

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

THE ACTION PUBLICATION OF THE MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU

Vol. 51, No. 10

MAKE IT HAPPEN

OCTOBER



**MEMBERSHIP
MANAGERS
MAKE IT HAPPEN
IN
1972-73**

VOTE **YES** PROPOSAL C PROPERTY TAX REFORM

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**Section II - 4-H BONANZA Special - Compliments of
Michigan Farm Bureau and Affiliate Companies**

EDITORIAL ...



Homework

Those of us who have the privilege of voting should do some "homework" before we go to the polls to cast our ballot.

We need to take time out and list what we believe in and then compare our list with the political party platforms and candidates' ideals. Many times a candidate may not agree entirely with his party's platform.

We must know what candidates believe. What they understand and don't understand about what affects agriculture. Too often a candidate does a lot of talking without divulging what he or she really believes.

Many claims and counterclaims are being made in this political year for the solution of our many economic problems. Some of these problems, if not solved, could damage the future of every farmer.

There has been a great deal of political concern about the price of food, especially meat. Farmers have been falsely charged with profiteering. Restrictions on imports have been removed. This is of doubtful value in reducing the price of meat. To the extent it is successful, it may remove some of the incentive to increase production. It is more likely to aggravate our acute balance of payments problems.

Many people are rightly concerned with the economic problems of our older people, children and others who contribute very little of a productive nature to our economy. So we have expanded Social Security payments, many welfare payments and public services which results in a heavier load on those who do produce goods and services. This removes, to a degree, the incentive and opportunity to be self-supporting and independent.

Inflation is a major issue. So what have we been doing about it here in the U.S.? We expand government services and expenditures, recommend unprecedented government deficits, expand the monopoly of labor unions and businesses, thereby guaranteeing the continuation of inflation.

Almost every major politician is speaking about unemployment. So what is happening? Wages and taxes have increased. We have added to the cost of production by strict anti-pollution measures (many of which are needed). All this makes it more difficult to expand business, create new or additional jobs and compete in the world markets with our products.

Farmers should remember that those who will represent them in the 1973 session of Congress will play a major role in determining what the national farm policy will be. The present 1970 law expires on December 31, 1973. Also, Public Law 480 will expire. Both items will require some action by Congress and will set the guidelines for much of the future of agriculture.

It would be easy to lay the blame for our many problems on our forefathers, or our educational system for failing to understand the cold, hard economic facts. It is also easy to assume there are quick, easy answers to all the problems.

The candidates you cast your vote for can well determine the kind of government and life you will have in the future.

Carl P. Kentner

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING

The 53rd Annual Meeting of Michigan Farm Bureau will be held November 8, 9 and 10, 1972 at the Civic Auditorium-Pantlind Hotel Complex in Grand Rapids, Michigan. The meeting will be called to order at 10:00 a.m. on **Wednesday, November 8**. The Annual Meetings of Farm Bureau Services, Inc. and Farmers Petroleum Cooperative, Inc. will also be held at the same location on **Thursday, November 9**. Again this year there will be a Product Show in the Exhibit Hall of the Auditorium. **The Annual Banquet will be held Wednesday evening, November 8.**

The purposes of the meeting include:

(1) **Election of Members of the Board of Directors.** Even-numbered Districts will elect Directors for two-year terms. Also to be elected for a two-year term will be two Directors-at-Large. One Director representing the Farm Bureau Young Farmers' Committee will be elected for a one-year term.

(2) **Reports of Officers.**

(3) **Consideration and action on the recommendations of the Policy Development Committee** to determine action policies of Michigan Farm Bureau for the coming year.

(4) **Consideration of proposed amendments to the Bylaws, if any.**

The Bylaws of Michigan Farm Bureau provide that each county Farm Bureau is entitled to at least two voting delegates, plus an additional delegate for each 100 members or major portion thereof in excess of the first 200 members of record August 31, 1972, not including Associate Members.

Robert E. Braden
Administrative Director

William S. Wilkinson
Secretary

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I certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete.
(Signed) Carl P. Kentner, Editor

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

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PRESIDENT'S COLUMN ...



Taxation

One of the most important issues to Farm Bureau members is education and the taxation required to finance it. This has been evidenced by the hundreds of policy recommendations received during the past few years from county Farm Bureaus.

It is also evidenced by the overwhelming response of contributions being received by the Committee for Property Tax Reform. Individual contributions from one to thirty-five dollars have been received to help finance a full information campaign.

There is no question in the minds of a great many of Michigan citizens that reform must be made in the financing of education. Courts throughout the nation are now recognizing the inequities of the present finance systems.

The general argument in these cases is that the use of property taxes to finance schools is unfair because taxable property valuations vary quite widely from district to district in a state. A system, the courts have reasoned, which makes the level of spending for public education dependent on local wealth violates the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment to the United States Constitution.

Nothing in any of these court decisions indicates the property tax is an unconstitutional tax. The thing which is in question is the basing of local school expenditures on local property tax.

Educational deprivation exists in many areas of our state today because our elected, well-meaning legislators have been unable or unwilling to accept the responsibility for changing the situation. Concerned citizens have acted, and as the result of a successful petition drive, the issue will come to a vote of the people in November.

Property taxpayers from all walks of life, senior citizens and others on fixed incomes, as well as some knowledgeable renters, have long proclaimed the need for a meaningful tax reform. Now, through the use of the ballot in November, they will have a chance to make their desires known which will determine if they actually want tax reform or wish to leave the decision to someone else.

The question as to the constitutionality of our present property tax system is now before the Michigan Supreme Court. Verbal agreements have already been heard and there are no reasons to believe that the court will rule differently than other courts.

The value of a good education cannot be measured in dollars alone. And, no man can reach his full human potential unless he can communicate appropriately with his fellow men, can choose wisely between alternatives offered, and can distinguish properly between real and apparent good and between real and apparent evil.

I do not believe that we can in all honesty continue to expect the children of the state to reach their full potential unless we are willing to stop making them victims of geography.

Statewide educational opportunity cannot be achieved unless the method of finance is restructured to achieve equity. Property taxes for this purpose are obsolete and do not have the capability to expand to meet increasing needs, nor are they a good measure of an individual's ability to pay.

Passage of Proposal C will eliminate property tax as a major contributor to school operation and put a definite ceiling on all property taxes. Thus, this is the logical method to achieve educational finance reform without eroding the fundamental right of the local community to determine educational goals within broad general guidelines provided by law.

Elton R. Smith



CAPITOL REPORT

Robert E. Smith

CONSTITUTIONAL PROPERTY TAX REFORM* WHAT IT MEANS TO YOU

Select the dollar value from each table that applies to your situation.

Increased Income Tax Payment (Table I) \$ _____

Property Tax Savings (Table II) or Renters' Tax Refund (Table III) _____

Net Decrease (-) or Increase (+) in your taxes for school operations \$ _____

*Assumes complete removal of local school operating property taxes and a 2.3 percent increase in the state personal income tax rate.

TABLE I - INCREASE IN INCOME TAX PAYMENTS

Personal Taxable Income	Number in Family					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
\$ 4,000	\$ 64	\$ 37	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
6,000	110	83	52	28	0	0
8,000	156	129	101	74	46	18
10,000	202	175	147	120	92	64
12,000	248	221	193	166	138	110
15,000	317	290	262	235	207	179
18,000	386	359	331	304	276	248
21,000	455	428	400	373	345	317
24,000	524	497	469	441	414	386

TABLE II - SCHOOL PROPERTY TAX SAVINGS FROM ELIMINATION OF SCHOOL OPERATION PROPERTY TAX

Market Value of Property**	Number of Mills Levied							
	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
\$10,000	\$ 75	\$ 90	\$105	\$120	\$135	\$150	\$165	\$180
14,000	105	126	147	168	189	210	231	252
18,000	135	162	189	216	243	270	297	324
22,000	165	198	231	264	297	330	363	396
26,000	195	234	273	312	351	390	429	468
30,000	225	270	315	360	405	450	495	540
50,000	375	450	525	600	675	750	825	900
100,000	750	900	1050	1200	1350	1500	1650	1800

**One-half of this figure would be the State Equalized Valuation (SEV), the amount on which the tax is levied.

TABLE III - RENTERS' TAX REFUND***

Monthly Rent	\$60.00	\$75.00	\$80.00	\$95.00	\$100	\$110	\$120	\$125 or more
Renters' Tax Refund for Yr.	\$43.20	\$54.00	\$57.60	\$68.40	\$72	\$79.20	\$86.40	\$90

***Refund - Michigan Personal Income Tax

The following charts are printed to outline the provisions of Proposal C and to make it easy for the reader to determine the effect on his own personal situation. Proposal C is picking up a great deal of support, with little opposition. Those supporting it presently include Michigan Farm Bureau, Michigan Milk Producers Assn. (MMPA), State Chamber of Commerce, League of Women Voters, Michigan Education Assn., Michigan Assn. of School Administrators, Michigan Commission on Aging, Professors of Educational Administration, Associations of both the Elementary and Secondary School Principals, Michigan Federation of Teachers, Republican Party, the Michigan Townships Assn., and Governor Milliken and many Legislators. Several associations also support Proposal D, including the Democratic Party.

Many other associations are in the process of determining their position.

Ballot Wording Proposal "C"

The property tax reform proposal will be known as "Proposal C" and will be worded on the ballot as follows:

"PROPOSAL TO LIMIT PROPERTY TAX FOR SCHOOL, COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP PURPOSES AND TO PROVIDE THAT THE LEGISLATURE SHALL ESTABLISH A STATE TAX PROGRAM FOR SUPPORT OF SCHOOLS.

The proposed amendment would:

(1) ban a property tax for general school operation purposes;

(2) limit the property tax to allocated amounts for specified county, township and school purposes, the total not to exceed 26 mills;

(3) require the legislature to establish a tax program for raising and distributing funds for public elementary and secondary schools; and

(4) require the legislature to provide for distributing supplemental funds based on local needs for specified purposes.

Should this amendment be adopted?"

Proposal C is strongly supported by Farm Bureau in as much as it carries out the policy developed over the last few years through member discussions in community groups, county annual meeting resolutions and delegate action at the state annual meeting. It gives the voter the opportunity to decide whether Michigan will have property tax reform. VOTE YES ON PROPOSAL C.

The second tax proposal on the ballot in November for voter decision would amend the Constitution to permit a graduated income tax. Farm Bureau has no policy either for or against the graduated income tax. This is a separate

decision to be determined by the voters based on its merit. Michigan's present income tax is a flat rate income tax. Michigan is one of four states with a flat rate tax. Income taxes in other states are graduated. The wording of Proposal D is as follows:

"PROPOSAL TO REMOVE CONSTITUTIONAL BAN AGAINST GRADUATED TAX INCOME TAX.

The proposed amendment would enable the legislature to impose a flat rate or graduated state income tax and to enact laws to permit local units to levy a flat rate or graduated income tax.

Should this amendment be adopted?"

DOUBLE DAYLIGHT TIME ON BALLOT AGAIN

Once again Michigan voters will go to the polls on the controversial issue of so-called Daylight Saving Time, which in Michigan is, in reality, Double Daylight Time.

Farm Bureau is receiving many questions on this issue -- one from Booth Newspapers, another from the Detroit News and still another from the Wall Street Journal -- all concerned with Farm Bureau's position on the Double Daylight Time issue, recognizing that Farm Bureau has been one of the leaders in maintaining Eastern Standard Time in Michigan.

The issue goes back to 1966, when Congress mandated Daylight Saving Time across the nation, but permitted State Legislators to exempt their state. The Michigan Legislature exempted Michigan in 1967. This required a two-thirds vote of both houses.

The opponents (radio and television interests, big business, etc.) started a campaign for a referendum to put it on the ballot in 1968. Because of that, Michigan had one summer of Double

Daylight Time, which during the spring and fall months forced children to stand in the dark while waiting for morning school buses, made it difficult for harvesting of many farm crops and, in general, did not have the benefits that proponents claimed.

The voters in November of 1968 defeated fast time by a very narrow margin. A RECOUNT WAS DECLARED. Farm Bureau county leaders throughout the state acted as observers in every county during the recount. This paid off in the discovery of numerous election mistakes and fast time was defeated by approximately 400 votes. The issue then went back to the Legislature to appeal the exempting statute, but did not get out of committee.

In late 1969, the State Chamber of Commerce and the Detroit Board of Commerce started a petition to force the Legislature to act or to put the issue back on the ballot. They failed to get sufficient signatures within the time limit. The court permitted the time limit to be extended; however, it was too late to put the issue on the ballot two years ago, in 1970. When the sufficient signatures were finally obtained, the Legislature did not act, thereby automatically putting the issue on the ballot this November, 1972. In addition to this short summary of the Double Fast Time issue, there have been several court cases through the years.

The last vote (1968) showed that out of 83 counties only 16 voted for fast time. Most of Michigan's populous cities (Grand Rapids, Flint, Pontiac, Lansing, Saginaw, Kalamazoo, Battle Creek, Muskegon, Hamtramck and several others) voted against fast time. Even in Detroit, it was nearly a standoff.

Geographically, Michigan should be in the Central Time Zone; however, back in the early thirties Michigan went on year-round Daylight Time by moving the clocks ahead to Eastern Standard Time. The state is presently "ahead of the sun."

Farm Bureau policy is to remain on Eastern Standard Time and oppose the Double Fast Time issue. Our allies are many, including the PTA, various religious groups, safety experts, building trades, various recreational interests, etc.

A recent Detroit News poll indicates the vote will be very close -- 52% of the voters are opposed to Double Fast Time. The ballot issue on November 7 will be "Proposal A", which reads as follows:

"PROPOSAL TO CHANGE MICHIGAN TO DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME.

The proposed law would change Michigan to Daylight Savings Time from the last Sunday in April until the last Sunday in October of each year.

Should this proposed law be approved?"

PRESENT AND PROPOSED PROPERTY TAX LIMITS

Present Constitutional Tax Limitations		Proposed Constitutional Property Tax Limits (Proposal C)	
Millage Permitted Without Vote	Millage Requiring Vote of People	Millage Permitted Without Vote	Millage Permitted With Vote of People
15 Mills (or up to 18 Mills if fixed) <i>Allocated to:</i> County Township Intermediate School District Local School District	Limited to 35 Mills (or 32-35 if in fixed millage county) <i>May be voted for:</i> County Township Intermediate School District Local School District	14 Mills Limit <i>Allocated as follows:</i> County - not more than 8 Township - not more than 1½ Intermediate School, Vocational Education, Special Education, Compensatory Education - not more than 4½*	12 Mills Limit Schools for enrichment -- not more than 6 Mills* County Township not more than 6 Mills
Total 15-18 Mills	Total 32-35 Mills	Total Limit 14 Mills	Total Limit 12 Mills
Absolute Tax Limit 50 Mills		Cut to 26 Mills	

*Millage for these purposes would be equalized to yield the same revenue per mill anywhere in the state.

Constitutional limits do not now and would not apply to a city, village, charter county, charter township, charter authority, other authority. Limits in these cases are provided by charter or general law.

Limitations do not presently and would not apply to payment of principle and interest on bonds.

TAX SAVINGS -- Comparing the present property tax with the proposed limits based on the average millage now levied for counties, townships, intermediate school districts, special education, school operation and debt service would mean a tax cut of over 40% of the current property tax bill.

A 2.3% additional state income tax on individuals would be needed to shift school operating costs from the property tax. Corporation taxes would be increased on business and corporation to replace the property tax.

F. B. Women's District Officers

Helping to spearhead a challenging 1973 Michigan Farm Bureau Women's program of work will be some newly-elected district chairmen and vice-chairmen. These women will assume their new responsibilities this fall.

Mrs. James (Jeanne) Sparks, District 1 chairman, lives with her husband and two children on a 1700-acre centennial farm near Cassopolis, where they specialize in beef, hogs and corn. She has been chairman and vice-chairman of the Cass County Women's Committee and also serves on the county community group committee. Jeanne is a member of the Cass County 4-H Foods, Beautification, Sewing and Knitting Committees. She serves as secretary of her local community association and teaches a junior high class in Sunday School.

Mrs. Paul (Nancy) Geiger, District 3 chairman, has two children and lives on a 300-acre dairy farm near South Lyon. Nancy finishes her term as district vice-chairman this year, and has also been active in the Washtenaw County Farm Bureau Women's, community group, information, policy development and national affairs committees. A former school teacher, Nancy is a 4-H leader, serves on the township election board, is a school library volunteer and room mother, and is active in her local P.T.O. She also teaches Sunday School.

Mrs. Henry (Olis) Hudson,

vice-chairman of District 3 women, and her husband have two sons, and live on a 140-acre dairy farm near Fowlerville. Olis has served in various Livingston County Farm Bureau offices on the Women's Committee, community group, membership, political action and resolutions committees. She is a member of Eastern Star, Michigan Women for Highway Safety, Consumer Alliance of Michigan, Republican Women, 4-H, Extension and also taught Sunday School and served as vice-chairman of her church's WSCS.

Mrs. Henry (Linda) Jennings, chairman of District 5, her husband and three children live on a 1400-acre farm near Swartz Creek, specializing in corn and white beans. Born in Canada, Linda was brought up in Flint as a "city girl" and in 1947, was the youngest child in Michigan to become a naturalized citizen. She has served as the district's vice-chairman and was Genesee County's news editor for the district newspaper, as well as being active in her community group. She served as secretary of the Swartz Creek Junior Women's Club, is a den mother for Cub Scouts, a member of the Jaycee Auxiliary, and is also a former Sunday School teacher.

Mrs. Harold (Janice) McMichael, District 5 vice-chairman, and husband have four children and live on a 450-acre dairy farm near Mason. She has been active in the Ingham County Women's

Committee, was a 4-H leader for 13 years, serves as an election assistant and is a former Sunday School teacher.

Mrs. Robert (Martha) Thuemmel, Jr., took the District 6 chairmanship when Mrs. Doris Mahaffy resigned for health reasons. Martha and Robert have two children and live on a 450-acre dairy farm near Port Austin. Before taking the chairman's helm, Martha served as district vice-chairman, has been a county delegate to the state convention for four years, was active in the Huron County Junior Farm Bureau and was runner-up in the state talent contest in 1958. Martha is active in several organizations for parents of the deaf, a local school board member and also serves as music director, organist and board member for her church.

Mrs. Louise Wagoner, District 7 chairman, lives on a 247-acre cash crop farm near Carson City where her grandparents settled in 1876. She served as district vice-chairman from 1968-1972 and has also been the Montcalm County Farm Bureau Women's Committee chairman. She has been an American Red Cross volunteer, is a member of the Michigan Women for Highway Safety, the Montcalm County GOP Women's Club, a precinct delegate and is active in her local church.

Mrs. Joel (Leona) Chapin, vice-chairman of District 7, lives on a 400-acre dairy farm near Remus — the same farm which her husband's parents bought in 1917. After six daughters and only one son, the Chapins are happy with their two young grandchildren — both boys. Leona has served as chairman of the Mecosta County Women's Committee and has been active in community group committee work. She has been a 4-H Club leader for nine years and serves as secretary of the county council, is a member of the Extension Homemakers group, worked on school election board and is active in her church.

Mrs. James (Faye) Gribbell, District 11-E chairman, and husband have three children. Lifetime farmers, they live on a 320-acre Holstein dairy farm. Faye has been active on the Mackinaw-Luce County Farm Bureau Women's Committee and has served as Minute Man for her community group. In addition to being a farm wife and active Farm Bureau member, she also holds a job at the Newberry State Hospital.

Mrs. John (Julia) Kronemeyer, District 11-E vice chairman, and husband are parents of six children and live on a 400-acre dairy farm near Pickford. Julia has been secretary of her community group and served on the Membership Growth Committee for five years. A 4-H leader, she served as president of the county council for two years, is a member of the local PTA and has taught Sunday School for several years.

Diehl Appointed to MFB Board

Elton R. Smith, president of the Michigan Farm Bureau, announced that the board of directors has appointed David M. Diehl as Director-at-Large to fill the unexpired term of Calvin Lutz who recently resigned.



Diehl, his wife Polly and their two children live on a 3,000 acre cash crop farm near Dansville. The farm, operated in partnership with his father and brother-in-law, is a certified wheat, oats, barley and soybean seed and corn operation.

Before attending Michigan State University, from which he graduated with a B.S. degree in soil science, Diehl participated in local 4-H and FFA activities. He was a member of Kellogg Young Farmer Study Program Group

V. Active in Young Farmers program since 1967, he was appointed to the Michigan Farm Bureau Young Farmers Committee in 1969 and served as chairman of the committee from November, 1970 until his appointment to the AFBF Young Farmers and Ranchers Committee in November, 1971.

Michigan Grapes To New York



The organized efforts of Michigan Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Association (MACMA) have resulted in an extra \$35 per ton to grape producers. Through a marketing arrangement set up by MACMA, pink Concord grapes have moved at \$180 per ton this fall. A New York state wine company purchased the high-acid content "pink" Concord grapes for the very light colored juice they produce.

Last year ripe Concords sold for \$100 per ton on a statewide average. This year, early offers were for \$120 per ton. After MACMA started moving grapes into the New York market, offers rose to \$145. The MACMA Processing Grape Marketing Committee recommended a minimum price of \$160 per ton for 16° brix (sugar) content Concords earlier this fall.

Jerry Campbell, manager, MACMA Processing Grape Division, said the \$180 price was in line with the \$160 price

recommendation of MACMA for ripe Concords. A considerable amount of weight is lost when grapes are picked "pink" before they are ripe, but the \$180 figure made up the difference. "The deal looks like a new market is opening for area Concord growers and should be here year after year," Campbell said.

MACMA's General Manager Noel Stuckman said two things are important about the New York deal. First, it has "set the tone for the 1972 grape market" and second, it was a cash deal, with producers receiving payment immediately.

At a recent Processing Grape Marketing Committee meeting, John Babcock, Hartford, and Jack Dukesherer, Benton Harbor, were elected chairman and vice chairman, respectively. Ray Schultz, Coloma, and Jack Duckesherer were appointed to the American Agricultural Marketing Association Grape Advisory Committee.

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National Legislative Notes

By Albert A. Almy

National Agricultural Marketing and Bargaining Act of 1972

On September 13 the Subcommittee on Domestic Marketing and Consumer Relations of the House Agriculture Committee defeated the National Agricultural Marketing and Bargaining Act of 1972 (H. R. 14987). Strongly supported by Farm Bureau, H. R. 14987 would have established a mutual obligation of a handler and qualified producers' association to meet at reasonable times and negotiate in good faith with respect to the production and sale of commodities grown under contract.

Minimum Wage

The House and Senate have passed separate bills that would increase the Federal minimum wage. The House bill would raise the farm minimum wage to \$1.70 per hour. Existing coverage of farm workers would not be changed.

The Senate bill would increase the farm minimum wage to \$2.20 per hour in periodic steps. It would also reduce the scope of current agricultural minimum wage exemptions:

On August 1, the House rejected a motion to ask the Senate for a conference on the different versions of the minimum wage bills. The motion was defeated by a vote of 198 to 190. The majority of the House felt that the conferees named would be those who did not support the House-passed lower minimum wage bill. This would increase the likelihood that the conferees would accept the more restrictive Senate bill. Additional efforts to appoint House conferees are expected.

Consumer Protection Act

The Senate is expected to consider the Consumer Protection Act, S. 1177, in the near future. S. 1177 would create a Consumer Protection Agency to act as a consumer advocate in the proceedings and deliberations of all other Federal agencies whenever a consumer interest is involved.

The proposed Consumer Protection Agency would have authority to participate in rule-making, rate-making, licensing, appeal proceedings and informal activities of all agencies. It could also take independent action to seek modification of court decisions.

The U.S.D.A. has listed 75 types of formal proceedings and 156 types of informal activities in which the Consumer Protection Agency could participate. These include marketing agreements, food standards and labeling, regulation of packers and stockyards, quarantines, use of agricultural chemicals, Forest and SCS programs — to name a few.

Farm Bureau supports an

"amicus curiae" amendment to the bill which would permit the proposed Consumer Protection Agency to advocate effectively the interests of consumers without the disruptive aspects of present proposals in S. 1177. This would increase the likelihood that the conferees would accept the more restrictive Senate bill. Additional efforts to appoint House conferees are expected.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS

The Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act of 1971 (H. R. 10729) has passed the House. It would divide pesticides into "general use" and "restricted use" categories.

General use pesticides would be those considered relatively safe under normal conditions and could be applied without restriction by anyone following usual precautions.

Restricted use pesticides would be those that are considered toxic or hazardous under normal operating conditions. Farmers and others applying these pesticides would be licensed. States would be permitted to administer licensing of such applicators.

The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry reported H.R. 10729 with amendments. It was then referred to the Senate Commerce Committee. On June 19 the Commerce Committee reported the bill recommending adoption by the Senate of over 60 amendments.

The amendments appear to be the same as those previously studied and rejected by the House Agriculture Committee, the House as a whole and the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Those who recognize the importance of realistic pesticide legislation to agriculture are concerned that these previously defeated amendments were approved so soon by the Senate Commerce Committee. Senate consideration of H.R. 10729 is expected soon.

Meat Inspection

The Senate has passed a bill (S. 1316) which would increase to 80 percent the amount that may be paid as the federal government's share of the cost of approved cooperative meat inspection programs carried out by the states.

The bill was later reported from the House Subcommittee on Livestock and Grains with an amendment that would have required Michigan to lower its high comminuted meat standards in order to qualify for 80 percent federal funding for meat inspection. The amendment required that states with any different marking, labeling, packaging or

ingredient requirements than provided by federal law shall not be eligible for federal funds to conduct an approved inspection program.

Michigan's Comminuted Meat Law contains stricter ingredient standards for comminuted meats than federal law provides. Only skeletal meat is permitted in hot dogs, sausages, bologna, etc. under Michigan law, while federal law permits lips, snouts, spleens, tripe, etc. to be used.

The House Agriculture Committee reported S. 1316 after removing the restrictive amendment. As the bill now stands, Michigan could continue its high standards for comminuted meats and qualify for 80 percent federal funding of its meat inspection program.

Congressman Charles E. Chamberlain (R-East Lansing) has introduced a bill (H.R. 16014) that would amend the Federal Meat Inspection Act to prevent the use of lips, snouts, spleens, stomachs, ears, eyes, spinal cords, udders, lungs, livers, cracklings or tongues in meat products. This bill would raise the Federal standards to Michigan's rigid meat standards. H.R. 16014 has been referred to the House Agriculture Committee.

Federal Marketing Order for Apples

H.R. 15352 has been introduced and would authorize federal marketing orders for apples in all apple-producing states. Apples used for the fresh market, canning and freezing would be eligible.

Current authorization for federal marketing orders for apples excludes several important apple-producing States such as Washington, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Virginia and North Carolina. Apples produced in these States would be eligible for a federal marketing order if H.R. 15352 were enacted.

The Subcommittee on Domestic Marketing and Consumer Relations has approved H.R. 15352 for full House Agriculture Committee action.

Occupational Health and Safety Act (OSHA)

A revision of OSHA accident recordkeeping regulations for small employers has been proposed. The proposed revision would exempt employers who had no more than seven employees at any one time during the prior calendar year from accident recordkeeping and reporting requirements under OSHA.

Farm Bureau is recommending that the exemption be broadened to include any farm employer who employed fewer than 500 man days of labor in any quarter of the preceding year. The exemption would be similar to that provided under the Fair Labor Standards Act. It would exempt those farmers who employ eight or more seasonal workers at one time for brief periods and whose total employment is smaller than the man days per year of seven or less regular workers.

Hiawathaland Livestock Co-op



The month of October has again been proclaimed Cooperative Month in Michigan by Governor William Milliken. During October special programs of information and promotion will be conducted.

The eastern Upper Peninsula area offers an excellent example of the cooperative concept of people working together to solve their problems.

A little better than a year ago, livestock producers and dairymen were faced with an important problem. The auction facility which had been serving farmers from Germfask, St. Ignace, Sault Sainte Marie, Engadine and neighboring communities for better than twenty years announced it would be closing its doors. The Rudyard facility had served as the only auction for livestock marketing in the eastern end of the Upper Peninsula.

As concern grew, a possible solution appeared — buy the facility and keep it operating. This was the starting point of Michigan's newest farmer-owned cooperative, the Hiawathaland Livestock Cooperative. The money for purchase was raised, necessary improvements were made and the new farmer-owned facility was in operation in time for the fall feeder cattle sales in 1971. Since that time, the facility has been serving

livestock producers and dairymen on a regular basis with a much needed marketing service.

In the spring of this year, members of the Hiawathaland Co-op made another important decision. The Rudyard auction yard was in need of several improvements. Considerable work and investment would be necessary. On the other hand, a buyer had been secured for the Rudyard property. The facility was sold and plans for a new modern livestock marketing facility began. Construction of the new yard is complete and the facility is presently in use.


It is expected the new facility, located near Rudyard, will provide more efficient market services for dairymen and livestock producers. At present, an open house is being planned for October 24 and a large representation is expected from around the U.P.

According to Frank Schwiderson, chairman of the Hiawathaland Livestock Cooperative, "The new facility was planned to meet the needs of modern producers. As a farmer-owned and controlled cooperative, we have every intention of providing all necessary marketing services. A working relationship with Michigan Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Association will prove to be more and more important in the future."

Feeder Cattle Sales

The Michigan Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Association (MACMA) Feeder Cattle Division has made rapid progress during its second year of operation. The division was established when Farm Bureau members asked for sales representation in marketing their feeder cattle. The first area to be served by MACMA was in the eastern end of the Upper Peninsula with sales facilities at Rudyard. Activities were expanded to the Lower Peninsula with additional sales facilities at Atlanta to serve Farm Bureau members in Northeastern Michigan.

The marketing committee met early in September to set assembly dates and establish target prices for feeder calves. Knowing that many member-producers want alternatives for marketing their cattle, the following dates have been set: October 4, Rudyard, Yearling Assembly; October 5, Atlanta, Yearling Assembly; October 11, Rudyard, Calf Assembly; October 13, Atlanta, Calf Assembly; November 2, Rudyard, Calf Assembly; November 6, Rudyard, Pre-Conditioned Calf Assembly; November 7, Atlanta, Pre-Conditioned Calf Assembly; November 8, Atlanta, Calf Assembly.



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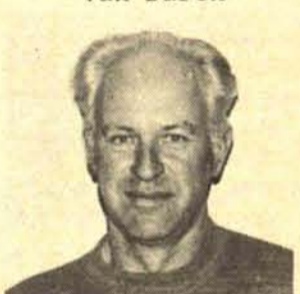
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Co-Chairmen-St. Joseph

Annual Meetings - Nov. 8-9-10

The 1972 annual meeting of the Michigan Farm Bureau will convene at 10:00 a.m. on November 8 at the Civic Auditorium, Grand Rapids. The Black and Silver Room will be the location of the first morning's program, which will include the annual address of MFB President Elton Smith, committee appointments and Robert Braden's Administrative Directors report. A convention kick-off luncheon will be held at noon on the first day for all in attendance. The well-known guest lecturer for General Motors, Dr. Harvey Hahn, will speak on personal responsibilities and involvement. County Farm Bureau Women's Committees which

have carried out exceptional programs this past year will be in the spotlight at the women's session on the afternoon of November 8. The award-winners will be recognized for their outstanding action-type projects, their relation in helping to carry out Farm Bureau policies, and for involving many women in the projects. Also on the agenda will be the popular Style Review featuring fashions made and modeled by Farm Bureau Women from the various counties. The Handicrafts Display, with articles made by Farm Bureau members, will be open for two days this year, on Wednesday and Thursday, November 8 and 9.

The Commodity program, also planned for the afternoon, will feature sessions on field crops, dairy, livestock, fruit and vegetables, labor and natural resources. A special session on soybeans will also be held. Outstanding speakers will be on hand for each session. The all-Farm Bureau banquet will be held in the main auditorium at 6:00 p.m., featuring membership and county program awards, the selection of the 1973 Michigan Farm Bureau queen and the Distinguished Service to Agriculture awards. Special entertainment for the evening will be a seven member group, "The North Doors." Thursday, November 9, will be Young Farmers Day and will open with the annual meetings of Farm Bureau Services and

Farmers Petroleum Co-operative. At noon a complimentary luncheon, courtesy of Farm Bureau Services and Farmers Petroleum Cooperative, will be held. Following the luncheon, the Young Farmer Discussion Meet finals will be held, with the state winner announced at the Young Farmer Banquet that evening. The Discussion Meet winner will be awarded an expense-paid trip for two to Los Angeles to represent Michigan at the American Farm Bureau Federation annual meeting in December. Featured speaker at the Young Farmer Banquet will be Art Holst, National Football League official, who has been a popular figure at the Farm Bureau Young People's Citizenship Seminar for many

years. The NFL "line judge" is president of his own company, Promotivation, Inc., in Peoria Heights, Illinois, and recently recorded his first LP album of one of his talks. Prior to forming his own company in 1969, he served as administrator of the Forest Park Foundation in Peoria. He had his own radio program for a year titled, "Art Holst-Man on the Go," and if you look for him on TV during the NFL football games, he wears number 33 on the back of his striped shirt. The "Presidents Banquet" will also be held the same evening at 5:30 p.m. in the Continental Room, for all county Farm Bureau presidents and their wives. Friday, Michigan Farm Bureau will be in general session for the consideration of resolutions.

RESIDUE PROBLEMS

By: James D. McKean,
D.V.M.

Farm Bureau Services, Inc.

The Federal Drug Administration ruling of August 3, 1972, ending the feeding of Diethylstilbestrol (DES), will seriously affect the cattle feeding industry. It pointedly illustrates that when small numbers of illegal residues are present in animal tissues, the FDA can and will enforce the laws. In light of the FDA Task Force report "Antibiotics in Animal Feeds," this ruling must be considered an indication of things to come in the field of growth promotants. With the environmental pressures on Congress and more sensitive detection equipment in the hands of regulatory personnel, additional stringent regulations on the use of these products are to be expected to enforce the no residue requirements of Federal law.

Growth promotants have been used for almost a quarter of a century with no apparent adverse effect on animal or human population. These products have become essential parts of the production systems and are needed to meet the ever-increasing demands for quality food products. These additives are drugs and, therefore, are regulated under the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act and various supplemental state laws. According to this law, the FDA is responsible for approving drugs which are safe, effective and do not leave harmful residues in meat from treated animals. FDA's Bureau of Veterinary Medicine (BVM) must give top priority to human safety in evaluating growth promotants and antibiotics which are used in animal feeds. The BVM attempts to strike a balance between human safety and the animal industry needs when setting standards for drug uses and permissible residue tolerances.

Human Health Hazards

Four potential areas of human health hazards are presently recognized. First, the Delaney amendment of the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act states that no residues, no matter how small, of a carcinogen (cancer-causing agent) are permitted in food from animals which have been treated with drugs. This is the clause that has eliminated DES from feeds. Second, some people are allergic to certain antibiotics. Residues of antibiotics may have dangerous side effects on these people. Third, as with all chemicals, long and short-range toxic effects due to drug residues must be avoided. Drug manufacturers are required to complete extensive long-term toxicity studies before licensure of a drug. Fourth, the possibility that long-term low-level feeding of antibiotics may select for drug-resistant bacteria. It has been proposed that these organisms can be transferred to man and,

thereby, create a public health hazard of decreasing antibiotic effectiveness in treating human diseases.

Management Counts

The importance of these products to each producer's situation varies according to his management procedures. The Animal Health Institute estimated \$64 million were spent in 1968-69 for feed additives and they returned increased efficiencies valued at \$414 million. This represents a ratio of about 6.5 times more dollars returned to the feeder than the cost of the drugs. The value of these products is in better feed conversion and rate of gain, increased liveability and decreased number of "poor doing" animals. In general, the higher the stress factors and incidence of sub-clinical disease in the area, the more benefit that can be expected from feeding antibiotics. The loss of these products would result in abrupt revision in the methods of feeding livestock to less efficient, less intense operations with a greatly increased cost of production. This would severely hamper many of the management programs presently practiced by Michigan feeders.

Who's Responsible?

Who is responsible for the proper use of antibiotics? All levels of agriculture-government regulatory agencies and individual producers have their roles in assuring meat is produced free of residues.

Regulatory personnel (FDA, state agencies) review all potential drugs to insure they are safe, efficacious drugs and no harmful chemical residues will be found when withdrawal times are observed. If a drug fails to meet the established criteria for safety and effectiveness, it is not allowed in the marketplace, thus assuring the producer a good product. Regulatory agencies have the responsibility of insuring that harmful residues are not present in meat, therefore, if harmful chemicals continue to show up in meat, the regulatory agency has no choice but to extend the withdrawal time or ban that chemical from use.

Drug manufacturers are required to supply regulatory agencies with sufficient data on safety, effectiveness, and withdrawal times to enable these agencies to make appropriate rules to insure human and animal safety.

Feed manufacturers are the link between drug manufacturers and producers. They supply the feeder with information on levels of antibiotics in feed, clear instructions on their uses, mixing and feeding instructions and withdrawal times. All of this information must be clearly presented on the feed tag. FDA requires specific rules be followed to insure the feeder receives a

properly formulated, manufactured, labeled and packaged medicated feed. This includes regulatory control of mixing equipment, formulation and production records, laboratory controls and labeling.

These first three levels supply the producer with a high quality antibiotic, which has been researched, proven safe and effective and with directions on its use to insure maximum benefit to the producer. This means that the final responsibility rests with the producer to use the antibiotics as directed by the regulatory agencies, drug companies and feed manufacturers to maximize their gains. Problems arise when producers abuse these compounds in animal feeds by using more medication than is required or legal in a given situation, by ignoring withdrawal times in feeds or by selling animals from lots receiving a medicant.

What Producers Can Do

What can a producer do? Read feed labels—they are informative and beneficial. Observe withdrawal times. This means knowing which feed additives are used and their withdrawal times, identifying animals close to market weight, remove medicated feeds in advance of withdrawal dates, clean bunks or feeders before putting withdrawal reeds in and be prepared to sign the voluntary withdrawal certificate at the time of sale. By doing these things, producers will be protecting their right to continue use of feed medication as needed in the future, without additional government intervention.

Failure on the part of producers to comply to the letter with instructions on feed labels will result in more bans of feed additives.

FDA is required by law to assure a safe, wholesome meat supply. If producers do not voluntarily comply with regulations, the government will not hesitate to force compliance by banning feed additives as they did in the case of DES.

Following is a list of feed additives and withdrawal periods. The withdrawal requirements listed are basically for single drug products. Compliance with the withdrawal times is also required when drugs are used in permissible combinations with other drugs.

SWINE: Arsanilic Acid, 5 days; Aureo SP-250 (chlortetracycline - sulfamethazine - penicillin, American Cyanamid), 7 days; Bacitracin (all forms), none; Carbarson, 5 days; Cadmium Oxide, 30 days; Chlortetracycline, none; Chlortetracycline plus Sulfamethazine plus Penicillin, 7 days; Dichlorvos, none; Furazolidone, none; 4-Nitrophenylarsonic Acid, 5 days; Hygromix (hygromycin B, Elanco), 48 hours; Hygromycin B, 48 hours; Neomycin, none; Neo-Terramycin (neomycin-oxytetracycline, Chas. Pfizer), none; Nitrofurazone, none;

Oleandomycin, none; Penicillin (Procaine), none; Penicillin and Streptomycin, none; Piperazine, none; Roxarsone (3-Nitro), 5 days; Sodium Arsanilate, 5 days; Sulfaethoxy-pyridazine, 10 days; Terramycin (oxytetracycline, Chas. Pfizer), none; Thiabendazole, 30 days; Tylan (tylosin, Elanco), none; Tylan + Sulfa (tylosin, Elanco) (Sulfamethazine), 5 days; Tylosine plus Sulfamethazine, 5 days.

CATTLE: Ammonium Chloride, none; Aureo S 700 (chlortetra-cycline-sulfamethazine, American Cyanmic), 7 days; Bacitracin, Methylene Disalicylate, none; Bacitracin, Zinc, none; Bloat Guard (poloxalene, Smith, Kline & French), none; Chlormadinone Acetate (for beef heifers & cows-NOT for cows producing milk for food), 28 days; Chlortetracycline for beef cattle 350 mg/head/day and above, 48 hours; 5 mg/pound body weight, 10 days; Chlortetracycline plus Sulfamethazine for beef cattle, 7 days; Diethylstilbestrol & Oxytetracycline, 7 days; Ethylene Diamine Dihydrochloride (EDDI), none; Famphur for beef cattle, 35 days; Gallimycin (erythromycin, Amdal), none; Melengestrol acetate for heifers, 48 hours; MGA (melen-gestrol acetate, Upjohn), 48 hours; Neomycin, none; Neo-Terramycin (neomycin — oxytetracycline, Chas. Pfizer) none; Penicillin (Procaine), none; Phenothiazine, none; Promazine Hydrochloride for beef cattle, 72 hours; Repromix (medroxyprogesterone acetate, Upjohn), none; Ronnel for cattle, depending on drug level, 21-60 days; Stilbosol (diethylstilbestrol, Elanco), 7 days; Sulfaethoxy-pyridazine 25 mg/pound body weight, 16 days; Terramycin (oxytetracycline, Chas. Pfizer), none; Thiabendazole (thiabendazole, Merck), 3 days; Thiabendazole for cattle, 3 days; Tramisol, 48 hours.

Water Medication

Extra care in the use of drugs in water as well as in feed is important. Certain water-administered forms of drugs also require withdrawals. In many instances, there are prohibitions against the simultaneous use of drugs in both feed and water. **READ THE LABEL** directions of all products before they are used.

Price Ruling On Apples

On August 28, the Federal Price Commission announced a suspension of any price increases on canned and frozen fruits and vegetables. The suspension was to last at least until the Internal Revenue Service completed a study to determine if price increases of canned and frozen fruits and vegetables were justified.

The suspension came at a critical time for producers who were beginning the 1972 harvest of processing apples. It was also critical because processors and apple grower bargaining associations were engaged in negotiating prices for the 1972 processing apple crop. Unwilling to absorb higher raw product prices from existing profit margins, apple processors were being forced into holding prices at 1971 levels. Both 1970 and 1971 apple prices were at unprofitable levels and below the cost of production according to university studies. Market factors for the 1972 processing apple crop clearly justified increased prices to the grower.

MACMA, Farm Bureau, individual growers and others strongly urged the Price Commission to modify its August 28 ruling and allow processors to increase canned and frozen apple product prices that would reflect current market factors.

U.S. Senator Robert Griffin sent a strong letter to the Price Commission protesting the suspension. While meeting with the Michigan Farm Bureau Board of Directors at Farm Bureau Center on September 14, Senator Griffin telephoned Mr. Donald Rumsfeld, Executive Director, Cost of Living Council in Washington, D.C., to emphasize the adverse impact of the price freeze upon Michigan apple growers.

The Price Commission later announced that its August 28 price suspension had been modified to permit processors to pay higher raw apple prices and recover the additional cost by price increases of canned and frozen apple products.

Apple grower associations are now free to negotiate with processors for raw apple prices justified by supply and demand.

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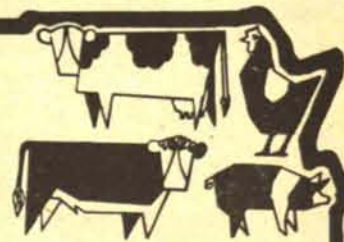
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Elkton, 375-2245 | Saginaw County, F. B. Oil Co.
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Cherry Order

The federal marketing order Cherry Administrative Board, at its September meeting, maintained its June 23 marketing policy decisions. This includes the establishment of the 15 percent set-aside reserve pool, which includes 19.2 million pounds of surplus tart cherries from the 1972 crop, according to Harry A. Foster, manager, Michigan Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Association (MACMA) Red Tart Cherry Division.

The reserve pool cherries are stored in frozen form and must be representative of the

quality packed by each processor, except that there is a 50 percent Grade A minimum requirement. Since several processors packed more than 50 percent Grade A, the reserve pool could be 60-70 percent Grade A or better. The balance of the reserve pool will be Grade C. The quality requirements help make these reserve pool cherries good property, Foster reported.

The equity of the reserve pool is held by cherry producers. However, the cherries will be sold by the C.A.B. The first period in which these cherries can be sold is between March 15 and June 1, 1973.

U.S./Canadian Grape Meeting

The twenty-first annual U.S./Canadian Grape Meeting was held on August 23, 1972, in Fredonia, New York. The meeting usually alternates each year between the U.S. and Canada. When held in Canada, it is hosted by the Ontario Grape Growers Marketing Board. When in the U.S., it is hosted by the American Farm Bureau Federation. Representing Michigan Farm Bureau and its marketing affiliate, Michigan Agricultural Marketing Association, was Max Hood of Van Buren County.

The meeting has proved to be invaluable in cementing relations between U.S. and Canadian growers of American-type grapes. The industries in both countries are very much related, both economically and culturally. The meeting has also been a valuable forum for the exchange of ideas and information.

In Canada, government grants are being used to establish wineries in areas where grapes are not grown. There are only eight wineries licensed in Ontario and they are allowed to use only grapes grown in Ontario. Demand is good in Canada for all grapes grown there, including a greater demand for Concords. A few special varieties are exported to New York every year.

The success of the efforts of the Ontario Marketing Board is evidenced by the continuous yearly increase in the price of grapes to the grower; that cherry growers received ten cents per pound this year; and that a processor is paying \$90 a ton for Baby Gold peaches in New York and \$157 a ton in Ontario. The processor complained to the marketing board about the difference in price. The Board said, "We can't help it if the growers in the U.S. want to go broke raising peaches. We need this amount."

It was announced that the next meeting will be held in Michigan for the first time in August, 1973.



"When I buy seed and fertilizer for 1,000-acres, I get more than just a bill," says Gerry Elenbaum.

In 1955, Gerry Elenbaum started farming on 80 rented acres with borrowed tools. He was quick to realize that he needed more than just seed and fertilizer to grow. His Farm Bureau affiliated co-op was there with the kind of help he needed.

Gerry still turns to his co-op for advice on operating his 1000-acre Huron country farm. On his co-op's recommendation, he uses Farm Bureau's Hurryup Bean Starter to improve crop yields. This year Gerry accidentally omitted Hurryup Bean Starter on one row of navy beans. The row is only half as high and has been hardest hit by blight and water damage, proving Hurryup's performance. Farm Bureau's feed specialist has helped Gerry improve his overweight dairy herd. The herd is now on Farm Bureau LPS free choice, along with Dairy 55% Premix and haylage. Both calving and milk production have improved.

Gerry agrees that he gets more than a bill from his co-op. Call your nearest Farm Bureau co-op. Find out about the services, technical help and marketing assistance that can make your farm more profitable.

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Annual Meetings, Nov. 9.

FARM PLATFORMS



Discussion Topic

by KEN WILES

DIRECTOR OF COMMUNICATIONS



Party Platforms

Many people regard party platforms as political promises that may be forgotten later. But they have a value. They do express, in general way, the philosophy and the objectives which the parties hope to achieve. The farm platforms of the two major parties are presented, without comments, to enable members to compare them and reach their own conclusion.

Republican Farm Plank

"Our agriculture has become the economic marvel of the world. Our American farmers and ranchers have tripled per worker production in the last 20 years, while non-farm industries have increased theirs a little over half.

"Yet when we took office three and a half years ago, the farm community was being shockingly short-changed for its remarkable achievements.

"Inflation was driving up both the cost of farming and the cost of living — indeed, driving up all prices except the prices of products the farmers were taking to market. Overall farm income was down. Farm exports were low. Bureaucratic planting regulations were oppressive. All across the country family farms were failing.

"Our moves to deal with these problems have been numerous and effective.

"The rate of inflation has been curbed without forcing down prices for commodities, even as we have stepped up our drive against rising food costs in the cities.

"Net farm income has soared to a record high of more than \$18 billion. During these Republican years, average net farm income has been over \$2 billion a year higher than during the last two Administrations. For the same period, average income per farm is up more than 40 percent.

"And farm exports now stand at a record \$8 billion, sharply up from the \$5.7 billion when we took office.

"Operating loans to help young farmers have reached the highest levels in history. Administration-backed legislation has given farmers much greater freedom to plant what they choose, and we have given assistance to cooperatives to strengthen the farmers' bargaining positions.

"Rural development has been energetically carried forward, and small towns and rural areas have been helped to adjust and grow. The loan programs of the Farmers Home Administration for farm and rural people have been dramatically increased. Electric and telephone service in rural areas has been substantially expanded, a Rural Telephone Bank has been enacted, and the Farm Credit Administration has been streamlined. The total national investment in rural development has almost tripled. Heading the Department of Agriculture have been leaders who understand and forcefully speak out for farming people of America.

"Farmers are benefiting markedly from our successful efforts to expand exports — notably a million sale of United States grains to the Soviet Union, with prospects of much more. Last year we negotiated a similar sale amounting to \$135 million.

"For the future, we pledge to intensify our efforts to:

"--Achieve a \$10 billion annual export market by opening new foreign markets, while continuing to fight for fair treatment for American farm products in our traditional markets;

"--Follow sound economic policies to brake inflation and reduce interest rates;

"--Expand activities to assist farmers in bargaining for fair prices and reasonable terms in a

rapidly changing marketing system;

"--Keep farm prices in the private sector, not subject to price controls;

"--Support family farms as the preferred method of organizing agricultural production, and protect them from the unfair competition of farming by tax-loss corporations and non-farm enterprises;

"--Reform Federal estate tax laws, which often force the precipitate sale of family farms to help pay the tax, in such ways as to help support the continuance of family farms as institutions of great importance to the American way of life;

"--Provide greater credit, technical assistance, soil and water conservation aid, environmental enhancement, economic stimulus and sympathetic leadership to America's rural areas and communities;

"--Concentrate research on new uses of agricultural products;

"--Continue assistance to farm cooperatives, including rural electric and telephone cooperatives, in their efforts to improve their services to their members;

"--Develop land and water policy that takes account of the many uses to which these resources may be put;

"--Establish realistic environmental standards which safeguard wise resource use, while avoiding undue burdens on farmers;

"--Use forums of national leaders to create a better understanding by all citizens, those in cities and suburbs as well as those in small towns, of the difficult problems confronting farm and ranch families in a modern agriculture.

"We will not relax our efforts to increase net farm income, to narrow the spread between farm and non-farm income levels, and to pursue commodity programs that will enable farmers and ranchers to receive fair prices for what they produce."

Democratic Farm Plank

"We repudiate the Administrator's set-aside program, which pushes up the cost of farm programs while building huge surpluses that depress prices.

"We repudiate the Report of the USDA Young Executives Committee which would eliminate the family-type farm by ending price support, loan and purchasing programs on all farm commodities and which would put farm people on the welfare rolls.

"We repudiate a Presidential commission report recommending that future federal investment in many small towns and cities should make their decline merely more bearable rather than reverse it.

"We will replace the 1970 Farm Act, when it expires next year, with a permanent law to provide fair prices to family-type farm and ranch operators. This law will include loans and payments to farmers and effective supply management to raise family farm income to 100 percent of parity, based on the 1910-14 ratios;

"We will resist a price ceiling on agriculture products until farm prices reach 110 percent of parity, based on the 1910-14 ratios, and we will conduct a consumer education program to inform all Americans of the relationship between the prices of raw commodities and retail prices;

"We will end farm program benefits to farm units larger than family-size; and

"We will work for production adjustment that will assure adequate food and fiber for all our people, including low-income families and individuals whose purchasing power is supplemented with food stamps and that can provide enough commodities for export and for the Food for Peace Program.

"The Democratic Party will ensure that:

"Prices for commodities sent abroad as exports or aid return the cost of production plus a profit for the American farmer;

"We will negotiate international commodity agreements to include prices that guarantee prices to producers based on cost of production plus a reasonable profit;

"We will require U.S. corporations producing commodities outside the country for consumption here to pay duties high enough to prevent unfair competition for domestic producers;

"We will assure that the same rigid standards for inspection of domestic dairy products and meat will be applied to imports; and

"We will create a strategic reserve of storable commodities, insulated from the market, rotated regularly to maintain quality and stored to the extent possible on farms.

"We pledge:

"To remove all obstacles to farm bargaining for the sale of products;

"To extend authority for marketing orders to all farm commodities including those used for processing;

"To prohibit farming, or the gaining of monopolistic control of production, on the part of corporations whose resources and income derive primarily from non-farm sources;

"To investigate violations and enforce anti-trust laws in corporation-agriculture-agribusiness interlocks;

"To prohibit corporations and individuals from setting up tax shelters or otherwise engaging in agriculture primarily for the purpose of tax avoidance or tax loss;

"To encourage and support the use of cooperatives and membership associations in all areas of the country, which we pledge to protect from interference, punitive taxation or other hindrances; and

"To assist small rural cooperatives to promote projects in housing, health, social services, marketing, farming, employment and transportation for rural areas with such things as technical assistance and credit.

"The Democratic Party is committed to seeing that family-type farmers and ranchers will be heard and that they will have ample opportunity to help shape policies affecting agriculture and rural America. To this end:

"We support the appointment of a farmer or rancher as Secretary of Agriculture;

"We oppose all efforts to abolish or dismantle the U.S. Department of Agriculture;

"We will require that decisions relating to dams and other public land-use projects in rural areas involving federal funds be considered at well-publicized public hearings. Government is not now giving adequate protection to individual rights in condemnation procedures. It must set new and better procedures and requirements to assure individual rights;

"We supported the United Farm Workers in their non-violent efforts to gain collective bargaining recognition and contracts. We also support unemployment insurance compensation benefits, workman's compensation benefits and delivery of health services for farm workers; and

"We support the removal of sugar workers from the custody of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

"The Democratic Party pledges:

"To support the rural cooperative electrification and telephone programs and to implement rural transportation programs as explained in the section Cities, Communities, Counties and the Environment of this Platform. We will extend the agricultural exemption in the Motor Carriers Act to products and supplies and ensure rural areas an equitable share of Highway Trust Funds;

"To apply general revenue sharing in ways that will permit state and local taxation of family farm lands on the basis of value for farm use rather than value for land speculation;

"To guarantee equal treatment of rural and urban areas in the provision of federal funds for schools, poverty programs, health facilities, housing, highways, air services, pollution control, senior citizen programs and employment opportunities and manpower and training programs;

"To provide loans to aid young farm families and small businesses to get established in rural areas; and

"To ensure agricultural research toward an examination of the social and economic consequence of technology.

"The prime goal of land grant colleges and research should be to help family farms and rural people."

OTHER PROPOSALS on November Ballot

There are two other proposals on the ballot on November 7, on neither of which Farm Bureau has a position.

Proposal B would change the Michigan abortion law and is worded as follows:

"PROPOSAL TO ALLOW ABORTIONS UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS.

The proposed law would allow a licensed medical or osteopathic physician to perform an abortion at the request of the patient if (1) the period of gestation has not exceeded 20 weeks, and (2) the procedure is performed in a licensed hospital or other facility approved by the Department of Public Health.

Should this proposed law be approved?"

Proposal E would permit the state to borrow money to provide tuition and bonuses

for Vietnam veterans. The wording is as follows:

"PROPOSAL TO ALLOW THE STATE TO BORROW \$266,000,000 FOR TUITION PAYMENTS AND BONUSES TO VIETNAM AND OTHER VETERANS.

The proposal would allow the State of Michigan to borrow the sum of \$266,000,000.00 to provide veterans of the Vietnam and other conflicts with tuition payments to education institutions or a service bonus. The state shall issue general obligation bonds of the state to secure the said amount and shall pledge the full faith and credit of the state for the payment of principal and interest. The method of repayment shall be from the general fund of the state.

Should this proposal be approved?"

LAST CALL for Los Angeles

With a limited number of seats remaining on the charter planes to the American Farm Bureau Federation annual meeting in Los Angeles, reservations will now be taken on a first-come, first-served basis.

The many attractive features of this year's AFBF convention tour, including California's warm, snowless climate, a day at Disneyland, and the appearance of well-known personalities such as Governor Ronald Reagan and entertainer Lawrence Welk, are drawing unprecedented advance reservations from Farm Bureau members. Currently, 4500 hotel rooms have been reserved, adding another dimension to the tour -- the opportunity to meet farmers and ranchers from throughout the United States.

Flying the "friendly skies of United," the planes will leave Michigan on December 10 and return on December 15. Hotel reservations and bus transportation from the airport to the hotel will be arranged for those participating in the convention tour. Cost of the trip is \$140; this covers transportation and sightseeing tours to Disneyland (10 rides included!) and a drive through the Hollywood area. Not included are expenses for meals and hotel.

TODAY! Mail your check, payable to Michigan Farm Bureau, for the full payment (\$140 per person) to the Program Development Division, Michigan Farm Bureau, P.O. Box 960, Lansing, Michigan 48904. Reservations will be accepted until the planes are filled.

TOPIC SUMMARY

Replies to questions on the discussion topic dealing with "Urban Sprawl" indicate an awareness of the issue and a belief that there exists a need for effective uniform working controls. Comments given for questions 6 and 7 reflect the response given by more than a single community group.

1. DO YOU THINK THE STATE OF MICHIGAN SHOULD RETARD ADDITIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN NON-METROPOLITAN AREAS UNTIL A COMPREHENSIVE LAND USE PLAN HAS BEEN DEVELOPED? Yes: 65% No: 35%
2. DO YOU THINK THAT GOVERNMENTAL EFFORTS TO REDIRECT THE POPULATION DISTRIBUTION TO AREAS WHERE IT IS NOT LIKELY TO OCCUR WOULD BE BENEFICIAL? Yes: 52% No: 48%
3. ARE YOU IN FAVOR OF PLANNING AND CONTROLLING THE USE OF LAND SPACE TO MINIMIZE COMPETING DEMANDS? Yes: 73% No: 27%
4. IN YOUR OPINION, HAS URBAN SPRAWL HELPED OR HINDERED THE ECONOMICAL SITUATION IN YOUR LOCAL COMMUNITY (WHERE YOU LIVE)? Helped: 52% Hindered: 48%
5. DO YOU THINK "URBAN SPRAWL" HAS HELPED TO INCREASE THE LIVING STANDARDS OF THOSE ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE? Yes: 27% No: 73%
6. HOW SERIOUS DO YOU FEEL THE PROBLEM OF URBAN SPRAWL IS? A serious problem; should be controlled by zoning; problems of fire protection and law enforcement; can't stop it, but it should be directed.
7. COMMENTS: Townships should control rather than state or federal government; the welfare of future generations depends on what is done; need action now and less talk; taxes are going higher which makes it hard for farmers to compete; urban sprawl has brought a lot of weekenders to most communities and they think they have the right to do anything anytime they want to.

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Family Doctors

Michigan's three medical schools have received more than \$2 million in federal funds to establish a common pool of community doctors to train students.

The five year program will have the effect of establishing another medical school faculty for Michigan which would be available to all M.D. students in the state, according to Doctor John A. Growall, M.D., University of Michigan or U. of M. Medical team.

Instructors in primary care will be general practitioners, internists, pediatricians and obstetricians. Students will receive individual instruction in offices, clinics and community hospitals where these doctors regularly practice.

The preceptor program, the first federally sponsored type of its kind in the country, will be offered at each medical school in diverse means within their curriculum.

The University of Michigan has been named to assume fiscal responsibility for the program. It will also administer the pairing of student trainees with doctors starting this fall.

Wayne State University will locate practicing physicians to participate in the program and oversee their involvement.

Michigan State University will train the family doctors in educational techniques and evaluate the entire program.

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HEREFORDS — Registered bulls and females at farmers prices. Bulls ready for service. Allen and Marvin Rush, 65040 Dequindre Road, Lake Orion, Michigan 48035. Phone 313-752-2300. (9-2f-25b)

MILKING SHORTHORNS: Young Bulls, yearlings and calves for sale. Write for tabulated pedigrees or better yet, pay us a visit. Stanley M. Powell and Family, Ingleside Farm, Route #1, Box 238, Ionia, Michigan 48846. (7-1f-33b)

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HEREFORD BULLS — pure bred herd sires. Ready for service. Also, registered heifers and calves. Egypt Valley Hereford Farm, 6611 Knapp St., Ada, Michigan. Phone OR 6-1090. (Kent County) (11-1f-25b)

REGISTERED SUFFOLK RAMS, breeding based on top "Iowa Tested Rams." production and carcass data available on all rams. LaVerne Root, RFD 3, Ludington, Michigan 49431. Phone 616-843-3071. (10-3f-27p)

FOUR BULLS, 28 Females (several with calves at side) and 15 select project steers will be sold at the West Michigan Angus Breeders annual sale on Saturday, October 7, 1 p.m., Lowell 4-H Fairgrounds. (10-1f-33p)

POULTRY

SHAVER STARCROSS 288 — Started pullets available most every month. Get wise and try these top profit makers as your next lock. MacPherson Hatchery, Route #3, Ionia, Michigan. Phone 527-0860. (1f-28b)

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SHAVER STARCROSS #288 LAYERS: Available as day old and started pullets. This year, move up to the profit level with more marketable eggs. Call or write De Witt's Zeeland Hatchery, Box 199, Zeeland, Michigan 49464. Phone 616-772-4668. (9-8f-36b)

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