. Dorothy Kramer, chairman of District 2, Farm Bureau Women, and her committee, are promising all Farm Bureau Women an interesting and worthwhile two days at Wesley Woods Methodist Camp the latter part of March, 1969. March 1969 may sound like a long way into the future, but "when winter comes, can spring be far behind?"

Mrs. Kramer and her committee, representatives of Branch, Calhoun, Hillsdale, Jackson and Lenawee counties (all in District 2) and Mrs. Louise Smith, Kalamazoo county, have lined up some not-only-educational but fun subjects and demonstrations for the days of March 26-27.

Cost will be \$7.75 for 2 days, one overnight and registration. All Farm Bureau women are invited to attend.

More details will be printed in the Farm News later. In the meantime, all Farm Bureau Women are urged to reserve these two days for the Farm Bureau Women's Holiday Camp.

Please make _____ reservations for the Farm Bureau Holiday Camp, March 26-27.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

COUNTY _____

Return to:
Coordinator of Women's Activities
Michigan Farm Bureau

Box 960
Lansing, Michigan 48904

CHURCH MEMBERS PROTEST MISUSE!

Resent Clergy-AFL-CIO Propaganda Campaigns

There is evidence that Michigan church members are growing actively resentful of attempts to use them to further the drive by the AFL-CIO to organize farm workers.

Church members and official church boards are lashing back at those within the Michigan Council of Churches, the Michigan Migrant Ministry and the National Council of Churches who are helping spread misinformation and propaganda originated by the AFL-CIO and fed to congregations through church "social-action" pipelines.

The naivete of church officials in allowing the open use of church prestige and finances to further a secular organization for non-church purposes, continues to amaze those who study the broad campaign much of which originates in Detroit Labor Union headquarters and is largely financed there.

Especially distasteful to church members has been a resolution of support by the National Council of Churches for the AFL-CIO farm organizing efforts which are called a "just cause" and which condemns farmer-resistance to the union take-over of their land and crops.

The National Council resolution asks for union recognition by farmers and the granting of them of "good faith collective bargaining". There is no consideration given to the rights of agriculture — or the rights for that matter, of a farm worker to either voluntarily join a union or refuse. Rather, the entire campaign follows the union line that a closed shop should exist in agriculture, and that union recognition bring with it compulsory membership in the AFL-CIO for all farm workers — whether they wish to join or not.

To show how dangerously off-base some church leaders have become, when one grower asked what would happen to the country if farmers were unable to produce or if strikes were called during harvest time, a leader in the Migrant-Ministry replied — "Well, let's give the poor people a chance to wreck the country too!"

All of which has prompted widespread reaction on the part of thinking people within the Christian community, both in Michigan — where the AFL-CIO is attempting to stir financial and moral support for the campaign, and in California vineyards where the anti-farm union action centers.

There, the Reverend Theodore Brohm (Lutheran) reports that hundreds of pastors of all denominations have invaded the city of Delano in the heart of the grape growing country, most of them "self-righteously curious, but terribly misguided. They come to gather material to preach about. Usually, their sermons end up in personal opinions for which the body of Christ cannot assume responsibility." He goes on to say as a first hand observer that both workers and growers resent "the church's involvement in manipulations of pressure tactics".

In Michigan, this resentment has taken official form in a number of recorded instances. At the Emmanuel United Methodist Church of Traverse City, an official church body wrote this resolution:

"Whereas the members of the Emmanuel United Methodist Church object strenuously to the propaganda campaign of the National Council of Churches favoring the illegal secondary boycott of California grapes — and, Whereas the Emmanuel United

Methodist Church objects to a letter from the Michigan Council of Churches, dated August, 1968, and signed by Executive Director, Robert C. Frears, including union propaganda and urging a full, illegal secondary boycott; . . . Therefore be it resolved that the Michigan Council and the National Council of Churches become better informed and that any future statements of this illegal boycott be investigated or avoided."

Equally pointed has been the action of the Session of the Stalwart Presbyterian Church, Stalwart, Michigan, which has also chided the Michigan and National Church Councils for involvement in the union farm-organization drive. They wrote:

"Whereas the Michigan Council of Churches through an appointed group of representatives has issued official pronouncements and actively engaged in the boycott of certain farm produce in an effort with other secular organizations to organize farm workers in other states — and, . . . Whereas the teachings of Jesus Christ, our Lord, the Son of God, dealt with the spiritual relationships of each man with his Father, God, and the spiritual and moral relationship of man to man, — and, . . . Whereas the teachings of Jesus did not deal with the establishments of secular organizations, Be it therefore resolved by the Session of the Stalwart Presbyterian Church, said Session being responsible for the spiritual well-being of the congregation and to its individual members that — (1) the Stalwart Presbyterian Church is NOT bound by any resolution, declaration, or act whatever of the Michigan Council of Churches in boycotting farm produce without the approval of such resolution, declaration or act by the appropriate board or congregation of the said church — (2) The Stalwart Presbyterian Church through its Pastor and Official Board, encourage the members of its congregation NOT to participate in any boycott of farm produce called for by the Michigan Council of Churches or by any other organization since the Constitution of the State of Michigan and the Laws pursuant thereto provide the necessary means for each citizen to express his beliefs and views.

"(3) Copies of this resolution shall be sent to the Michigan Council of Churches, the Stated Clerk of the Mackinac Presbytery, Senators and Congressmen of this district and appropriate news media."

FREE PRESS TAKES STAND

The Detroit Free Press ran an editorial November 16, 1968 under the heading "Roger the Grape." Excerpts follow:

"Except for Mayor Cavanagh's getting suckered into being a patsy for the AFL-CIO, the move to boycott California grapes has been a disaster in Detroit.

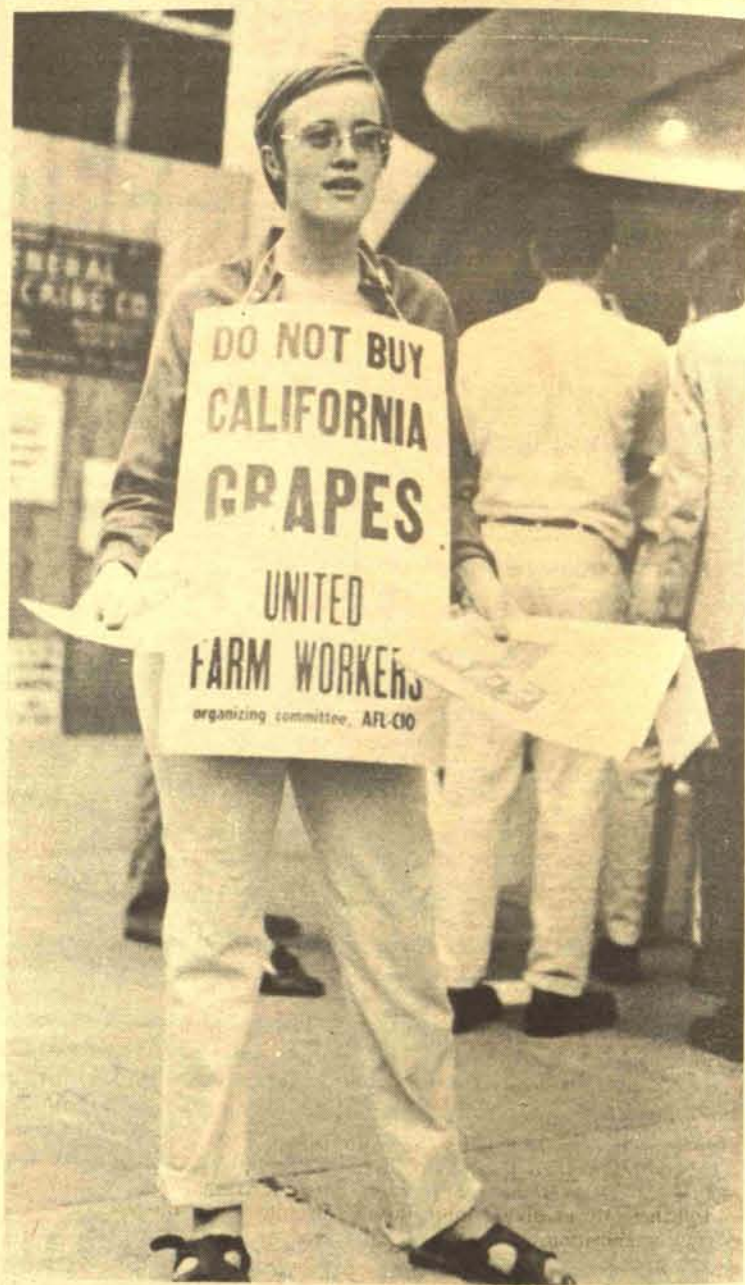
So State Senator Roger Craig, who is chairman of the Michigan Boycott Committee of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, AFL-CIO, held a meeting the other day to see what more could be done. They decided to picket chain stores, so that, as Craig put it, Detroit will not stay among the top 10 scab grape cities in the U.S.

"What this has to do with his state job, for which the taxpayers fork over \$15,000 a year, we don't know, but we do know about the so-called grape strike in California.

"It is not, to begin with, a campaign to raise wages, show concern for migrant workers or get more protective legislation for farm workers. What it is solely is a drive to force grape pickers to join a union to which they don't want to belong.

"It is not even a strike. Cesar Chavez, who is a professional organizer for the UFWOC, has spent three years and \$10 million of the AFL-CIO's money and has managed to sign up fewer than two percent of California's farm workers.

"So what this Detroit store picket line comes down to is simply a pressure tactic, to force growers into coercing grape pickers to join a union they won't join voluntarily.



MISS ANN HART — militant daughter of Michigan's Senior Senator, Philip A. Hart, joins a picket line in promoting the false issues of the AFL-CIO inspired national boycott of California Table Grapes.

Photo — The Washington Post

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1969 State Farm Bureau Policies

-INTRODUCTION-

United in the theme "Building Tomorrow Together," 487 county voting delegates worked November 19-20 to build a strong action program for the Michigan Farm Bureau in the year ahead. Not included in these printed policy statements are national and international recommendations which will be supported by Michigan delegates to the American Farm Bureau convention in Kansas City, December 9-12.

FOREWORD

Policy Development is a decision-making process whereby Farm Bureau members are afforded an ample opportunity to surface their problems, discuss alternative solutions in light of the facts, and finally establish policy by a majority vote of the members or their delegates.

Policy Development in Michigan Farm Bureau may begin with the individual member or the Community Groups, where members talk over their problems and take a stand on issues. From here, their recommendations go to the County Annual Meeting for approval, amendment or disapproval by the members assembled.

Your State Policy Development Committee has spent many hours, together and singly, acquiring facts and informing ourselves on issues and problems facing Michigan Agriculture and National Agriculture. We have had before us more than 50 resource people versed in many areas of concern. We attended many County Annual Meetings in our respective Districts. We received over 1,000 recommendations from County Farm Bureaus. We also received many recommendations from the State Commodity Committees. After studying these proposals they were sorted, combined, and rewritten by the State Committee. The State Committee also prepared recommendations in areas which we felt had not been adequately considered by other groups.

Policy Development must reflect the changes in member thinking. This is a must if we are to meet the needs of a changing agriculture. Farm Bureau is concerned with what is good for all society. We are not in a position to exploit others, nor do we desire to be able to do so.

Agricultural economic equality can best be attained by united cooperative effort. This effort must be based on facts — not theory, sound judgment — not irresponsibility, and on peaceful means. Farm Bureau is committed to this end.

Farm Bureau is a voluntary organization. We have demonstrated that there is "Strength Through Group Action." You can have a part in "Building Tomorrow Together" by involving more farmers in your Farm Bureau organization.

Arthur Bailey, Chairman
MFB Policy Development Committee

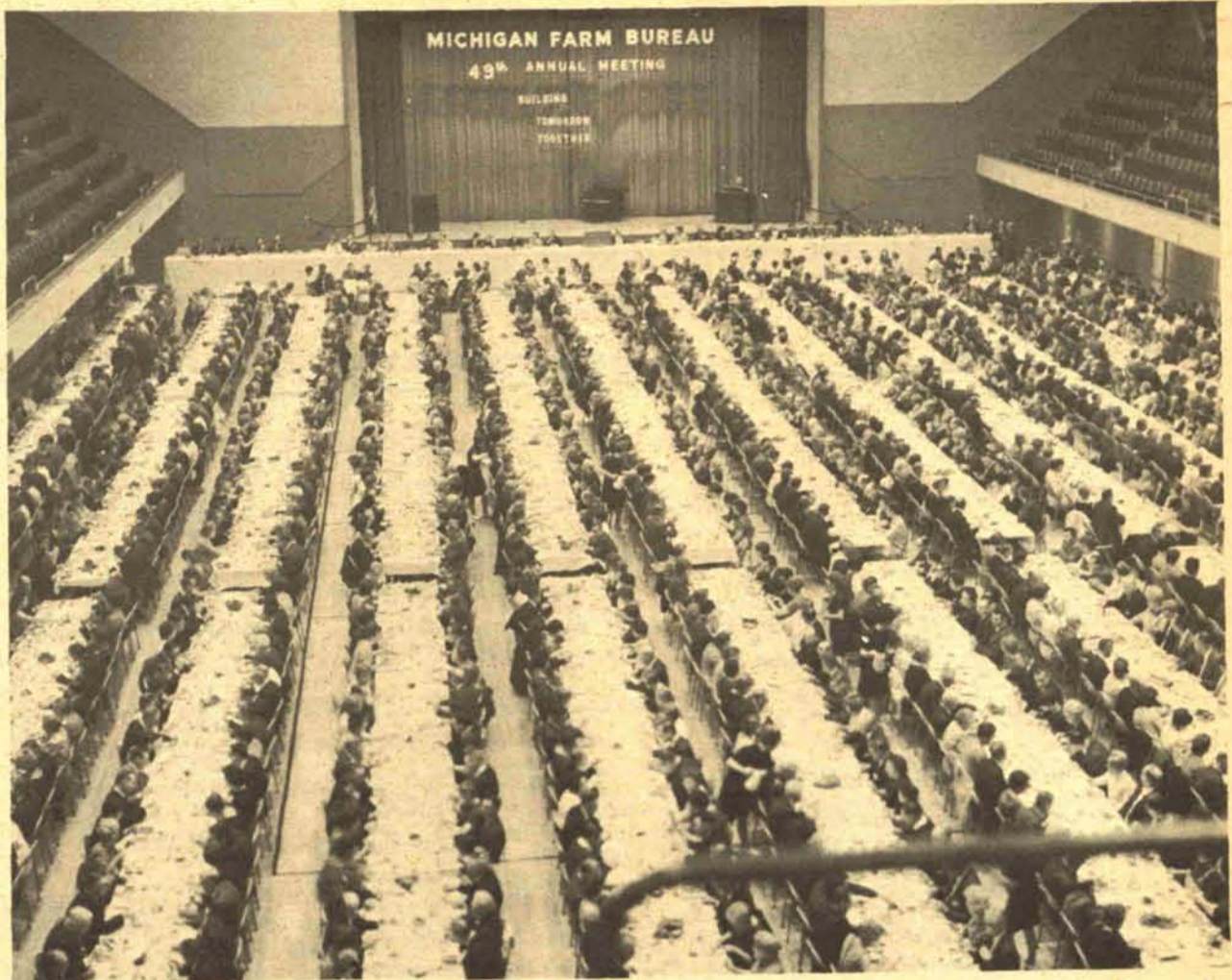
APPRECIATION

Major Farm Bureau policies enacted into law during the 74th session of the Legislature include:

1. Tax reform package including return of monies to local units of government.
2. Workmen's Compensation amendments.
3. Clarification and broadening 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. New research programs on mastitis, beef and forage, sod and turf production and new wheat varieties and disease control.
13. Amendments to the meat inspection law.
14. Exemption from Federal Uniform Time Act.
15. Definition of anhydrous ammonia tanks as "Implements of Husbandry."
16. "Good Roads" highway package.
17. Reduction of Mackinac Bridge tolls.
18. Legislation to help expand foreign trade for Michigan agriculture.
19. Improvements in state aid school formulas.
20. Amendments to fertilizer laws.

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. We also appreciate the fact that much proposed legislation not in the best interests of agriculture was not adopted.

**Full State Text
in this Issue**



TONS OF FOOD — was served to more than 1,500 diners seated in the huge Lansing Civic Center for Michigan Farm Bureau's annual banquet program which this year featured the appearance of nationally-known inspirational speaker, Dr. Norman Vincent Peale. California table grapes were much in evidence along with literature explaining attempts by the AFL-CIO to enlist church groups in bringing about an illegal, nationwide secondary boycott of the fruit.

PART I — POLICIES ON STATE AFFAIRS

TAX REFORM

Farm Bureau policies 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.

The enactment of a State Income Tax together with the repeal and 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."

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 Citizens 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 net farm income 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 permit the use of the income tax by the county.
- Improved assessment and equalization procedures.
- Permit assessment and taxation of new property for school purposes the first year it is built.
- New methods of financing schools with limitations on property taxes for school purposes.
- Use of the income tax as a major source of funds to finance schools through a state aid formula.
- 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.

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.

TAXPAYER NOTIFICATION

We will support legislation to require assessors to notify the property owner in person or by mail of any increase in property valuation. Such notification should be prior to the Board of Review meeting.

AGRICULTURAL LAND ASSESSMENT

Certain characteristics of a growing industrial state such as Michigan create strong economic pressures forcing agriculture to move to other states that offer greater competitive advantage.

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 progressive states (20 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. The voters in some states have approved such legislation by large majorities.

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. To prevent misuse it may be necessary to have a "roll-back tax" feature in the legislation.

EQUALIZATION OF EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

Recent sessions of the Legislature have adopted revised and improved versions of the state school aid formula and have reversed the previous trend toward shifting a greater portion of school costs to the local property tax. We believe this to be progress.

However, the school aid formula has always been tied to the property tax. With passage of the tax reform

PULL-OUT SECTION: 1969 State Farm Bureau Policy Statements

POLICIES BECOME:

Solutions to Farm Problems

package, 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.

Increasing voter rejection of millage proposals throughout the state clearly indicates the need for new approaches to school finance.

We recommend that:

- The State income tax be used as one of the major sources of funds for our schools.
- Property taxes for all school purposes be limited by law.
- Development of a new state aid formula should include 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, in order to achieve tax equity and provide every child with an equality of education.
- Sufficient funds should be appropriated to pay in full all state aid formulas.

INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL DISTRICTS

The intermediate school district as presently organized has been in existence six years. It has all the responsibilities of the old system, plus 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 128,000 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.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Vocational centers designed to provide vocational-technical programs for both youth and adults are rapidly developing.

We urge the implementation of these programs through the existing types of local educational units, including community colleges, intermediate districts and high school districts.

In areas where the need arises, two or more high school districts should be permitted to organize a cooperative program of vocational-technical education through 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 drop-out 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 vocational education centers and for the transportation of students. Local property cannot be expected to assume this additional tax burden.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

Efforts of the statewide Professional Personnel Recruitment Committee in Agricultural Education has resulted in increased interest on the part of persons to teach vocational and technical agriculture. The demand for more teachers continues with the advent of specialized programs on both secondary and post-secondary levels in vocational centers and community colleges. 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 agricultural-oriented occupations.

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

Educators in Michigan are charged with the responsibility for providing all citizens who participate in our

democratic society with an opportunity to become and remain occupationally competent.

To accomplish this task adequately, occupational education should be an integral part of the total education process. Each level of the educational system has a unique role to play in assisting every student to make wise career choices and to achieve maximum occupational competency.

A vertically integrated occupational curriculum that extends from the elementary through the post-secondary education levels is needed. This integrated curriculum should develop positive attitudes about work, create an awareness of the vast occupational opportunities and provide knowledge and skill sufficient to meet the demands of a constantly changing society.

The State Vocational-Technical Curriculum Committee, composed of citizens from all walks of life, has, for three years, devoted considerable time to studying the problems of providing occupational preparation programs throughout Michigan. During this period, a model for curriculum improvement has been developed to serve as the conceptual framework for additional research and development. We urge the State Department of Education to carefully study the recommendations of the Committee and to establish pilot programs to refine and implement the plan. The ultimate goal should be to develop and implement an effective occupational education program in all regions of the State.

MASSACHUSETTS BALLOT

We believe that the Massachusetts Ballot has a great deal of merit.

The preservation of our government depends upon an informed voter. The present Michigan ballot lends itself to a so-called "lazy voter." Eventually both political parties will want such a ballot when conditions favorable to each respective party warrants it.

Nearly 50% of the voters of this country now use some version of the Massachusetts ballot. This includes such states as New York, California and Ohio.

We request our organization to continually study and work with other groups and inform the citizens of the merits of this system of balloting.

HIGHWAYS

Michigan has a total of 113,887 miles of roads and streets (42.5% inadequate). The State Highway Department has the responsibility to develop and maintain 9,201 miles of this total. This includes the 1,100 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 mileage.

Michigan's 83 County Road Commissions are responsible for 77% (87,640 miles) of the total road system. Of this total, 25,156 miles are classified as Primary Roads (38% inadequate) and 62,000 miles are classified as Local Roads (47% inadequate).

Of all bridges on local roads, 62% are considered inadequate. Most of these 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 country 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 these 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.



"PIONEERING LEADERSHIP" — shown in the devotion of a lifetime of energy toward the betterment of agriculture, was underscored in presenting a plaque for distinguished Service to Harold Blaylock, Tuscola county farmer and Michigan Milk Producers Vice President. Blaylock (right) was joined by his wife in accepting the award from Farm Bureau President, Elton Smith.



DEVOTION TO AGRICULTURE — as a farmer, farm leader and as a Trustee of Michigan State University, was cited by MFB President Elton Smith, in presenting a plaque for Distinguished Agricultural Service to Frank Merriman, Sanilac county dairyman. Mrs. Merriman (Myrtle) proudly stands by.

FAST TIME DEFEATED

Double Daylight Saving Time — Proposal No. 2 on the November 5, 1968 ballot — was defeated, according to the tabulation of county votes prepared by the office of Secretary of State James Hare.

The official report prepared for consideration by the State Board of Canvassers showed a majority of 413 NO votes. Unofficial reports compiled by newspapers following the election had indicated about a 26,000 YES vote margin.

The Secretary of State's report is compiled from returns canvassed in each of Michigan's 83 counties and certified by Boards of Canvassers in the counties.

As required by law, the State Board of Canvassers met in Lansing on Monday, November 25, 1968, but postponed certification of the vote on Proposal No. 2 until Monday, December 9.

Supporters of Proposal No. 2 are expected to file for recount of votes in selected precincts, hoping to overthrow the 413-vote margin.

Farm Bureau was represented at the Board of Canvassers session on November 25 and is analyzing county and precinct votes to discover areas of possible discrepancies.

The importance of the Detroit metropolitan area vote is indicated by the fact that only 16 counties reported a majority of YES votes; 67 counties showed a majority of NO votes. Wayne County, with a 7-6 vote in favor of double daylight saving time, still produced a 61,000-vote margin. Gogebic County, with a 3½-1 vote in favor of fast time, produced only a 5,000-vote margin.

POLICIES BECOME: State-wide Work Programs

We endorse the current Highway Needs Study and urge that it include projected future road improvement needs to meet anticipated traffic volumes. The special problems of county and local road systems should be carefully considered.

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."

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.

Motor vehicle owners, in addition to specific highway use taxes, contribute millions of dollars annually to the State General Fund through sales and use taxes on the purchase of vehicles, accessories, etc. These additional funds should be adequate to finance highway-related programs.

RELOCATION PAYMENTS

The Federal Aid Highway Act of 1968, passed by Congress, provides for relocation payments for farms and farm buildings of up to a maximum of \$25,000 for actual reasonable moving expenses. Other payments are provided for displaced individuals, families and businesses.

We urge the Legislature to pass the necessary enabling legislation to fully implement this act.

POULTRY RESEARCH

The Michigan poultry industry is an important part of our agricultural economy. The U.S.D.A. Regional Poultry Research Laboratory at Michigan State University has made great strides in controlling poultry diseases. Presently, this research center is making important discoveries on Leucosis and Marek's disease, and has made significant contributions in human cancer research.

This laboratory needs to be expanded, and other site locations are being considered in other states.

We urge that the U.S.D.A. Regional Poultry Research Laboratory at Michigan State University be maintained.

ANTIBIOTICS

The use of antibiotics is essential to efficient modern-day animal husbandry. Traces of 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 antibiotics to follow directions carefully and be judicious in their use.

MEAT INSPECTION

Congress passed the Wholesome Meat Act of 1967, requiring all state Meat Inspection Programs to meet Federal Inspection Program criteria within two years.

Michigan Meat Inspection Law presently requires ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection.

The necessary changes in our Meat Inspection Law to meet the Federal requirements are as follows:

1. Provide for reinspection of meat.
2. Change current escalating license fee requirements to be a flat rate annual fee.

We favor Michigan Department of Agriculture carrying out the Federal program on a cooperative basis providing we can use Michigan Meat Inspection stamp in place of USDA Inspection stamp in interstate commerce. Michigan-produced meat has a reputation of high quality—hence we should promote Michigan meat by using Michigan Meat Inspection stamp.

PESTICIDES

The American consumer has been subjected to an insidious barrage of propaganda claiming that he and his environment are being systematically poisoned by pesticides, fertilizers, herbicides and other modern chem-

icals. It is seldom that the information that is circulated is balanced or objective. Farmers in general, and Michigan farmers in particular, have been singled out as a target by irresponsible agencies and private organizations such as the Environmental Defense Fund, headquartered in New York.

Pesticides have been one of the major reasons for agriculture's phenomenal ability to produce abundant and high quality food. Pesticides have also helped rid the world of plagues, and continue to control disease. Farmers, in general, have used them judiciously, and only in the quantity necessary to assure control of disease and pests that affect agricultural products. Many of the pesticides under attack have been used little in recent years.

We believe that every effort must be made to properly inform the American public of the fact that pesticides are subjected to international, national and state regulations. Authority for national regulations has been established by Congress, and stringent regulations are determined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Food and Drug Administration within the Department of Health Education and Welfare. Further restrictive regulations and statutes are enforced within the state and are carried out by the Department of Agriculture and other departments and agencies. Surveillance and monitoring programs are being expanded substantially.

We commend the Michigan Department of Agriculture for effective and necessary control of pesticides and their courageous efforts to prevent the Japanese Beetle infestation in Michigan. We also commend the Governor's Special Advisory Panel composed of leading scientists for the objective and accurate report recently released.

We urge continued and intensified research on this subject at the MSU Pesticide Center.

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 Michigan State University School of Agriculture is in the process of consolidating the soils and crops department. In order to have efficient management of this new department, there is a need for a new agronomy building to house the staff of this department. The soils and crops staff is now housed in several different places.

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.
- Infertility in livestock.
- Alfalfa Weevil, potatoes, dry edible beans and sweet corn.

We also continue to support:

- Beef cattle and forage.
- Mastitis prevention and control research.
- Improvement of Michigan soft wheat varieties.
- Disease control in turf.
- Vegetable variety development.
- Research to aid our cherry industry.
- Continued pesticide research.
- Cereal Leaf Beetle research.

We also support further 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.

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 increased funds for the expansion 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.

MANAGEMENT OF DEER HERD

Reports of serious damage to crops by deer are rapidly increasing. Because of their habits, 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. We are pleased that the Legislature has now given the Conservation Commission authority to consider deer-car accident records in establishing special seasons.

We recommend:

1. 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.
2. Special attention to the management of the rapidly expanding southern Michigan deer herd.
3. Practical means should be found for the assignment of special season permits to residents or resident landowners.
4. 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.

COHO SALMON

The Michigan Department of Conservation is to be commended for the introduction of the Coho Salmon to Great Lakes waters. This has been a tremendous boost both to the recreation industry and to the fishermen who have enjoyed this new sport.

The tremendous success of this new program carries with it new problems for which solutions must be found.

We urge consideration for the following suggestions:

1. Legislation or regulations permitting salmon fishing by means other than hooking by mouth.
2. Management practices designed to spread the fish over the length of streams and help prevent a concentration of fishermen. This might involve designated hours of fishing in certain portions of streams.
3. Collection and disposal of litter and waste wherever this becomes a problem. Local and county government units should participate both on a financial and service basis.
4. As long as surplus fish are to be sold, some provision should be made for the direct sale of fresh fish to the public at easily accessible sites near the fishing grounds, and at reasonable prices.
5. An investigation of the possibility of a limited Coho commercial fishery.
6. New conditions caused by concentrations of Coho need attention by state and county highway departments to provide highways and parking areas where experience and practical forward planning indicate a pressing need.

Pleasant Valley

When Old-Fashioned Horsepower is Best....

by Rodney Parks



POLICIES REFLECT: "STRENGTH—thru GROUP ACTION!"



FARM BUREAU WOMEN—more than 400 strong, gathered in Kellogg Center, MSU—East Lansing, for their annual meeting program which featured the appearance of Dr. Richard Cutler; reports and awards. Outstanding Women's Programs in Chippewa, Shiawassee and Tuscola were honored in first-prize categories, while Wexford, Presque Isle, Isabella and Livingston counties received second placings. All winners received money certificates.

LITTERING

Littering is a costly nuisance and much of it is thrown on Michigan's farm lands. Clean-up of highway litter is costly to taxpayers. Over 18,000 truckloads of bottles, cans, paper and other filth will be picked up by hand on State highways alone during the present year, the Michigan State Highway Department estimates.

The recently-passed Anti-Litter Law can help in curbing littering. The judge may levy a fine and costs and may require the offender to pick up litter along a specified mileage of highway.

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.

We urge the use of signs posted along State and County highways and in parks, stating the maximum fine for littering. If "It Pays to Advertise," let's use this tool.

We also support legislation to make the owner of a vehicle responsible for litter thrown from his vehicle.

We commend television and radio stations and other media for their efforts to help "Keep Michigan Beautiful."

NONRETURNABLE BOTTLES

The nonreturnable bottle is a nuisance and a hazard. It is more than just "litter."

Farm implement tires, auto and truck tires, livestock and crops are being damaged or destroyed by broken glass, most of it in the form of throwaway bottles.

Time lost as a result of damage to a tire can mean many dollars of crop loss.

The seriousness of the problem has been recognized throughout the state.

The nonreturnables are thrown away where emptied and are not picked up for salvage because they have no return value. Our county and local roads and adjoining fields and woodlots are favored spots for beer parties and rubbish dumps.

We have worked for several years to obtain establishment of a mandatory return value on beverage throwaways. Legislation has been introduced but has not yet been adopted.

We will continue to seek relief through:

1. Use of plastic-type decomposable containers, or
2. A required return value on glass beverage containers, or
3. Use of cans, or
4. A tax on beverage throwaways, at their source, sufficient to cover cost of highway clean-up.

WATER AND AIR POLLUTION

The present public concern for water and air pollution is commendable. Sources of pollution are not well understood and identified. To make sound progress toward the solution of our water pollution problems, we need to know the source of pollutants.

While we believe agriculture is not a major source of water pollution, we ask research laboratories of our public and private institutions to assist us in minimizing any leaching and runoff of plant foods and agricultural chemicals. Good soil conservation practices, minimizing erosion, can be one of agriculture's most important contributions to pollution clean-up.

We commend the Michigan Water Resources Commission for the important contribution it makes toward the clean-up of Michigan's surface and underground water.

Agriculture also has responsibilities in connection with air pollution. We are pleased that the nine-member Air Pollution Control Commission includes the Director of Agriculture as one of its statutory members.

WATER AND USE MANAGEMENT

Michigan's water rights laws are inadequate for today's needs. Most of our law results from interpretations of common law as decided in court cases. We believe that the subject needs review and action as it relates to individual, industrial, recreational and agricultural needs and purposes.

We urge action to protect and preserve our water resources and to clarify the ownership and right to use of both our underground and surface water. Large investments in costly irrigation equipment can only be soundly planned if the right to the use of water supplies is assured.

DRAINAGE LAW

We urged that Michigan drainage laws be recodified. Future legislation should emphasize understandable general provisions rather than specific legislation fitted to special situations.

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

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

FARM LABOR

The enactment of Federal and State minimum wage laws eliminates the need for the wage surveys undertaken by the Labor Department for interstate recruitment of farm workers. These surveys are often conducted hastily by untrained personnel and, as a result, are often very inaccurate. This program can, and should, be eliminated, with substantial savings in Federal expenditures.

EMPLOYMENT OF YOUNG PEOPLE ON FARMS

We are concerned about regulations by the Secretary of Labor to prohibit the hiring of young people under sixteen years of age to operate tractors, climb ladders, etc. The people involved in agricultural production are aware of the need for safety in all areas of their work. However, we view these regulations with grave concern at a time when our nation is plagued by restless youth with little opportunity to develop work habits.

In order to provide young people with the opportunity for healthful and gainful employment and discourage idleness and juvenile delinquency, we urge farmer-employers to utilize programs that are available through 4-H and F.F.A. for training minors to work on farms.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Employers of farm workers in Michigan are having difficulty adjusting to the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act as it applies to agricultural workers. Without a broad base of experience, this inflexible law imposes a financial hardship upon farm employers and causes a decrease in the number of available farm jobs. Michigan Farm Bureau should continue to work for fair and equitable arrangements for farmers under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Insurance rates for this coverage can be lowered by reducing farm accidents.

We recommend that Farm Bureau and its affiliates continue to work toward improving farm safety programs.

BROADCAST SUPPORT

We are grateful to Michigan broadcasters for their continued support, understanding and recognition of agriculture. We are most appreciative of those special services provided farmers—such as market reports, weather forecasts and announcing school closings.

We are aware of continued attempts to expand government "guidance" within the radio and television industries, and compare these attempts with similar interference by government within the agricultural industry.

In both cases we believe the least amount of government intervention is best.

Farmers oppose further government control of the broadcast industry just as we oppose further supply-management schemes for agriculture. However, we note that in both cases the best defense for such attacks is the acceptance of self-responsibility and self-discipline.

The future prosperity for farmers, we believe, depends strongly upon our success in working together to develop farm programs and facilities through which we can coordinate production with demand, rather than allow this privilege to pass to government.

In similar fashion, we believe broadcasters must work together to maintain high program and business standards, and the acceptance of public-interest responsibilities—both for the sound growth of their own industry, and as the best assurance that they will be allowed to continue to operate with minimum governmental interference in the future.

HEALTH CARE

Adequate health care facilities, technicians and doctors are essential to our greatest resource, healthy people. We are concerned about the shortage of doctors, nurses and medical technicians in Michigan. Rural areas are experiencing difficulty attracting and maintaining enough qualified medical personnel. We support efforts to educate a greater number of people in health care vocations.

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, the importance of avoiding the destruction of the property of others, and the necessity of obeying law enforcement officers. We recommend stronger penalties on offenders and that parents be held responsible for the damages involved in such actions.

UNINSURED MOTORIST FUND

We feel that the \$1 fee which is charged auto owners and which is put in the uninsured motorists fund should be eliminated. The property damage deductible amount should be reduced to \$50.00. If the fund needs money, charge the uninsured enough to cover the costs of the program.

POTATO GRADES AND STANDARDS

The image of a commodity plays an important part in the price a producer can receive for it. Aware of this fact, the Michigan Potato industry has done much to upgrade the quality and image of Michigan potatoes.

To help in this endeavor, legislation was passed several years ago to allow the sale of potatoes in an "Unclassified" grade. The purpose was to permit some economic recovery from the sale of less desirable potatoes.

Many potato growers express concern that some consumers are buying "Unclassified" grade potatoes unknowingly. They are often disappointed by the quality and refuse to buy Michigan potatoes again.

We are concerned with the experience gained by the use of the "Unclassified" grade. We believe that consideration should be given to the elimination of the "Unclassified" grade.

EXPANDING MARKET FOR DAIRY PRODUCTS

The production of healthful dairy products represents an important segment of a dynamic Michigan agriculture. Recently, nutritionally inferior milk substitutes have been introduced to compete for the milk market. Dairy farmers must consider and determine the need for a program to expand their market, and the means by which this program should be financed.

There is no one solution to fluid milk and substitute competition. Any approach taken by the dairy industry should follow a broad concept. To allow the dairy industry to compete effectively with fluid milk substitutes, we suggest:

1. Strong promotion and support for research to develop new dairy products and new uses of dairy products.
2. The removal of any legislative barriers that limit the development and marketing of new dairy products.
3. Dairy programs, including research and promotion, which meet the fluid milk substitute competition should be supported financially as well as morally by all producers.
4. Support be given to promote the sale of dairy products for any use the market demands.
5. The importance of producing and marketing high quality dairy products be stressed.
6. Use of the word "milk" be allowed only on products containing genuine milk products as defined in the State Fluid Milk Law.
7. Plants manufacturing fluid milk substitutes be subject to the same auditing and sanitation requirements as fluid milk plants.
8. The Michigan Farm Bureau work with the dairy industry to assist in the solution of competitive problems facing dairymen.

DRY EDIBLE BEAN MARKETING

The production and sale of dry edible beans comprises an important part of Michigan agriculture. Rapid changes in farming and the bean industry have resulted in fewer and larger buyers and more specialization by growers. Producers have fewer market outlets and are forced to make marketing decisions without adequate information. Many commercial growers recognize that there is an urgent need for producers to have a greater voice in price determination and other marketing conditions.

As the largest farm organization in the state, we are concerned about bean marketing problems faced by members. An extensive study of the need and feasibility of statewide organized marketing has been conducted by the Michigan Farm Bureau in conjunction with the County Farm Bureaus in bean-producing counties.

We stand ready to assist bean producers with organizing and operating marketing programs when such efforts will benefit Farm Bureau members to an extent that justifies the expenditure of Farm Bureau resources in such activities.

We urge:

1. All bean producers to participate in marketing activities that are based on realistic economic approaches to solving marketing problems and improving producer income.
2. County Farm Bureaus in the bean producing area to evaluate and assist members with the development of effective bean marketing programs.
3. Greater unity of effort among cooperatives involved in bean handling and marketing.
4. The Michigan bean industry study the feasibility of establishing a marketing system utilizing production contracts and advance pricing concepts.

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 and have voluntarily consented to the deduction. 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.

MARKETING ORDERS

Federal and state marketing orders are acceptable marketing tools through which groups of Producers of perishable and specialty agricultural commodities can work to improve farm income through industry operated, market oriented programs. Marketing orders have specific and limited application. They are not a substitute for effective producer marketing associations.

Marketing orders should be designed to provide for orderly marketing, establish quality standards, generate market information and dispose of unanticipated surplus commodities. Orders should not be used to control production directly, establish closed markets, or maintain artificially high prices. Money collected under marketing orders should be used only for administrative costs, marketing research, market development, or for advertising and promotion if it is clearly evident that advertising and promotion expenditures will increase producers' net incomes.

We believe that any marketing order should meet the following criteria:

1. Be marketing-oriented; used to maintain and expand markets.
2. Provide opportunity for new producers to enter production.
3. Contain provision for periodic review.
4. Allow a minority to petition for rehearings or a new referendum.
5. Include products produced for the same general market irrespective of production area.
6. Be administered by an advisory committee with the Secretary or Director of Agriculture having authority only to make sure the law is properly carried out.

Orders for commodities produced for processing should not require processor approval when confined to raw agricultural products (e.g. cherries).

We support amendments to the Act to authorize orders for additional agricultural commodities whenever producers demonstrate a need for such programs.

Farm Bureau should be keenly aware of producers' marketing needs and take leadership in meeting these needs. Farm Bureau should:

1. Provide evaluation and information to affected producers.
2. Obtain a "feedback" of ideas from producer-members in developing a program in line with Farm Bureau policy.
3. Take leadership, where an order is appropriate, in developing a program in line with Farm Bureau policy.

4. Hold special producers' meetings or conferences.
5. Submit recommendations at hearings.
6. Provide information to producer-members prior to referendum, including recommendations developed by special Farm Bureau evaluation committee.
7. Follow through to gain appointments of responsible producers to advisory committees.
8. Work for needed changes.

COMMODITY BARGAINING ASSOCIATIONS

Experience has shown that bargaining associations whose membership is on a voluntary basis have been of limited benefit to producers. These associations, within the limits of their success, help to increase commodity prices for all producers, whether or not they support the association.

We recommend that the Michigan Farm Bureau support and work for legislation that will enable a producer's association representing 51% of the growers with two-thirds of the production of a commodity or representing two-thirds of the growers with 51% of the production of a commodity, to bargain for and be supported by all producers of that commodity.

TB INDEMNITY PAYMENTS

The rate for state indemnity payment is one-third of the difference between the appraised value of each animal condemned and slaughtered, and the value of the salvage thereof, but in no case can the sum paid exceed \$25 for any grade animal, nor more than \$50 for any registered animal.

These rates of payment are unrealistic in terms of modern day cattle prices for either grade or registered animals.

These rates of indemnity payment have in the recent past been a contributing factor to extreme hardship in certain cases where cattle have been condemned because of tuberculosis.

We urge an increase in the limits paid to \$75 for grade animals and \$100 for registered animals.

REAFFIRMATION OF STATE POLICIES

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 1967-68 sessions, but remained in Committee.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 an 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.

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-four 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.



PRESIDENT ELTON R. SMITH — is pictured delivering his annual address to the House of Delegates and guests. He cited a membership gain as one major highlight of the year. He said that farmers are becoming the special target of labor unions, and in mentioning the AFL-CIO grape boycott said that farmers must "make sure our churches do not support such ill-advised causes . . ."

POLICIES REFLECT: *The Voice of the Membership*

**POLICIES
INCLUDE:**

Direction with Dedication!



SINGING TOGETHER — delegates and guests join in lively song to open general sessions of the Michigan Farm Bureau. Again this year, coffee, milk and doughnuts were provided at registration and during break periods by Farm Bureau Insurance Group, which also operated a full-time Information Center at the three-day convention.

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.

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 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" work 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.

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.

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 safe-

guard 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.

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 resistance 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.

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.

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.

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.

FOX BOUNTIES

There is every indication that the Michigan red fox 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.

COYOTE BOUNTY

We favor retention of the bounty on coyote.

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.

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.

RURAL MANPOWER CENTER

We continue 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.

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.

PAYMENT FOR PRODUCE

We deplore the practice by some independent fruit and vegetable processors of operating on growers' money due to delayed payment for product 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.

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 nego-



PINE FOREST — composed of dozens of real trees grace the stage at the Michigan Farm Bureau annual meeting. They attest to Farm Bureau's interest in all types of farming — including the growing of Christmas Trees.

tiating 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.

CORPORATION FARMING

The family farm has been the foundation of our American agriculture. A recent survey by the U.S.D.A., covering 22 states in the North Central area, shows that less than 3/4 of 1% of the farms grossing \$2500 or more are corporation farms. In Michigan, less than 1/2 of 1%, including 1.34% of the farm land, falls in this class. Many farm families have found it desirable to incorporate. Of the 213 farm corporations in Michigan, 156 are family or individual farms which have been incorporated. While the inroad of real "corporation" farming has been grossly exaggerated, we urge continued study of any new developments in this area.

PART II — OUR FARM BUREAU

FARM BUREAU MEMBERSHIP

We are proud that the Michigan Farm Bureau membership increased by 1,009 members during 1968. We commend all those who helped make this membership gain possible. The effectiveness and financial well-being of our organization depends greatly on numbers of members and their dedication. Membership strength is essential if we are to protect our rights of self-determination and management of our farm business. If Farm Bureau is to remain the voice of the Michigan farmer, then an even larger majority of the farmers must become a part of it. Therefore, we approve the 1969 membership goal of 53,707 Farm Bureau families in Michigan. We further encourage each county to accept its proportionate share of an additional 65 members, which would make the Michigan Farm Bureau an AFBF goal state.

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.**

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 urge County Farm Bureau Women's Committees to provide for active participation of women of all member families in activities, projects and programs of Farm Bureau. We also urge Farm Bureau Women to continue to relate their efforts to the furthering of the total program of the Farm Bureau at local, county and state levels. We encourage action on the part of Farm Bureau Women which would strengthen, re-enforce and vitalize action programs on the part of County Farm Bureaus.

COMMUNITY GROUPS

Community Farm Bureaus are the cornerstone of Farm Bureau and every effort should be made to build and improve this important part of our organization. The advancement and maintenance of Community Farm Bureaus should be a top priority project. In order to immediately move forward in the growth of community

group programs for the good of the total Farm Bureau, we recommend the following:

1. That County Farm Bureau Boards give emphasis to the group program by appointing and developing active, enthusiastic County Community Group Committees. This will require that the Board work with the committee in formulating county goals for strengthening existing groups and organizing new community groups. The committee should then take the initiative in sponsoring activities to achieve the mutually accepted goals.
2. Most community groups are having new group officers assume their responsibilities September 1, at the present time. Therefore, we urge all community groups to have elections in the spring or summer so that group officers may receive their material and assume their office at the September meeting. This system will improve the opportunity to coordinate state, county and local community group activities.
3. An officer training school should be held in each county in October or November, or as soon as all community groups have elected new officers.
4. That we accept and approve the 1969 state goal of 1,245 community groups. This will be a net increase of 115 over the previous year. This goal was determined by bids received from County Community Group Committee Chairmen. We urge County Farm Bureaus to accept their county goal and to work enthusiastically to attain their goal.

WE URGE COUNTY FARM BUREAUS TO 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."

MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL SERVICES ASSOCIATION

Competent farm labor has been difficult to obtain. It is needed and will continue to be needed in the years ahead. Labor procurement has been a need faced by Michigan farmers.

We appreciate the work of the Michigan Agricultural Services Association (M.A.S.A.) in this area. Since its creation in 1966, at the request of members, this Farm Bureau affiliate has provided farm labor and labor management information to its members. Unfortunately, this service has not been utilized or supported by Farm Bureau members to the degree necessary to make it a sound financial operation.

The MASA organization has been extremely helpful to the interests of Farm Bureau members in another way. Actual experiences gained in problems faced by agricultural labor and their employers have been communicated to legislative and regulatory bodies on behalf of the Michigan Farm Bureau to create an understanding of problems faced and actions taken to solve them. MASA has also provided expert testimony on behalf of Farm Bureau members at hearings of legislative and other bodies.

We urge the Michigan Farm Bureau Board of Directors to explore alternative methods of providing this service to members on a financially sound basis.

FARM BUREAU WHEAT MARKETING PROGRAM

We approve 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 and the participating members for organizing and supporting this marketing venture. We recommend that this approach to marketing be expanded to the other soft wheat producing states. A multi-state, co-

ordinated program will make the Ohio and Michigan wheat marketing programs more effective.

FARM BUREAU FARM RECORDS SERVICE

Adequate farm records are vital to good farm management decisions. Expanding farm credit needs and complex tax reporting requirements increase the need for good farm records. Farm Bureau members recognize the importance of good farm records and have requested that a Farm Bureau records service be developed.

A complete, low-cost, and simplified electronic farm records service is now available to all Farm Bureau members. This important service provides farm management, credit, and tax information.

We urge all Farm Bureau members who do not have an adequate recordkeeping system to consider participation in the Farm Bureau farm records service.

AMERICAN FARM BUREAU RESEARCH FOUNDATION

Agricultural research and its adoption by farmers has played a key role in making American agriculture the wonder it is. Research in the areas of marketing, product uses and production must be continued if agriculture is to maintain the production of an adequate food supply.

We commend the American Farm Bureau Federation for establishing the American Farm Bureau Research Foundation. This Foundation will work with existing research facilities at land grant universities and other institutions to obtain research on problems faced by farmers. It will be supported by donations, gifts, grants and bequests from both members and nonmembers.

We ask the Board of Directors of the Michigan Farm Bureau to examine methods of expanding understanding and support of the American Farm Bureau Research Foundation in Michigan.

FARM BUREAU MARKETING STUDIES

Farm Bureau affiliates are engaged in many successful marketing programs. Part of the reason for success has been that these programs were called for by members. Another reason has been that proper research has been done prior to establishing the service. This research includes need, economic feasibility and alternative methods of operations.

Members are urged to look to their Farm Bureau to improve their marketing opportunities. County Farm Bureau Boards should be informed of these needs. County Boards should then request the assistance of the Michigan Farm Bureau in seeking solutions to these needs. Recent requests have been made in the marketing of potatoes, livestock and hay. A desire has also been expressed for a study of the grape industry.

We ask the Board of Directors of the Michigan Farm Bureau to continue marketing studies as needs arise and resources permit.

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING PROGRAMS

We believe that farmers should act through their own initiative to solve the problems confronting them today. Faced with the fact of low farm prices, the need for large amounts of capital to operate their farming enterprises, the threat by corporate farming, the rapid changes in agricultural technology, and the interference of the Federal government in agriculture, we accept the challenge to shape the future to the benefit of the independent farmer. We, therefore, support and endorse the efforts of the affiliate companies of Michigan Farm Bureau to provide production and marketing programs for members. As the largest and leading statewide farm organization, we have the responsibility to establish standards for production and marketing programs to assure that they work directly for the benefit of farmers. Farmers working through their own organization, the Michigan Farm Bureau and its affiliate companies (MACMA and Farm Bureau Services) are utilizing current marketing tools, such as contract production of crops and livestock, ownership of processing facilities and bargaining. Use of these tools can be helpful in assuring a successful future for the family farm.



MAKING A POINT — is Henry Schipper, delegate from Newaygo county, as Regional Representative Leroy Brady acts as microphone man. Five floor microphones were in near-constant use as 487 county voting delegates debated potential policy positions. The end result — a well-thought-out and clearly worded set of 1969 policy guidelines for Michigan's largest farm organization.

POLICIES INCLUDE:

Suggestions to Members!

OUR STATE FARM BUREAU . . .



STATE POLICY DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE — is shown in this MSU Auditorium scene, seated at stage-edge where they presented proposed policy statements to the "House of Delegates" in formal sessions of the 49th annual meeting of the Michigan Farm Bureau. Impressive stage setting emphasized the theme "Building Tomorrow Together," a theme underscored by several program speakers.

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 are proud of our efforts in the area of marketing. With the creation of the Michigan Agricultural Cooperative 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 to finance before a marketing program can be developed.

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

PROCESSING FACILITY STUDY

Processing of the many high value fruit and vegetable crops produced in the Northwest, West Central and other counties along Lake Michigan is not only of great economic importance to that part of Michigan, but vital to the continued success of many producers in that area.

In recent years, the ability of present facilities to adequately process the excellent fruits and vegetables produced is of increasing concern to many producers. Many processing plants, particularly in Northwest and Central Michigan, are small, poorly financed, inefficient and obsolete.

Modern, efficient processing facilities in strategic locations are needed for this important segment of Michigan agriculture to grow and prosper. In order to establish the facilities needed, it may be necessary for producers, through their farm organization, to do it themselves.

We recommend Michigan Farm Bureau study these problems of the processing industry and the feasibility of establishing the facilities needed.

MEMBER COMMUNICATIONS BY AFFILIATE COMPANIES

Farm Bureau affiliate companies have been organized to serve Farm Bureau members. The rapid growth in programs has shown that these companies are attempting to meet the needs of farmers. We are pleased that our companies have moved aggressively in this direction.

Growth in programs is sometimes more rapid than understanding. We are concerned that members may not know of services available to them from their companies; understanding is the first step to participation. This understanding must be created with constant information as well as advertising.

We urge Farm Bureau affiliate companies to utilize all existing Farm Bureau information programs to build a stronger communications network to inform members of the available programs and services of their organization.

AMENDMENT TO BYLAWS

Resolved, that the second sentence of the second paragraph of Article VIII, Section 1, be amended by adding to said sentence the underlined language, the amended sentence to read as follows:

"No member shall be elected as a director who is a full-time employee paid by salary or commission by this organization, or any organization associated or affiliated with it, a County Farm Bureau, or any insurance company or organization sponsored by the Michigan Farm Bureau; or a full-time employee of any nonfarming business organization or a municipal organization; or any person elected to and serving in a county, state or national elective office, provided, however, that a member of this association elected and serving as a supervisor on a county board of supervisors under Act No. 261 of the

Public Acts of 1966, shall not be disqualified from serving as a member of the Board of Directors of this association or a delegate to its annual meeting."

AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION ANNUAL CONVENTION

Currently, the American Farm Bureau Federation Annual Convention is held in early December. State Farm Bureaus must therefore conduct their annual meetings in November. This causes hardship, as active farmers are engaged in crop harvest at that time.

We ask that consideration be given to take the necessary action to change the AFBF annual meeting dates to early January.

YOUNG FARMERS

We commend County Farm Bureau Young Farmer Committees for the rapid development and implementation of the new Young Farmer Program. Dedicated leadership can only be developed by a series of rewarding and successful experiences.

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.

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.

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 rec-

ords of incumbents at both the state and national levels, 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.

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 benefitted through the offering of some services 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.

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 Boards 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.

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 involves companies 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 cooperation 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.

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 of farmers.

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

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.



TAXABLE? — Robert Smith (left) Farm Bureau Legislative Counsel and Gilbert Wheeler, Montcalm potato farmer and machinery dealer, inspect a stone-catcher now involved in a new tax opinion. (See nearby story)

OHIO WINS — BUT MICHIGAN CHALLENGES

Although the Michigan Farm Bureau gained a substantial number of new members in a year when membership strength and action has become important — the state still lost a good-natured contest with the Ohio Farm Bureau.

Ohio gained 1270 members over the previous year compared to a Michigan Farm Bureau growth of 1009. Ohio President Robert Summers received an impressive "Winged Victory" trophy — and Michigan Farm Bureau's Larry Ewing received a trophy depicting the wrong end of a horse.

In his reluctant acceptance speech, Ewing said "We shall see that you get this back-end back. However, I am pleased that both Ohio and Michigan grew in membership, helping us to face such serious issues as the newest threat to the agricultural sales-tax exemption . . ."

He was referring to a recent "re-interpretation" by officials of the Michigan Department of Revenue which contended that a stone catcher on a potato harvester should, along with certain other specialized equipment used in farm production be subject to the state sales tax.

According to Ewing — "This is just one more threat to the agricultural sales-tax exemption which farmers rightfully claim. It is another of the many reasons why Michigan farmers must depend upon an alert and strong Farm Bureau organization to protect their interests . . ."



"I'LL TAKE IT BUT I DON'T WANT IT" — says Larry Ewing, Manager of Michigan Farm Bureau's Field Services Division, in accepting the rear-end horse trophy from Jay Thompson of the Ohio Farm Bureau. The trophy was the payoff to the losing side in the year-long two state membership battle, won by Ohio with a 261 membership margin. The battle has been renewed for the 1969 membership year, with the Michigan Farm Bureau determined to return the trophy to the Buckeyes.

Moral Values Stressed

The State Board of Education has adopted a resolution strongly urging local school boards to exercise leadership in convincing parents and others of the importance of students learning about personal values and critically evaluating these, as well as other religious and ethical systems.

The State Board of Education also specifically urged schools to develop and adopt instructional materials relative to values for use in their schools.

James F. O'Neil, a member of the Board, stated that this action was another milestone in re-estab-

lishing and re-emphasizing morality in the schools, which has all too frequently been ignored. O'Neil stated that the re-establishment of morality with particular emphasis on the development of self-respect, respect for others, respect for the law, and good citizenship is one of the greatest needs of our present troubled times and its re-emphasis is needed in the homes, at all levels of education, and throughout our society if we are to stem the tide running toward anarchy and change the tide in favor of equal justice and order under the law.

RESOLUTION ON MORAL VALUES AND VALUE SYSTEMS

We, the members of the State Board of Education believe strongly—

That to function as a responsible citizen in our complex world, each individual should have available not only "the facts," but a sound set of values upon which to base his decisions; and

That each youngster should be aided in making his choice of values not only by his parents and church, but by the schools; and

That, while the public schools in a democracy must not attempt to inculcate any specific set of values, the public schools may assist the student in his understanding of the numerous value systems and their historical basis.

We are concerned—

That few, if any, schools provide information to students, formally and systematically about the need for values and the numerous values and value systems held by individuals and groups throughout the world; and

That part of the reason for this lack is the absence of instructional materials which would be viewed as appropriate by the community and teachers for use in schools; and

That another part of the reason is an assumption, on the part of some school boards and educators, that some parents would object to more specific instruction about values and value systems.

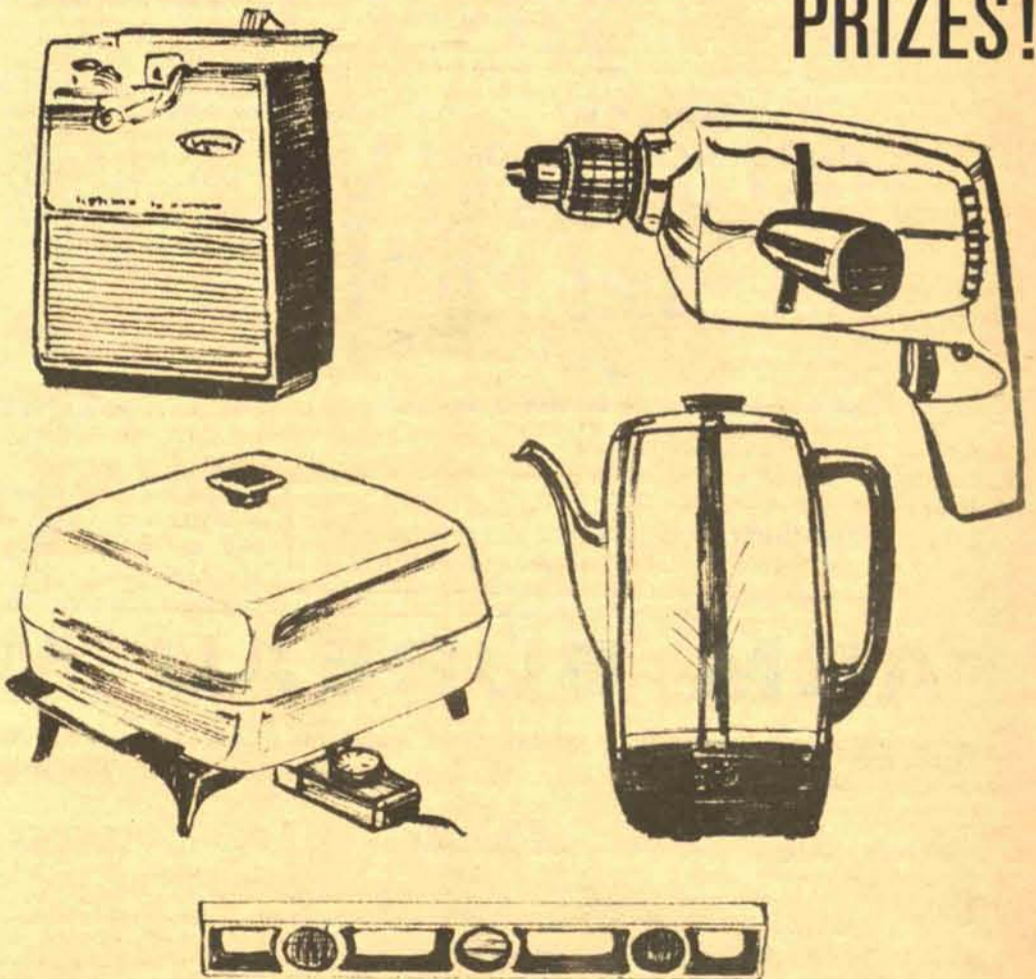
We, therefore, urge—

That local boards of education and educators take leadership in their communities, in convincing parents and others that it is important for students to learn about personal value systems and critically evaluate these and other religious and ethical systems which have an impact on civilizations and institutions;

That the local schools, each in its own way and in a manner deemed appropriate by its committees, develop or adopt instructional materials about values and value systems for use in their schools, and adult programs, in such courses as history, social sciences, and humanities; and

That more than one text or other collections of appropriate instructional materials be developed as rapidly as feasible by outstanding academicians so that teachers can choose their material for formal presentation from as broad a spectrum of source material as possible.

YOU COULD BE THE LUCKY OWNER OF THESE OR OTHER SPECTACULAR PRIZES!



INTERESTED?

Call or See Your County Farm Bureau Secretary immediately!

SMITH REELECTED-LUTZ FILLS VACANCY LARRY KARSTEN NAMED



Elton R. Smith, Kent County dairyman, was reelected to his fifth one year term as president of the Michigan Farm Bureau at the Organizational Meeting of the Board Nov. 21. Also reelected, along with Mr. Smith, was Dean Pridgeon, Branch County farm leader, to his vice president's post; David Morris, Clinton County dairyman, a member of the Executive Committee; Dan E. Reed, secretary-manager and William Beattie, treasurer. William Wilkinson was renamed assistant secretary.

Earlier, at the 49th Annual Meet-

ing of the Michigan Farm Bureau, five district directors were reelected . . . Nicholas Smith, Addison, District 2; Elton R. Smith, Caledonia, District 4; John Laurie, Cass City, District 6; Harvey Leuenberger, Saginaw, District 8 and Richard Wieland, Ellsworth, District 10.

Other members of the 16 man board are Harry Nye, District 1, Andrew Jackson, District 3; David Morris, District 5; Kenneth Bull, District 7; Eugene Roberts, District 9 and Clayton Ford, District 11.

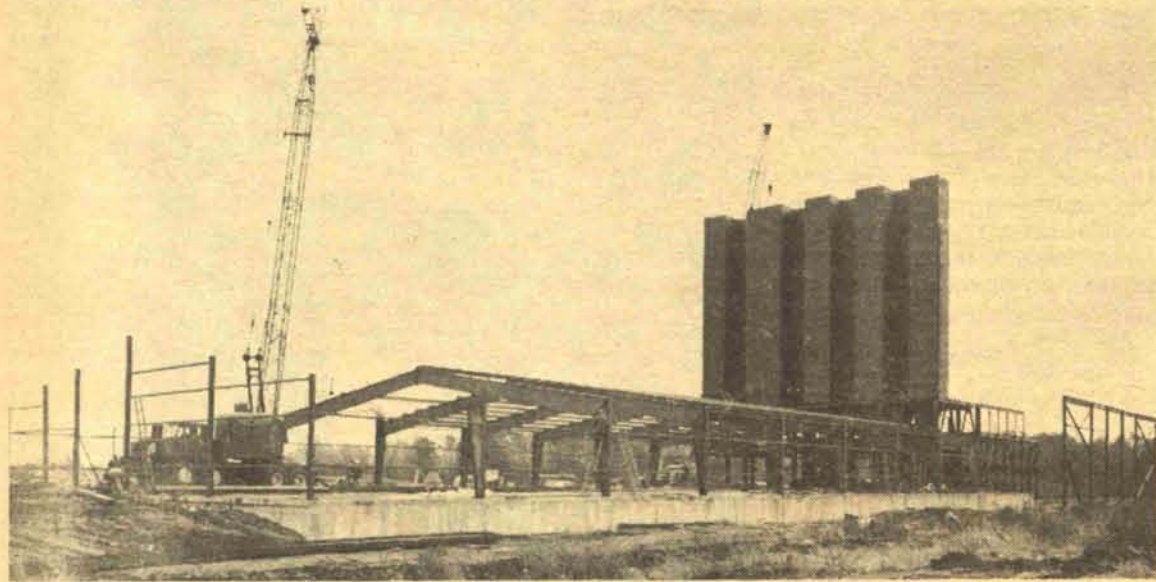
Calvin "Pete" Lutz, Kaleva, Manistee County, was elected to the

position of director-at-large for a one year term. Mr. Lutz will fill the vacancy created by the resignation of James Thar, Decatur, who resigned. Lutz, a fruit and vegetable producer, also raises nursery stock. He has been a Farm Bureau member for 15 years, serving on many local, state and national committees and is a graduate of Michigan State University. He was chosen the 1966 Outstanding Young Farmer of the Year by the Michigan Junior Chamber of Commerce and is active in many civic, church and educational organizations. Wal-

ter Frahm, Frankenmuth, and Dean Pridgeon, were reelected to two year terms as directors-at-large.

The term of Mrs. Jerold Topliff, Eaton Rapids, who represents the State Women's Committee on the board, did not expire this year. Lawrence Karsten, Rogers City, was elected Chairman of the state Young Farmer Committee and will represent them on the board.

John Nye, St. Joseph County will represent the Michigan Farm Bureau as Discussion entrant at the American Farm Bureau Federation conference in Kansas City, Mo.



CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULES — will be met at Farm Bureau Services Battle Creek feed plant construction site, if the weatherman cooperates. Five inches of snow in mid-November caused a pause in some of the work, but three of the 8 by 8 by 80 foot ingredient bins were enclosed when this picture was taken, and steel siding on the million dollar structure was being placed in early December.

"PRODUCT PREVIEW'S"



AT ANNUAL SESSIONS

Congressman Guy Vander Jagt (R-9th District) will be banquet speaker at the December 4 annual meetings of Farm Bureau Services, Inc., and Farmers Petroleum Cooperative.

The sessions will be held at the Lansing Civic Center with the latest in farm supplies, pesticides, fertilizers and lubricants to be on display in the Exhibition Hall. This third annual Product Preview will open its doors Tuesday, December 3, from the hours of 9:30 to 6 p.m.; Wednesday, December 4, 8 a.m. to 9:30 p.m. and Thursday, December 5, from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Carl Heisler, president of Farmers Petroleum Cooperative will open the FPC portion of the one-day business sessions December 4, at 10 a.m. with reports of officers and staff. It is expected that a record year of sales and service will be outlined.

Elton Smith, president of Farm Bureau Services, Inc. will call that meeting to order at 2 p.m. with similar reports of officers and staff and the election of directors.

Entertainment and door prizes will be offered, with all Farm Bureau members, stockholders and the general public invited to attend.

— THANK YOU —

This is a note of appreciation for delegate support in my election as Director-at-large. This confidence is appreciated, and detracts not at all from the candidacy of those other well-qualified and dedicated nominees who were considered. Each would have done an excellent job.

My one desire is to represent you well on the board of directors of the state's most important farm group, the Michigan Farm Bureau — as we work in "Building Tomorrow Together."

Calvin ("Pete") Lutz
Director-at-large

NEW PLANTS

Plans to construct two additional fertilizer blending plants to serve Southeastern and the Thumb areas of Michigan have been announced by William N. Guthrie, general manager of Farm Bureau Services, Inc., in Lansing.

The first plant will be built at the Farm Bureau grain terminal at Ottawa Lake, while the second will be erected at one of several sites under consideration in Huron County. Construction already has begun at the Ottawa Lake location, and plans call for having both units in production prior to the 1969 spring planting season.

"Each plant will have a storage capacity of 1500 tons of 'straight' materials, with a 6000-ton annual capacity for production of blended fertilizers," Guthrie said.

"The expansion program planned for this year is in keeping with Farm Bureau Services' policy of progress to better serve our members in their own local areas," Guthrie said. "On completion, our production facilities will be second to none in the State of Michigan."

Co-op Annual

A full program of activities sponsored by the Michigan Association of Farmer Cooperatives will be recapped for the more than 240 cooperatives and their 2000 directors who serve at 750 service points in Michigan at their 23rd Annual Meeting to be held at Dines, Lansing, December 17.

Eugene Erskine, chairman of the MAFC Administrative Council, and his staff, have lined up a full program for the one-day meet. Registration will be at 9:30 a.m., and go into a 10 a.m. program chaired by Don Olson, Manager, Cass Co-ops. A panel discussion, "How We Are Changing for the Future," will be chaired by Don Ver West. The members will also hear Gar Wagner, Lyman Clark, Larry Wisniewski and Vernor Smith.

Elton R. Smith, Michigan Farm Bureau president and MAFC

Council vice-chairman, will preside at the noon luncheon. Guest speaker will be Kenneth Naden, Executive Vice President, National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, Washington, D.C. Mr. Nader has chosen, "Co-ops and our 1968 Congress," for his subject.

Erskine will open the annual meeting and hear reports from the rules, credentials and nominating committees. A secretary-treasurer and chairman will be elected.

Rep. Martin D. Buth, Speaker Pro Tem, Kent county, will report on, "Cooperatives, and the 1969 Legislature," in the afternoon session.

Dr. John Brake, Agricultural Economics Department, Michigan State University, has scheduled a discussion of the Directors role in successful cooperative operations, for the 2:30 session. John Williamson will lead the discussion and question period.

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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.

14 FOR SALE

OLD STYLE SLEIGH BELLS: 20 heavy nickel plate new 1 1/2" diameter 7' strap \$10; 30 bells \$15. Colored Spreader Straps. Alfred Jensen, Little Falls, Minnesota 56345. (11-tf-24b) 36

INDIANHEAD CENTS or V-NICHELS 8 different \$1.98. Free 1968-S Cent. Edel's Carlyle, Illinois 62231. (11-3t-15p) 36

FARROWING STALLS — Complete \$29.95. Dealerships available. Free literature. DOLLY ENTERPRISES, 219 Main, Colchester, Illinois 62326 (11-2t-15p) 8

CALF CREEP FEEDERS — 30 bushel capacity \$109.50. Dealerships available. DOLLY ENTERPRISES, 219 Main, Colchester, Illinois 62326. (11-2t-15p) 8

14 FOR SALE

"ZIPCODE DIRECTORY" — (All 35,000 Postoffices): \$1.00 MAILMART, Carrollton 72, Kentucky 41008. (3-tf-11b) 14

PICK-UP TRUCK STOCK RACKS — All steel construction \$119.50. Dealerships available. Free literature. DOLLY ENTERPRISES, 219, Main, Colchester, Illinois 62326. (11-2t-19p) 8

20 LIVESTOCK

HEREFORD BULLS — pure bred herd sires. Ready for service. Also, registered heifers and calves. Egypt Valley Hereford Farm, 6811 Knapp St., Ada, Michigan. Phone OR 6-1090. (Kent County) (11-tf-25b) 20

20 LIVESTOCK

FOR SALE: 50 bred ewes, 25 ewe lambs, 10 ram lambs, 10 breeds, all registered. From Michigan's best flocks. 34th Annual Sale. Livestock Pavilion, East Lansing. 12:00 noon, Saturday, December 28. 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) 20

22 NURSERY STOCK

BEAUTIFY YOUR GARDEN with plants and trees from "Michigan's Fastest Growing Nursery". Strawberry plants, fruit trees, brambles, asparagus crowns. Send for a free price list. Fruit Haven Nursery, Kaleva, Michigan 49645. (2-12t-30p) 20

26 POULTRY

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

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-16b) 26

26 POULTRY

SHAVER STARCROSS 288 — Started pullets available most every month. Get wise and try these top profit makers as your next flock. MacPherson Hatchery, Route #3, Ionia, Michigan. Phone 527-0860. (6-3t-28b) 26

36 MISCELLANEOUS

FREE GIFT CATALOG of wonderful and unique ideas. Send post card to: The Old Morse Company, Box 189A, Wall Street Station, New York, New York 10005. (8-1t-25p) 36

WANTED: ALLIS ROUND BALER and near new McCormick Corn Binder. Alfred Roeder, Seneca, Kansas. (12-2t-15p) 36

WANTED TO BUY: Low hour used Fordson Major diesel tractor. Attachments not needed. Walt Besola, 6262 U.S. 41, South Marquette, Michigan 49855. (12-1t-25p) 36



Just One
Little Candle

The flame of one little candle is the symbol of hope. Hope for the present . . . hope for the future. It signifies a desire on all our parts for better things. And, better things can be ours if we work at them just a little harder. Doing better at work, better at our home, being better citizens, and friendlier to our neighbors. So this year welcome the future, light a candle in your heart, resolve that the future holds peace and prosperity for all . . . work at it . . . if we all light just one little candle what a brighter world this would be.



**FARMERS
PETROLEUM**



Best wishes to everyone
this Holiday Season.

4000 N. GRAND RIVER AVE.

LANSING, MICHIGAN

DISCUSSION TOPIC

WELFARE PROGRAMS

"Public Assistance" expenditures continue to soar at a time of high national employment and rising general economic prosperity

Runaway Costs Major Concern

Until the great depression of the 1930's, it was not generally considered the duty of government to care for the old or infirm. If they got care, it usually came from relatives or church groups. It was not at all unusual for an old maid aunt or a widowed cousin to live with relatives, with the family expected to support the unfortunate from their own income and resources. Some families made the brag that "we don't take charity!" Things have changed!

Nationally we are spending money for assistance in many programs, nearly 10 billions of dollars annually. There are other programs which probably should be listed as welfare, but are presently called by other names.

In our discussion we will talk mainly of general relief, aid to families of dependent children, old age assistance, aid to the blind, aid to the disabled, and state medicaid.

The increasing costs of welfare have caused serious money crises in both state and local governments. As an example, Los Angeles county in California, which has no waiting time to qualify for welfare payments, is reported to have over one-third of its people receiving some sort of public assistance.

The past six or eight years we have seen major changes in public welfare programs here in Michigan. Although this has been a period of high employment and general economic prosperity, we have seen expenditures for these programs soar. In 1963 total state and federal funds for these purposes totalled \$174 million, but they will total nearly 360 million in the current year.

During this period expenditures by the state have increased from \$91 million in 1963 to nearly \$180 million in the current fiscal year. This is an overall increase of roughly 100% in a period of five years.

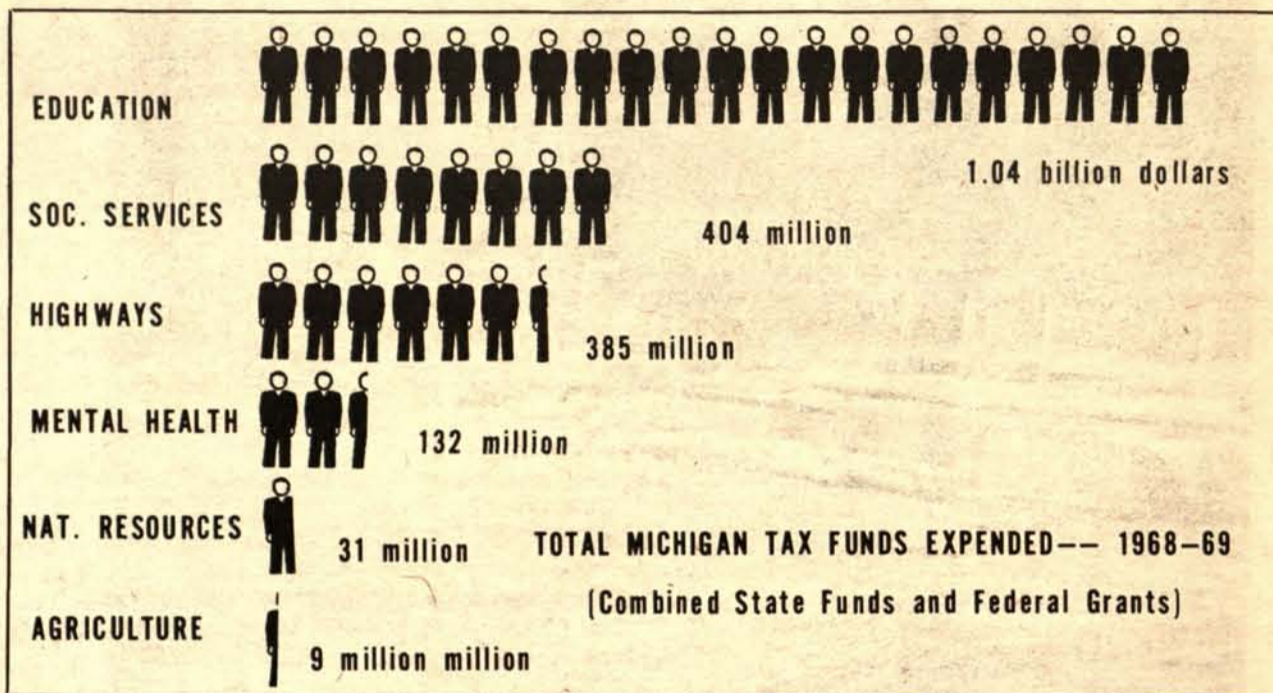
This has happened because of federal increases in some cases — we usually have to match according to some formula most federal funds or grants — and in others it has happened because of the shifting of some activities from local to state government. The consolidation of welfare agencies at county level is a good example of this. Then too, there has been a general loosening of the requirements of many of these programs.

The medical aid program, to which we are committed presently, is proving to be fantastically expensive. Although the Michigan program only started in 1966 costs are already far past the \$100 million mark and seem to be headed for the \$200 million mark in the next couple of years. Part of this present cost is for programs such as the former medical assistance for the aged which was incorporated into the new program. Those medical programs which were in operation at the inception of the present Medicaid program had increased from around \$30 million in 1963 to roughly 55 million in 1966 when they were combined in the new overall program.

Although there has been considerable publicity of the various Federal aid increases in recent years, the state of Michigan continued to contribute about 50% of the total costs of these programs. A study of the budgets for welfare for the past several years reveal that the percentage of state funds seldom is less than 50% or over 52%.

This happens primarily because of the matching requirements for Federal funds, most of which are on a 50-50 basis.

One of the requirements written into Federal rules in 1964 required that case workers each have a maximum case load of 60 cases as of July 1, 1967, if the state wanted to qualify for the maximum of certain



Federal matching funds. At the time the rule was announced, the case load for Michigan workers was 106. This has gradually been reduced to the point that Michigan could qualify for these matching funds in 1967. The result has been a substantially larger number of case workers and budget for administration which is partially offset by the increased Federal funds available to the state.

The public assistance program is a joint state-Federal program for those unable to support themselves, such as the blind, the old, disabled, and dependent children.

Grants from these funds have increased materially since 1963, primarily because the case load is up about 6% and there has been the effect of the general inflation during this period resulting in higher average grants now.

The number of people under the various programs of public assistance has been increasing slowly since 1963. At that time there were nearly 93,000 people drawing aid under one of these programs, while the budget for 1968 was figured on an estimated 98,000 participants under these programs.

Increased coverage by the Federal Social Security program has reduced by about 20% the number of people drawing old age assistance during this same period. The new Medicaid program which began in 1966 has also lightened the load somewhat for the Old Age Assistance program.

During this period, the number of persons drawing aid for the disabled more than doubled, from about 6,000 to nearly 14,000. It is interesting to note that nearly 4,000 of these cases came under the program in 1965-66 due to a change in rules which let a person qualify if he is unable to work at his normal occupation. This again was due partially to changes in the Federal requirements under the cost-sharing program.

Aid to dependent children has been a controversial question for several years, but the rolls continue to grow. Presently about 38,000 families are drawing aid for dependent children. Increases in recent years have been attributed largely to new rules under which the unemployment of the parent qualifies the children for help. When the rule was changed in 1964, the Michigan case load leaped by over 3,300 cases the first month of operation.

The amount of public assistance per family has risen steadily during the last several years. As an example, aid to dependent children has risen from about \$30 per month in 1963 to an estimated average of \$184 this year.

One major change in the assistance programs has been the elimination of the maximum grant. At one time there was a maximum of \$140 per month per family, but the present grant is based on certain standards computed on the number of members in

the family and costs of living in the area where they reside. The removal of the ceilings on the aged and blind programs in 1966 and for dependent children in 1967 is estimated to be costing an additional \$15 million a year.

We should mention that there are some counties which also furnish supplemental funds for some of these programs. Present figures are not available but in past years this has amounted to some \$6 million a year.

Five years ago the total medical aid programs in Michigan amounted to just under \$28 million, but the 1968 program will cost nearly \$185 million, possibly even more. This is an increase of over 600% in a period of five years.

Because of changes and consolidation of programs under the new program called "Medicaid," many persons formerly not eligible for medical aid have been made eligible. Costs of the program have risen frighteningly in the two years it has operated.

The costs of this program can be expected to escalate in the future, primarily because of the time table built into the Federal law. When the program began in 1966, an estimated 255,000 aid recipients and 377,000 classed as medical indigents were eligible. As the program is expanded, in accordance with the Federal plan, another half-million low income families will become eligible, bringing an estimated million or more persons under the program in Michigan by 1975.

This will amount to something like 10% of the total Michigan population in 1975. Expenses will continue to rise unless the program is cut back either in money or eligibility.

The future of the welfare programs is being discussed at many levels of government as an effort is made to at least slow down the runaway costs of the many programs. Unless there is a major change in the attitude of the public, costs will undoubtedly continue upward. Future budgets will be affected by some or all of the following:

Some costs formerly borne locally will be transferred to state and Federal programs . . .

Rising unemployment will increase costs because of Aid to Dependent Children is now granted by reason of parental unemployment . . .

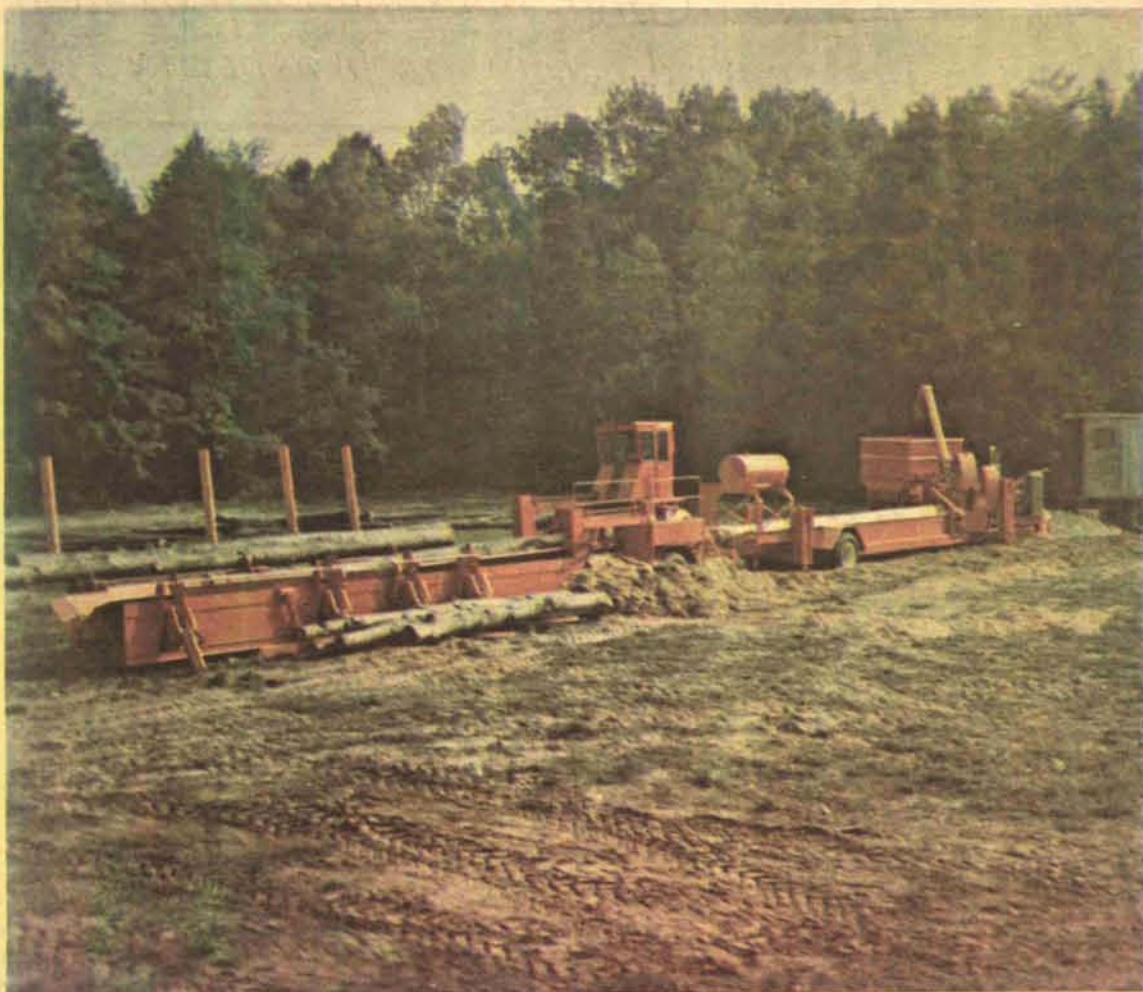
Costs of the Medicaid program will continue to climb unless entrance requirements are tightened or are radically reduced — these costs make up over 40% of the current welfare budget . . .

Federal rules for matching and eligibility will continue to be a major influence in state programs . . .

NEXT MONTH: Wheat Price Situation

Results of Search for a Better Way

Growing MOREBARK Industries



PORTABLE "CHIPARVESTOR" — breaks down a large tree in a matter of minutes. Recently 300 lumbermen, pulp and paper manufacturers witnessed a demonstration of this impressive machine, manufactured at Winn, Michigan. Large logs are debarked while rotating on spiked drive wheels and are then moved into the chipper where they are reduced to small, high-quality chips ideal for paper making. The chips are blown into a van in this highly-mobile process.

Morbark Industries" located at Winn, Michigan, in Isabella county, is a good example of how rural industries get going.

And Morbark is really moving these days. The unusual de-barking machines spawned by an ultra-modern assembly line, are trundled to all parts of the United States — many to southern areas of the country where vast acreages of piney forests await trimming into power poles for utility lines and similar purposes.

Perhaps it is only proper that power poles are one result from the dramatic de-barker, for without them, the other couldn't have come into being, and it was while checking into unusual uses of power from Rural Electric Cooperatives that the story of Morbark unfolded.

Bob Baker, a native of the Winn community (located 45 miles west of Saginaw) saw a woodsman hand-peeling frozen pulpwood. He watched the man heat individual sticks over an open fire to thaw them enough to remove the bark with a spud.

"There must be an easier way" Bob thought, and he set about devising a machine — which he later built after first developing the technique that has become known as the "Morbark principle."

It takes lots of power to produce a machine large enough and solid enough to gnaw down a forest giant into almost any size. A floating cutterhead must be fitted with carbide-tipped teeth. The head is designed to rotate below the log where depth of cut is accurately controlled as the log

is spiraled forward at selective and variable speeds.

Debarkers come in many sizes and the diameter of a solid piece of steel that goes into the cutterhead largely determines the size being made. This steel is finished, fitted with a shaft and bored to hold the carbide teeth. More steel in various sizes and shapes form the sturdy frame and body, all assembled and fabricated in the plant.

The power to operate the welders and other types of shaping machines comes from the Tri-County Electric Cooperative in Portland. The cooperative has 3-phase power and two different banks of transformers to furnish over a half-million Killowatts of energy annually — more than enough to supply growing needs of new industries such as Morbark.

"Fifteen Michigan Rural Electric Cooperatives are located in small towns of our state where they serve nearly 115,000 members," says L A Cheney, Executive Secretary of the Michigan Association of Farmer Cooperatives, at Lansing.

He sees the growth of Morbark from a one-room repair shop only ten years ago, to a modern, 120,000 square foot factory, (with another 15,000 more square feet now under construction) as most typical of what is taking place in many parts of the state — than most people realize.

"And plentiful power — in the right amount and delivered where it is needed when it is needed, has been a major factor in this growth" — Cheney concludes.

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HARDY SALT COMPANY — Leaders in Product Development

TIME TO FIGHT

By Creston Foster

Many farmers, consumers and church people do not realize the threat to the free, competitive enterprise system that exists in the current boycott of California table grapes by labor unions.

Too many people think that the grape boycott is a small, isolated incident and hardly worth bothering about.

The grape boycott, however, is the seed of a revolution aimed at bringing chaos to the food industry unless the demands for compulsory unionism of farm workers is met.

The drive of the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, AFL-CIO, to force retail grocers to take California grapes off their shelves, not only usurps the right of consumers to choose what they want to buy, but also outlaws the right of a private businessman to run his own business.

Yet in spite of this attack at the throat of the private enterprise system church leaders and many members of their congregations, both Catholic and Protestant, are supporting the grape boycott and collecting funds to keep it going.

In addition to the thousands of dollars that the labor czars are pouring into the campaign, taxpayers are unconsciously aiding the drive as funds from federal agencies such as the Office of Economic Opportunity are being used by the boycotters.

The UFWOC, led by Cesar Chavez who has been thoroughly trained in revolutionary tactics, is seeking to force grape growers to make their workers join a union.

After three years, the majority of the pickers of table grapes have refused to join the Chavez union as they are earning good wages and do not believe that the union will do any more than deduct dues from their paychecks.

But the organization of grape growers through the vicious boycott tactics is only the first step in the complete compulsory unionization of farm workers.

Many farmers fail to realize that if a union can take grapes off a grocer shelf, it can also ban the sale of bread, meat, milk, and many other food products.

And Chavez will do just this unless farmers wake up and start fighting.

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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.

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