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.

— Vern M. Bullen Photo

YOUR COPY OF THE 1969 STATE FARM BUREAU POLICY STATEMENTS
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.

The "Eat Grapes" proclaimed folders near plates paled with the fruit at the annual hunch held sponsored by Farm Bureau Women. "Eat Grapes, enjoy the forbidden fruit" proclaimed signs, as trays of plump Tokay, green Thompson and round, purple Ribers were eaten by Farm Bureau members and guests as a leitmotif of the false issues, involved in the illegal, nation-wide secondary boycott of the grapes were explained.

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Mrs. Jerold Topliff, Chairman of the state Women's Committee, told a crowded crowd at the Women's hunch how the AFL-CIO would truly frighten farmers by keeping 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 they have the right to organize and Michigan farm products are next. Farmers do not oppose union unions, but as a voluntary organization we cannot in good conscience approve any form of compulsory unionism."

"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 farm," Mrs. Topliff told the group of more than 400 women.

Similar sentiments were expressed by Dean Pridgen, AFL-CIO Director, and Vice President of the Michigan Farm Bureau who served as Master of Ceremonies at the annual banquet. 

According to Pridgen, efforts by the AF-CIO to destroy their markets is to use the most vicious kind of black-jack. The public must understand what labor control of falls and food production means," Pridgen said.

As he spoke, attention was directed toward reprints of a Detroit Free Press editorial titled "How much of the grape boycott is history?"

This editorial was to the tune of state Senator Roger Craig to task for leading his name and the prestige of his office to the "Chairmanship of the Michigan Boycott Committee."

It states that the Michigan Boycott Committee is to the Michigan Farm Bureau is not a "do-nothing" organization.

"What has this to do with his state job, for whom the mayor of Kansas City is in luck. None of our counties are actively working to get anything even a set of zoning and building regulations adopted by their township boards. This is a most helpful step if we are to retain any control at local levels 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 anything occurring in some areas having no zoning code.

Another problem which some of our counties are working on is the tax 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 is locally as have our personal active interest in how tax monies are spent. Baffling to me is that our farm people are taking active interest in how tax monies are spent. It's also heartening to see our local people supporting necessary spending for government and schools even when it may involve new taxes.

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 county Farm Bureaus has been concerned with 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 do not take steps to deal with the disposal problem becomes critical, we will be forced to accept a situation which we do not now have the facilities to deal with.

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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 Boh” Taylor was the policy sessions gave delegates much helpful insight concerning state finances and a long list of priority problems.

In his talk, Dr. Peale stressed that we had was when we ran in and 

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

December 1, 1968

THREE

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, rustic 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 Management” 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.

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

You were all asked to present 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. We received a letter from Virginia Smith recently telling us of the progress of “Child Care and Home Improvement Training Centre,” Villa Maria, Colombia, South America. Three of you were at AAWB heard her report on this project. Enough money has been contributed to construct the building and cover the first year’s operating costs.

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; provide family living and homemaking activities 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 members 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 watch center in the economic and social problems.

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 Willie, Rte. 1, Box 85, Widener, Arkansas 72374.

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
FOUR

December 1, 1968

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

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!

FARM BUREAU

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.

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
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 Property 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 among insured drivers are credited for making the dividends possible. Mike 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 car auto insurance field are quite encouraging. Three consecutive dividend declarations in support of the Strength of a Life program 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 a group 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.

EVERYONE’S EXCITED ABOUT THE LATEST CAR INSURANCE DIVIDEND... ALMOST 77%
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 bashing 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.

AFL-CIO for all farm workers that union recognition bring with it the right of workers to join voluntarily. To show how dangerously off-base church leaders have become, when one grocer asked what would happen to the country if farmers were unable to produce or if strikes were called during harvest time, the Migrant-Ministry replied — "Well, let's give the poor people a chance to wreck the country too!"

There, the Reverend Theodore Brown (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 seminars end up in preaching things within the Christian community, both in Michigan — where the AFL-CIO is attempting to organize a union to gain moral support for the campaign, and in California vineyards where the AFL-CIO is attempting to organize workers.

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The Stalwart Presbyterian Church Councils for involvement of the Stalwart Presbyterian Church. Said Session of the Stalwart Presbyterian Church, said Session of the Stalwart Presbyterian Church, said Session of the Stalwart Presbyterian Church, said Session of the Stalwart Presbyterian Church.

There has been no attempt made to a farm 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 conclude that it is "a right that does not matter."

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 — the rights for that matter of a farm worker to either voluntarily or 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 being with it compulsory membership in the AFL-CIO for all farm workers — whether they wish to join or not.

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Equally pointed has been the action of the Session of the Stalwart Presbyterian Church, Stalwart, Michigan, which has also sided 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 Christ did not deal with the establishments of any conventions or authority. Be it therefore resolved by the Session of the Stalwart Presbyterian Church, said Session being of the congregation and to the approval of such 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 thereof 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 Stalwart Presbyterian Churches and Senators and Congressmen of this district and appropriate news media.
INTRODUCTION

United in the theme "Building Tomorrow Together," 473 county voting delegates met November 19-20 to build a strong action program for the Michigan Farm Bureau in the year ahead. Not included in these printed policy measures are national and international recommendations which will be sup-
ported 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 Committee for approval, amendment or disapproval by the members assembled.

Your State Policy Development Committee has spent many hours, together and singly, analyzing facts and in-
forming ourselves of the rapidly changing Michigan Agri-

culture and National Agriculture. We have had before us more than 500 people versed in many areas of agriculture and government. From these sessions they were sorted, combined, and rewritten by the State Commit-
mee. The State Committee proposal recommendations in areas which we felt had not been adequately considered by others.

Policy Development must reflect the changes in mem-
bership. The changed pattern of life in the farm requires the need 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 equality can best be attained by united cooperative effort. This effort must be based on facts and not on theory. Sound judgment-not irresponsi-
ble, and on peaceful melee. 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 Bu-

reau organization.

Arthur Bulley, Chairman

MFB Policy Development Committee

APPROPRIATION

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. water pollution control amendments.
3. Clarification and broadening the law eliminating the farm property tax.
4. Amendments raising prices paid to farm-

ers for wine grapes.
5. Amendments to dairy laws.
6. Improved consent and other traffic safety laws.
7. Improved controls of plant insect pests and dis-

tructive plant diseases.
8. New bonding requirements for wholesale potato dealers.
9. Authorization to create irrigation districts and use Great Lakes water.
10. Some law changes in the inspection law.
11. Appropriations to continue research on cherries, vegetables, potatoes and destructive insect control.
12. New research programs on mastitis, beef and for-

age, and 5 new wheat varieties and disease control.
13. Amendments to the meat inspection law.
15. Definition of sulphuric acid as an air pollutant.
18. Legislation to help expand foreign trade for Michi-

gan agriculture.
19. Improvements in state aid school formulas.
20. Amendments to fertility laws.

We commend the Governor and the Legislature on the passage of this legislation. We at Farm Bureau have supported which are important to agriculture and to the economy of the state. We also appreciate the fact that much proposed legislation not in the best interests of agriculture was not adopted.

PULL-OUT SECTION: 1969 State Farm Bureau Policy Statements

1969 State Farm Bureau Policies

PART I — POLICIES ON STATE AFFAIRS

TAX REFORM

Farm Bureau policies have supported total tax reform for several years. Much has been accomplished begin-
ning 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 sub-
stantial 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 con-

continue to rise and carry an unfair share of the total 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 2.8%.

In sharp contrast, U.S. data shows that farm real estate taxes as a percentage of net farm income are three to five 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 govern-

ment in order to relieve property taxes. We be-
lieve this should permit the use of the income tax by the states.
- Improved assessment and equalization procedures.
- Permit assessment and taxation of 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 used instead of on its possible potential value.
- Prevention of inequities arising from special assess-
ments 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, $0.60 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 services.

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 for-
aging agriculture to move to other states that offer greater competitive advantage.

Many Michigan leaders are becoming increasingly concerned with the rapid disappearance of good agri-
cultural land. Future leaders may look back at the folly of our own real estate land. 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 con-
servation and the preservation of "open spaces" for aesthetic and recreational values.

Many progressive states (50 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 preser-
vation of open spaces as an amenity necessary to human welfare and happiness, and to prevent the forced con-
version 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 incomparable 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 land and require assessors to con-
sider only agricultural factors in assessing land used for that purpose. To prevent misuse it may be necessary to have a "null-back tax" feature in the legislation.

EQUALIZATION OF EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES

Recent sessions of the Legislature have adopted re-
vised 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
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 restrictions that have existed in the past. They have been created by rapid shifts in our population. Industrial, technical, and economic revolutions have brought about new opportunities. As a result, the need for additional schools has increased. The increased population has been inadequate to provide schools for all children of school age. The nation's economic growth has also had an impact on education. The nation's economic growth has been marked by a significant increase in the nation's population and an increase in the nation's workforce.

Increasing voter rejection ofaffle plans might be characterized as an attempt to put into practice much of the vocational agricultural programs. We commend and support the efforts of those committed to such programs on both state and national levels. However, the need for educational improvement is also crucial. Such training opportunities should help answer the needs of the future.

INTERMEDIATE SCHOOL DISTRICTS

The intermediate school district as presently organized has recognized benefits for those schools that have the responsibility of providing education for children. This system provides for the consolidation of educational services and facilities that many school districts could not provide for themselves. The system permits teachers to be employed on a twelve-month basis. Farm Bureau should support the use of operational costs that might continue to increase in order to achieve tax equity and provide every child with an equality of educational opportunity.

Sufficiency of funds should be appropriated to pay in full all state aid formula payments. It is essential that we recognize the needs of all areas of the state.

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 cooperation of the state and local units of government. Vocational programs should be integrated into the instructional programs of the community colleges, intermediate districts and high schools.

In areas where the need arises, two or more high schools should provide one vocational center. Such an arrangement would permit the development of an effective cooperative program of vocational-technical education through the establishment of a superordinate board. This board would have the responsibility for the supervision and control of the entire program. Vocational education must be made available on a flexible basis in order to meet the needs of all students.

We strongly support the intermediate school district and community college arrangements.

We urge the Legislature to provide the necessary funds to support those programs which also support other programs. We support the further development of educational opportunities for students. We urge that this be accomplished by offering to general education or specific occupational education advisory committees. Such committees are essential for the coordination of the educational programs of the state and local units of government. We urge that all areas of the state have access to the type of program, we urge the State Legislature to make designated school districts responsible for the coordination of educational programs for the transportation of vocational programs.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

Effects of the statewide Professional Personnel Review Commission have resulted in increased interest in the part of persons to teach vocational and technical agriculture. There is demand for new educational programs in the areas of agriculture. The need for such programs is great. The need is not only immediate, but it is also long-term. The state should support the efforts of the local units of government in providing educational programs in agriculture.

We urge the state to continue its support for the need of farm personnel and the shortage of trained personnel in the agricultural field. The state should continue to support the education of agricultural students.

Summer months provide the opportunity for students to participate in agricultural workshops. A well-organized agricultural instruction program is offered in the classroom during the school year. These workshops are conducted during the summer months.

Your farmer members and county Farm Bureau should make their feelings known to school leaders on this important issue.

OUR SCHOOL CURRICULUM

Education should be a top priority, making 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 educational program. Each of the educational programs has a unique role to play in assisting every student to make wise career choices and achieve maximum occupational competency.

A vertically integrated occupational curriculum that extends from the elementary through the post-secondary educational levels is needed. This integrated curriculum should develop positive attitudes about work, create an awareness of the vast occupational opportunities, 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 for three years, devoted considerable time to studying the problems of providing occupational preparation programs throughout Michigan. During this period, a model for the development of an integrated curriculum was developed that is 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 expand the concepts.

The ultimate objective 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 Massachusetts ballot lends itself to a so-called "lazy voter." Eventually both political parties will want such a ballot that will make it easier for each respective party warrants it.

Nearly 90% 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 respect our organization to continue study and cooperate with other groups in informing the citizens of this system of balloting.

HIGHWAYS

Michigan has a total of 113,867 miles of roads and streets (42.5% inadequate). The State Highway Department has the responsibility to develop and maintain 9,200 miles of this total. This includes the 11,000 mile interstate highway system. Our excellent interstate system as presently planned, is nearing completion. Extensive use of federal funds has not been adequate to fully support the building of this highway system. 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, 23,186 miles are classified as Primary Roads (32% inadequate) and 64,454 miles are Local Roads (47% inadequate).

Of all bridges on both local and state roads, 92% are considered inadequate. Most of these bridges were built in the 1960's for horse and buggy traffic and are unsafe today's variety of traffic. Many are unsafe for school buses and other vehicles and have been posted for many years. The county is responsible for maintaining these roads and structural failures are occurring faster than the counties can support the necessary funds. As a result of the rapid growth of the interstate system, counties have the additional responsibility of fitting these roads into a more modern system and to accommodate increased traffic on our local roads caused by small urban development. State aid to the local counties for the construction and maintenance of local roads is needed. It is imperative that counties be able to maintain their local roads. Proper development of rural areas, including industrial expansion, is dependent on an adequate road system. For instance, the Class A or interstate highway system permits trucks to carry the same weight the year-round, but to service county areas, they must often rely on the four-lane roads.

We recommend:

- Any needed improvements in revenues by means of "user taxes" rather than return to the system of last resort property to build roads.

- Present matching requirements on local roads be decreased. Present matching requirements on local roads are financially unable to increase their revenue.

- Local roads serving recreational areas should be maintained without local matching funds.

- Local by-law education and reconstruction should be financed in other manners. There should be a specific program and they are extremely costly.

Federal aid is available for road improvement for the need of farm personnel and the shortage of trained personnel in the agricultural field. The state should continue to support the education of agricultural students.

Summer months provide the opportunity for students to participate in agricultural workshops. A well-organized agricultural instruction program is offered in the classroom during the school year. These workshops are conducted during the summer months. Your farmer members and county Farm Bureau should make their feelings known to school leaders on this important issue.

"PIONEERING LEADERSHIP" — shown in the devotion of a lifetime of energy to the advancement of the betterment of NO votes. Unofficial reports compiled by newspapers following the election had indicated about a 20,000 YES vote margin.

The Secretary of State's report is compiled from returns received 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 5, 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 in selected precincts, hoping to overthor the 413 NO vote margin.

FARM BUREAU was represented at the Board of Canvassers meeting on November 25 and is analyzing county by county and per precinct to discover areas of possible discrepancies.

The importance of the Detroit metropolitan area vote is indicated by the fact that the only 16 counties reports a majority of YES votes; 67 counties showed a majority of NO votes. Wayne County, with a 7.4% vote in favor of double daylight saving time, still produced a 61,000 NO vote margin. Genesee County, with a 3% vote in favor of time, produced only a 5,000 NO 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 demands. The special problems of county and local road systems should be carefully evaluated.

DEDICATION OF HIGHWAY FUNDS

We reemphasize our well-established position that revenues derived from the taxation of motor vehicles and motor fuel should be used exclusively for highway purposes. Michigan’s new Constitution contains an anti-dedication 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 clearly related to the construction, maintenance, or financing of modern and adequate highway facilities.

Motor vehicle taxes, 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 1966, passed by Congress, provides for relocation payments and farm buildings. As long as the relocation payments cannot be applied in a manner permitted by law, it appears that the plan is not feasible.

Poultry Research Laboratory at Michigan State University

The Michigan poultry industry is an important part of our state’s economy. The Michigan Poultry Association has made great strides in controlling poultry diseases. However, the Poultry Research Laboratory at Michigan State University has made significant contributions in human cancer research.

Agriculture Research is Essential to Maintain the Quality of Agricultural Products

Agricultural research is essential to maintain the quality of agricultural products. This laboratory needs to be expanded, and other sites need to be considered in other states.

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

ANTIBIOTICS

The use of antibiotics is essential to efficient modern animal husbandry. Traces of antibiotics in farm products are usually the result of misuse. In the case of infectious diseases, the antibiotics are designed to help manage disease, and have been successfully used to prevent certain diseases.

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 Inspectors to meet Federal Inspection Program criteria within two years. Michigan Meat Inspectors study reports anti-mortem and post-mortem inspection.

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

1. Provide for inspection of meat.
2. Eliminate the meat grading and valuation fee requirements to be a flat rate annual fee.

We favor Michigan Department of Agriculture carrying on state meat inspection. Law enforcement agencies in all states have threatened to deny their use to farmers if residues continue to show up in meat.

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

PESTICIDES

The American consumer has been subjected to an invisible barrage of pesticides, charging that he and his environment are being systematically poisoned by pesticides, fertilizers, herbicides and other modern chemicals. It is seldom that the information that is circulated is balanced or objective. Farmers in general, and Michigan farmers in particular, are not informed of the large amounts of pesticides and the fact that the use of pesticides is essential to efficient modern agriculture.

We recommend:

1. Use of carefully selected special seasons to regulate the size of the herds in areas where food shortages, crop damage, or other public accidents 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 positions to producers or resident landowners.
4. Furthermore, the possibility of reducing the population of these ruinous pests. We recommend that the Conservation Department make a more careful study before establishing special seasons in these areas.

We also ask that our members on game management commissions engage in a campaign to alert Michigan residents to the potential of blackbirds and other destructive birds to build up and operate in a moderate number of traps to control the population of these nuisance 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-accident cases in the southern part of the state is helping to increase auto insurance rates and cause a constant threat of personal injury or death. We are pleased that the Legislature has taken action to establish the Department of Agriculture with the power to consider deer-accident records in establishing special seasons.

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COHO SALMON

The Michigan Department of Conservation is to be commended for its conservation program for salmon. Gillnetters are invited to come 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 a few problems for which solutions must be found.

We urge consideration for the following suggestions:

1. Legislation or regulations permitting salmon fishermen to fish different waters other than blanketed waters and to fish in Great Lakes waters.
2. Management practices designed to spread the fish over a greater area of open water and allow for the development of salmon populations in all portions of the Great Lakes.
3. Colleges and universities should be encouraged by the legislature to conduct research to develop 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 as the managing agency of the matching funds available from the federal government.

The Fish and Game Commission has been authorized to appropriate 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 in a moderate number of traps to control the population of these nuisance pests.

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LITTERING

Littering is a costly nuisance and much of it is thrown on Michigan's public highways. The 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 combating this menace, but it must be enforced and may require the offender to pick up litter along specified routes of highways.

It is difficult to apprehend and identify litterers. Consequently, it will be up to the police officers to do the 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 "Help to Advertise" lets us use this tool.

We also support legislation to make the owner of a vehicle responsible for litter thrown from his vehicle. We commended television and radio stations and other media for their efforts to help "Keep Michigan Beautiful."

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 rather than specific legislation fitted to special situations.

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

DRAINAGE LAW

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

ALLOWANCE OF INTERFERENCE

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 of collection of drainage projects on owner-owned land.

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, chain saws, 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, and believe that they are being applied by youthful youth with little opportunity to develop work habits.

In order to provide young people with the opportunity for healthful and guided employment and to encourage diligence and juvenile delinquency, we urge farm employers to utilize programs that are available through 4-H and FFA for training minors to work on farms.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Employment of farm workers in Michigan is having difficulty adjusting to the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act as it applies to agricultural workers. Without any real basis of experience, this deluge of legislation is having the effect of over-compensation. This causes a decrease in the number of available farm jobs. It makes the hired man review his risk and consider alternative employment. Over-compensation is one of agriculture's most important contributions to prosperity.

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

Agriculture also has responsibilities in connection with air pollution. We are pleased that the nine-member Air Pollution Control Board, created by the State legislature, is doing a noble job by setting air quality standards, and operating an effective enforcement program.

We are aware of continued attempts to expand governmental "policies" in the area of radio and television propaganda. We oppose this move vigorously, because we believe that in the areas of governmental intervention is best.

Farmers and other governmental control of the broadcast industry just as we suppose further expansion of any industry is no longer appropriate. We believe that in both cases the best defense for each industry is the acceptance of self-regulation and self-discipline.

The future prosperity for farmers depends strongly upon our success in working together to develop farm programs and practices which can coordinate production with demand, rather than allow this game to go on ad infinitum.

In similar fashion, we believe bureaucrats must work together to build a national farm program based on present, and the acceptance of public-interest responsibilities—both on the part of farmers and other property owners and the public—in order that they will be allowed to continue in operation 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 medical care because of insufficiently qualified medical personnel.

We support efforts to educate a greater number of people in health care vocations.

UNINSURED MOTORIST FUND

We feel that the $1 fee which is charged per owner and which is put in the uninsured motorists fund should be eliminated. The amount charged per vehicle should be reduced to $0.00. If the fund needs money, change the uninsured enough to cover the costs of the program.

POTATO GRADES AND STANDARDS

The value of a commodity plays an important part in the price and market of agricultural products. As a matter of fact, the Michigan Potato Industry has done much to upgrade the quality and image of the potato. To help in this endeavor, legislation was passed several years ago to allow the sale of potatoes in an "Unclassified" grade. This grade was developed to encourage economic recovery from the sale of less-desirable potatoes. Many potato processors are using this grade because some consumers are buying "Unclassified" grade potatoes knowing the potato will be used in purposes where quality is not a factor, and refuse to buy Michigan potatoes again.

We are concerned with the potential of this grade to support the use of the "Unclassified" grade. We believe that consideration of language should be given to the elimination of the "Unclassified" grade.

EXPANDING MARKET FOR DAIRY PRODUCTS

The production of healthy dairy products represents an important segment of a dynamic Michigan agriculture. Recent, nationally-injected milk subsidies have been introduced to compete for the milk market. Dairy farmers must continue to work with the need for a program to expand their market, and the means by which they can maintain desired yields.

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 industry to compete effectively with fluid milk subsidies 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 of new dairy products.
3. Dairy programs, including research and promotion, which include new uses of dairy products. This type of cooperation should be supported financially, as well as through marketing and promotion programs.
4. Support be given to promote the sale of dairy products.
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 milk as defined in the State Fluid Milk Law.
7. Plans, which are based on the adequacy of subsidies be subject to the same auditing and supervision requirements as fluid milk products.
8. The Michigan Farm Bureau work with the dairy industry to assist in the solution of competitive problems facing dairy products.
DRIED EBONY BEAN MARKETING

The production and sale of dried ebony beans comprises an important part of Michigan agriculture. Rapid changes in farming and farming enterprises have resulted in lower and larger buyers and more specialized marketing opportunities by groups of farmers to market their beans. Streets made to market decisions without adequate assessment. 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 the problems farmers face. An extensive study of the need and feasibility of marketing orders has been conducted by the Michigan Farm Bureau in conjunction with the Cooperative Farm Bureau - marking committee.

We readily stand to assist bean producers with organizing and operating marketing programs for which effects will benefit Farm Bureau members in an effort that follows the principles of Farm Bureau resources in such programs.

We urge:
1. All bean producers to participate in marketing activities that are based on reliable economic approaches the determination of price and improving producer income.
2. Co-op societies in the bean producing area to evaluate and assist members with the development of effective bean marketing programs.
3. Greater effort of all cooperatives involved in bean handling and marketing.

The Michigan bean industry study the feasibility of establishing a marketing system utilizing production contracts and advance pricing concepts.

MARKETING ASSOCIATION FEE COLLECTION

As a response to the request of some cooperative marketing associations to improve their incomes, we support the implementation of marketing orders. With the expansion of marketing activities into previously unoccupied areas, there is need for a system of marketing service fees to support the valuable and adequate service fees of the association.

Although some producers have recognized the value of marketing services and information provided and have cooperated with the marketing program, some marketing service fees at the association and member cooperatives have been inadequate. We recognize, however, that even though they purchase marketing services.

A system of marketing service fees at a reasonable rate, the members, and the processors.

We urge your legislation requiring processors and other buyers to deduct marketing service fees at a reasonable rate. We support the cooperative marketing service fees at a rate of 50 cents per 100 pounds of beans.

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 lands under the Federal Forest Reserve (Parsons) Act. Certain qualifications must be met, including the requirement that such land be open to the public for hunting, fishing, etc.

Legislation to modernize the law and increase the "in lieu of tax" amount that a local government may impose has been introduced into the 1968 session. It is a step in the right direction. The law is needed to protect the "multiple-use" values, especially recreation, and at the same time eliminate the uncertainty of local government revenues in lieu of taxes.

We are concerned that the limits paid to $25 for small-scale logging on these lands.

REFLECTORIZED LICENSE PLATES

It is interesting to note that about half of Michigan's privately-owned commercial forest lands are controlled by citizens owning small parcel's, 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 lands under the Federal Forest Reserve (Parsons) Act. Certain qualifications must be met, including the requirement that such land be open to the public for hunting, fishing, etc.

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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 stopped for some reason. 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 vehicles to be reflectorized at a cost of $1.80 per plate. This cost is negligible in comparison with the amount saved in accidents through increased visibility.

PRESIDENT ELMON K. SMITH — is pictured delivering his annual address to the House of Delegates and guests at the 1968 convention of the Michigan Farm Bureau. The convention is being held at Detroit, Michigan, where the Farm Bureau is meeting with the AFL-CIO grape boycott that farmers must "make sure our churches do not support such ill-advised causes..."
BOAT AND WATER SAFETY
The greatly increased use of both Great Lakes and inland waterways by both residents and visitors requires more careful regulation and control of boats and of the use of the waterways. Because of the increased water traffic, the potential dangers of pleasure boat use, particularly on those parts of these waterways, must be recognized.
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 a minimum of effort because of advances in processing, packaging, quick freezing and table preparation, all of which have reduced the cost of food. 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 15%, and this includes the many built-inorial services such as packing, precooking, fast freezing and table preparation, all of which have reduced the cost of food. We favor the appropriation of adequate state funds to provide a district aide for each Cooperative Extension 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 timberlands 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 yield.
2. Alfalfa and trefoil variety development.
4. Field demonstrations in potato, matsuha 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 Ishpeming. Many of the activities at this Fair center around 4-H projects. We recommend that funds be appropriated for these improved facilities at the Upper Peninsula State Fair.

STUMP MINE RESTORATION
Some areas of Michigan are being made unattractive and dangerous by mounding of the spoil 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 spoil in a more advantageous position to facilitate easier shaping and grading, enabling the land to be resold or restored 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 increase in the use of upland and wetland hunting areas has created many problems which must be met and solved. We support the three-hunt license which is limited to hunting on public land.
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 familiar with the state hunting laws.
- All landowners should be aware of the legal position of hunters on their property.
- All landowners should be aware of the public relations value of good hunter-landowner relations.

- More consideration should be given to flexible seasons in areas of unharvested crops.

CONTROL OF JAPANESE BEETLE
Japanese beetles continue to be a threat to Michigan agriculture, as well as to our forests, parks, wildflowers, ornamentals, vegetables, and many other plants. The continued trapping of beetles to date areas as an area treatment of these 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 its control programs show a failure on the part of those sponsoring such efforts to recognize that in the courts the risk of loss would result in the application of heavy doses of chemicals by irresponsible individuals if there were to be a larger technical basis of distribution of chemicals.
We support the Michigan Department of Agriculture acting on proper 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 marked increase in population.
We believe that a reasonable bounty, limited to fur and regulated and designated properly for some of the restrictions on hunting raccoons and woodchucks in those areas until the population of these animals has been reduced.

AGRICULTURAL LAND USES
We recognize that the projected population growth will result in an increased demand for food, construction of public and private uses. We believe that the need for food is a fundamental requirement, and that certain areas are more productive than others. Therefore, we recommend that the county commission in every possible consideration before productive farm land is taken in consideration for non-agricultural use, that the priority be given to forest, range, grain, and mixed farming and to those developments and roadways. We believe that the Federal Government, or any other government, may be the best tool for solving the problems of land use.

UTILITv PIPELINES
There is increasing construction of utilities across private lands. Many landowners are unaware of their legal rights to have their lands develop certain utilities. We favor the appropriation of adequate state funds to provide greater efficiency. We misuse our resources by requiring trained conservationists to do routine office paper work.

RURAL MANPOWER CENTER
We continue to support the operation of the Rural Manpower Center as a part of the College of Agricultural and Home Economics. We favor the appropriation to the Rural Manpower Center of the funds necessary to continue its work.
We recommend the program of the Rural Manpower Center and support the Center's research and activities that will be of value to Michigan agriculture.

PROCESSOR PRICE ANNOUNCEMENTS
At times, fruit and vegetable growers have not been able to deliver product to processors without the benefit of knowing what price the processor is going to pay, and before they determine how much product to deliver. We urge the Michigan Legislature to enact legislation that would require fruit and vegetable processors to post prices to be paid for product delivered. We also request the posting of the price of all products which have been bought over a period 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, the time of the delivery, the price which is lower than the previous prices, the new prices should be posted, and in the event the product delivered before the posting of the new prices.

PAYMENT FOR PRODUCE
We deplore the practice by some independent fruit and vegetable processors of canceling or reducing the prices due to delayed payment for product delivered. Sometimes this practice extends over a period of time. Growers must pay farm workers immediately after work is performed. It is not in the best interests of the long-term productivity of production within a set period of time among the standards of operation which the Michigan Department of Agriculture should use in enacting legislation that would provide protection for the growers. We favor processors making arrangements to make full payment within 30 days of the date of delivery, unless other provisions are made by written contract.

CONTRACT PRICING
Some Michigan processors afford written sales and purchase contracts to vegetables and fruit growers without a stated sales price. Growers wanting to produce that crop and having a good market for it need a contract which provides for the grower to be paid a price upon delivery of the product.
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.

that a better concert is the desirable solution but seems to be extremely difficult in some areas.

We urge that MACMA and Farm Bureau work toward having processing facilities and contract varieties and fruit prices prior to offering to growers.

CORPORATION FARMING

The family farm has been the foundation of our American agriculture.

a move by the U.S.A., covering 23 states in the North Central area, shows that less than 4% of the farm grossing $2500 or more are corporation farms. In Michigan, less than 4% of 1% including 1-2% of the farm land, falls in this class.

The inroads of real "corporation" farming has also provided expert testimony on behalf of 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 experience in a closed organization faced by a Farm Bureau has been to make the American Farm Bureau's Board of Directors more responsible to its members.

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 Women: Committees have represented a new phase of our Farm Bureau program and we commend them for this leadership.

We urge Farm Bureau Women's Committees to provide for active participation of women of all members in activities, projects and programs of Farm Bureau.

We also urge Farm Bureau members to continue to relate their efforts to the furthering of the total program of the Michigan Farm Bureau at all levels.

We encourage action on the part of Farm Bureau Women's Committees which would strengthen and vitalize the existing community groups. This system will improve the opportunity to coordinate state, county and local community group activities.

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.

That we accept and approve the 1969 state goal of 1,240 community groups. This will be a net increase of 155 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 project outlined above can be accomplished only through active support and appropriate action by County Farm Bureau Boards.

Merchantable hang's in the policy when these actions become necessary. We recommend that this right to participate must be made available only to Farm Bureau members.

While we wholeheartedly endorse re-electoral and civil action programs, we urge the Board of Directors of the Michigan Farm Bureau to create an understanding of the mutual accepted goals.

The recent increase in the Michigan Farm Bureau's farm record service has been extremely helpful to the interests of Farm Bureau members in another way. Actual experience has been to make the American Farm Bureau Board of Directors more responsible to its members.

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 applaud the efforts of farmers involved in the marketing of their own products. Farm Bureau's Wheat Marketing Program is proving profitable and supporting this marketing venture. We recommend that this approach be expanded to the other soft wheat producing states. A multistate, 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, decision-making, planning, and complex tax reporting requirements increase the need for good farm records. Farm Bureau's Farm Records Service is designed to improve the quality of farm records and has requested that a Farm Bureau record service be developed.

A complete, low-cost, and simplified electronic record system is necessary to all Farm Bureau Farm Bureaus. This important service provides farm management, credit, and tax information.

We urge all Michigan farm members who do not have an adequate record-keeping system to consider participating in this program.

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 products 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, 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 Farm Bureau defines real market needs. Another reason has been that proper research has been done prior to marketing programs.

We urge the Michigan Farm Bureau Board of Directors to re-examine the marketing programs that are now available to all Farm Bureau Farm Bureaus should be informed of these needs. County Bureaus should then request the assistance of the Michigan Farm Bureau to create an understanding of the mutual accepted goals.

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 organizations. The challenge for the future is to provide for an improved system of building an efficient leadership role.

Our Community Farm Bureaus should be a top priority project. In order to immediately move forward in the growth of community

POLICIES INCLUDE:

Suggestions to Members!

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.
Agricultural marketing is of great concern to farmers. We feel that Farm Bureau has not been aggressive enough in presenting marketing methods, if we are to receive a more equitable net income. We are pleased that the Congress has taken the initiative 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 believe that a marketing program for other commodities needed, and the difficulties of the producing industry and the feasibility of establishing the facilities needed.

**STATE COMMUNICATIONS 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,” as underscored by several program speakers.

**AGRICULTURAL MARKETING**

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**PROCESSING FACILITY STUDY**

Processing of the many high-quality fruits and vegetables produced in the North, 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. Further, the produce industry in Michigan is faced with the challenging task of adequately process the excellent fruits and vegetables, produced in areas south of Lake Michigan, and extend the marketing life of the total Farm Bureau. These regions are encouraged by a strong Young Farmer Program.

**LOCAL AFFAIRS**

People support the best things which they help build. County Farm Bureau officers and board members are therefore urged to be active participants 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 can become a part of the average member, not apart from Farm Bureau. This means active participation in membership acquisition and maintenance; in organizing and promoting programs, presentations, marketing, local affairs, affiliated company and other activities of the total Farm Bureau. These are encouraged by a strong Young Farmer Program.

**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 worked together in this direction. Growth in programs is sometimes more rapid than the time is available to adequately process the excellent fruits and vegetables, produced in areas south of Lake Michigan, and extend the marketing life of the total Farm Bureau. These regions are encouraged by a strong Young Farmer Program.

**CURRENTLY, the American Farm Bureau Federation Annual Convention is held in early December. State Farm Bureaus are called to participate in their annual meeting in November. This convention, is the most important part of the year's activities. We call that consideration be given to take the necessary action to change the AFBF annual meeting dates to early January.**

**AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION**

**ANNUAL CONVENTION**

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**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.

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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'Neill, a member of the Board, stated that this action was another milestone in re-establishing and re-emphasizing morality in the schools, which has all too frequently been ignored.

O'Neill 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.

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 Summer received an impressive "Winged Victory" trophy from 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 should 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.

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

INTERESTED?
Call or See Your
County Farm Bureau Secretary immediately!
CONSTRUCTION SCHEDULES — will be met at Farm Bureau Services Battle Creek feed 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 40' framed units were in the air when this picture was taken, and steel siding on the million dollar structure was being placed in early December.

— 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 ("Fute") Lutz

Director-at-large

SMITH REELECTED LUTZ FILLS VACANCY

Elton B. Smith, Kent County dairyman, was reelected to his fifth 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 Pringle, Branch County farm leader, to his vice president's post; David Morris, Clinton County dairyman, a member of the Executive Committee; Dan E. Boyd, secretary-manager and William Beletti, treasurer. William Fox, Clinton County, was reelected assistant secretary.

Earlier, at the 40th Annual Meeting of the Michigan Farm Bureau, five district directors were reelected . . . Nicholas Smith, Addison, District 2; Elton B. Smith, Calhoun, District 4; John Laurie, Genesee City, District 6; Hervey Lowenberger, Saginaw, District 8 and Richard Woodard, Elkhart, District 10.

Other members of the 16 man board are Harry Nye, District 1, Andrew Jackson, District 2, David Morris, District 5; Kenneth Bull, District 7; Eugene Roberts, District 9 and Clinton Ford, District 11.

Calvin "Fute" Lutz, Kalamazoo, 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 to seek a fruit and vegetable producer, also raises nursery stock. He has been a Farm Bureau member for seven years. He is a member of many local, state and national committees and is a graduate of Michigan State University. He was chosen by the 1966 Outstanding Young Farmer of the Year by the Michigan Farm Bureau. He is active in many civic, church and educational organizations.

At the Annual General Session, the Michigan Farm Bureau approved the 1968 Budget and the 1968 Farm Program. The 1968 Budget of $1,550,000 has been approved on a $95,000 surplus budget of 1967. The 1968 budget includes the following: $1,455,000 for general operations; $45,000 for miscellaneous fees and $2,000 for administrative support. The 1968 Farm Program of $3,870,000 includes $3,700,000 for general agricultural programs; $11,000 for miscellaneous fees and $59,000 for administrative support.

The Michigan Farm Bureau has designated $3,700,000 for the general farm program. This amount is divided into eleven districts, with each district receiving $327,000 for general farm program activities.

The Michigan Farm Bureau Board of Directors has approved the following resolutions and actions:

1. Approved the 1968 Budget and the 1968 Farm Program.
2. Approved the 1968 Budget of $1,550,000 on a surplus budget of 1967.
3. Approved the 1968 Farm Program of $3,870,000.
4. Approved the general farm program activities for each district.
5. Approved the resolutions and actions of the Michigan Farm Bureau Board of Directors.
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
Runaway Costs
Major Concern

Until the great depression of the 1930's, it was generally considered the duty of government to care for the old or infirm. If they got care, it usually came from private charity, or a few local relief clinics. It was all for an old maid aunt or a widowed cousin to live with, relatives, with the family expected to support them out of their own resources. Some families made the brazen that "we don't take charity!" Things have changed!

Nationally we are spending money for assistance in many programs. Aid to families over 500 million 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 state and federal funds for these purposes was $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 $190 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 other cases it 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 seems to be heading for about $200 million work in the next couple of years. Part of this present cost is for programs such as the former medical assistance for tuberculosis which was incorporated into the new program.

With the removal on the part of the public of the preconception that the inception of the present Medicaid program had increased from around $30 million in 1965 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 reveals 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. It was specified a maximum 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 1966 was figured on an estimated 95,000 participants under these programs.

Increased coverage by the Federal Social Security program has reduced by about 29% 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 get by his own personal occupation. This again was due to changes in the Federal requirements under the cost-sharing programs.

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. In recent years about 2,000 cases have been attributed largely to new rules under which the remarriage of the parent qualifies the children for help. When the rule was changed in 1961, the Michigan case load dropped by over 3,000 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 250,000 aid recipients and 375,000 clased 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 $2.5 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

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.

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

Growing MOREBARK Industries

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-bark ing machines spawned by an ultramodern assembly line, are trundled to all parts of the United States — many to southern areas of the country where vast acreages of piny forests await tearing 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 Co-operatives that the story of Morbark unfolded.

Bob Baker, a native of the Winn community (located 45 miles west of Saginaw) saw a woodman hand-peeling frozen pulpwood. He watched the man best 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 anything useful.

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 at the log is spiraled forward at 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 weird-looking machines comes from the Tri-County Electric Cooperative in Portland. The cooperative has 9-phase power and two different banks of transformers to furnish over a half-million Kilowatts 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 I. A. Cheney, Executive Secretary of the Michigan Association of Farmers 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 more typical of what is taking place in many parts of the state — than most people realize.

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

FEED Hardy®

SPECIALIZED SALTS

• CONVENIENT • DEPENDABLE • ECONOMICAL

New Protection for Your Livestock

TRACT MINERAL SALT

Farm Bureau Trace Mineral Salt helps keep your livestock healthy and productive at low cost. Provides all six essential trace minerals in complete salt mix. Feed free choice for self controlled intake, or ask to have it mixed in your feeds. Guarantees consumption and improves appetite for top feeding results.

FOOT ROT SALT

Economical — yes, because Hardy gives you protection from foot rot problems. Feed it safely to all classes of livestock, even cows in milk production. Also provides salt and all the necessary trace mineral requirements. Available in bags or blocks.

FARM BUREAU MINERALS

Complete mineral supplements provide economy and dependability. Choose from either 6%, 8%, or 12% Phosphorus levels. "Controlled daily intake" for free choice feeding takes the worry out of mineral feeding, salt guarantees proper levels. Ask for it mixed in your customized feeds, too.

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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 unionization 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 UWFOC, led by Cesar Chavez who has been thoroughly trained in revolutionary tactics, is seeking to force grape growers to make their workers join the 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 anything more substantial than dues from their paychecks.

But the organization of grape growers through the violent 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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