M.F.B. Young Farmer
Award Winner
Mr. & Mrs. Thomas F. Middleton

1973 Michigan
Farm Bureau Queen
Peggy Kingsbury

IN THIS ISSUE
Capitol Report
Page 3
Membership Chairmen
Page 6
Meat Law
Page 16
Discussion Topic
Page 18

Center Section: '73 State Farm Bureau Policies
This year, just as in the past 53 years, the Farm Bureau Federation spoke out in discussion, amendments, and approved, by a majority vote, the policies for the coming year on state issues and Michigan Farm Bureau policies. They are the major issues which will be presented to the policy development committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation at their meeting in Los Angeles in December.

I am sure it is quite difficult for anyone who has not attended a state annual meeting of the Farm Bureau to comprehend just how policies are decided.

Each year, every Farm Bureau member has the opportunity to participate in the policy development process. This process involves over 1000 community groups, 60 county or multi-county policy development committees representing 79 counties, county Farm Bureau annual meetings, statewide commodity advisory committees, and 60-member MFBD policy development committee.

The final decision of what MFBD would stand for in 1973 was determined by county voting delegates at the MFBD annual meeting held in Grand Rapids on November 8, 9, and 10.

At the annual meeting, there is an organization that conducts such a thorough process, involving so many members, in establishing its policies each year as the Farm Bureau. In many other organizations, policies are established by a small group, committee, a board or even the top elected officials or hired management. Some organizations only take a position on an issue after it has been brought out in the limelight, so they can be sure to be on the winning side.

This is certainly not true in Farm Bureau. Your organization studies the issues, calls on resource people, decisions by a majority vote at an open meeting and then works to achieve its goal.

The policies adopted this year are a clear indication that the voice of farmers can and must be heard. Failure to obtain the desired results of the issues last year did not deter members at this year's annual meeting from again taking a strong, sound position.

Property tax relief will again be sought as a balanced tax structure are now available and we will support meaningful and lasting reform through legislative process.

Among other major issues discussed was land use and the direction your organization will take was expressed in the policy adopted which spells out where guidelines are needed and what role members should take in helping to carry out these guidelines.

A complete set of policies were adopted which spell out Farm Bureau's position on issues such as educational finance reform, school curriculum and discipline, teacher tenure, agriculture education and the role of Michigan State University.

Concern was expressed about many other issues such as farmer rights to markets and bargaining through their own association, the right of farm laborers to vote on unionization, road rights.

The center part of this issue of the FARM NEWS contains a copy of the policies of the Michigan Farm Bureau. I suggest that you remove the center eight pages and save them for the year.

This year's vote before each and every member of Farm Bureau is to read, study and understand the policies so we can speak intelligently and work to accomplish the goals our policies set for us.

Carl P. Kentner

**Distinguished Service to Agriculture Awards**

In announcing the two winners of this year's Distinguished Service to Agriculture awards presented at the 53rd annual meeting of the Michigan Farm Bureau, Elton R. Smith said, "There are many people who spend uncountable hours for the benefit of agriculture, in providing leadership to those people within the great agriculture industry. These are the kind of people who have built voluntary organizations and helped create a modern miracle of the world - American Agriculture. They are people who have served agriculture and their fellow farmers without thought of rewards to themselves."

This year's award winners were R.W. (Wally) Peterson and Dr. and Mrs. Cyril Spike.

Wally Peterson, Montcalm County dairy farmer, and well-known soil conservationist, was presented the coveted agricultural award in recognition of his outstanding contribution to Michigan agriculture through his leadership in the conservation of our natural resources.

For the first time in history, the award was given jointly to a husband and wife, Dr. and Mrs. Cyril Spike. Dr. Spike, a successful veterinarian and purebred Jersey herd breeder, was honored for his outstanding practical livestock health programs and leadership in state and local organizations.

Mrs. Spike was honored for her leadership contribution to agricultural organizations. She has been involved in the extension program of Michigan for 37 years and in 1970, was elected state chairman.

The Spikes have also been active in 4-H programs and local, county and state Farm Bureau programs.

MFB President Elton Smith offers congratulations to Wally Peterson upon receiving the Distinguished Service to Agriculture award.

Dr. and Mrs. Cyril Spike (R to L) receive the Distinguished Service to Agriculture award from MFB President Elton Smith.

Yesterday we, the voters of this nation, expressed our views on important issues affecting the future of our nation and our society. Our actions involved more than just choosing between candidates for important local and state offices. The nationwide decision that agriculture should continue to have open access to foreign markets, that we in Michigan should support research at our land grants to improve farming operations with less government influence and will have access to the marketplace for our products. Farmers spoke clearly with their vote at the polls and our influence has been felt.

Today is a sad day for property owners and especially Michigan Farm Bureau members. After a long hard struggle, Proposal C was defeated. However, we are not yet ready to retire from the issues. We must continue to support tax reform and relief which will lead to a more equitable balancing of the Michigan tax structure.

Farmers are long overdue for a more equitable return for their contribution to national life. It's more than simply a matter of rewarding farmers for their unmatched growth in productivity, which enables Americans to eat below the world's cost than people anywhere else on earth. It's more than correcting the imbalance of 25 percent less than the average income of farmers and nonfarmers. American farmers must have profits if they are to continue supporting the highest standard of living in the world.

What agriculture already is, what it can continue to become, is dependent on those who don't understand, or appreciate, or wish to acknowledge, the significance of the contribution we in agriculture make to the nation. The importance of a strong agricultural foundation under our national economic structure cannot be overemphasized.

I could go down a list of current issues where you and I -- the farmers -- are being hauled before the court of public opinion; predator control, residues in food, crop spraying and corporate farming, vertical integration, feed lot run-off, open burning, pesticide use, worker housing, etc. The list goes on. The public, increasingly well informed, is demanding a change in the techniques lack what some would regard as intellectual discipline, the measurements are unsound, the values are more social than economic.

What can we do about this new ball game? We have a choice. We cannot let ourselves be cast in the role of the non-farm group or the non-farm population. We cannot allow others to cast in the role of reactionaries who are against the changes, the new techniques. We must not be afraid to speak up. What agriculture does is taken for granted by the majority of you. The people on the other side cloak themselves in the mantle of small group, committee, a board or even the clergy. And here the vote is often cast in the role of reactionaries who are against the changes. We must double our efforts of the non-farm population. We cannot continue to let those measures of the world. American Agriculture. They are people who have served agriculture and their fellow farmers without thought of rewards to themselves."

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Robert E. Smith

The policy decisions have been made. It is now time for Farm Bureau members to exert every effort to carry them out. This is accomplished through the Farm Bureau legislative team, consisting of a state legislative committee and legislative committees in each county. The Minuteman in each county is an important link in this chain.

A large deal of assistance comes from various other organizations such as county Farm Bureau women's committees, young farmer committees, county boards of directors and defeated. This was also true in young farmer committees, ceiling on property taxes—was December 1, 1972 members. in Massachusetts also refused comes from various other throughout the country. For instance, in California a agriculture teachers, county The other proposals' went groups or the county annual know, vote NO. ".

The delegates at the annual meeting also passed numerous policy recommendations on national issues. Michigan's vote was to determine policies on national and international affairs at the AFBF convention early in December. In Farm Bureau, all policies are developed through a procedure whereby every member, in one way or another, has an opportunity to be part of the decision-making process. This can be through county committees, community groups or the county annual meeting.

The State Policy Development Committee is made up of full-time farmers from throughout the state. Their recommendations to the delegates at the state annual meeting result from member actions at county annual meetings and some eight state advisory committees on individual commodities, farm labor and natural resources.

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Young Farmer Leaders Conference Scheduled

Young farmers throughout the state are urged to circle the dates of January 16-17-18 on their calendars as a reminder of an important conference. The 1973 Michigan Farm Bureau Young Farmer Leaders Conference has been scheduled for those dates at Weber's Inn in Ann Arbor, and is open to young farmers from all counties.

Sponsored, planned and conducted by the MFB Young Farmer Committee, the conference is designed especially for county committee chairmen and committee members, although all interested young people are invited to participate in this leadership development conference. Attendance is limited to 100 young farmers from the ages of 17 and 31.

The Discussion Meet has been a featured part of the annual meeting program for the past eight years. The program receives active participation at the county, district, and state level, and serves as an excellent method of surfacing and developing leadership qualities of young farmers between the ages of 17 and 31.

The Discussion Meet Winner Thomas Whitmore, Jr., young farmer from Paw Paw in Van Buren County, was selected winner of the Michigan Farm Bureau Discussion Meet at the annual meeting.

Whitmore operates a 200-acre stock cattle and grain operation in partnership with his father. He is active in the Van Buren County Farm Bureau, serving on the Board of Directors, as membership chairman and on the Young Farmers Committee. Whitmore's plans for the future include building a successful sod farming business along leadership qualities of young farmers.

How much would it cost to spend a week in Spain? Far less than you would think. Picture yourself the week of January 15-21, 1972, on the Spanish coast where the sun shines almost every day of the year. Where winding roads lead to quaint villages, white embankments and whitewashed houses cling to hills that overlook the sea. Where the sun shines almost every day of the year, the Costa del Sol -- Spain’s answer to the French Riviera.

MFB Queen Named

PEGGY KINGSBURY

Mrs. Vernon (Margaret) Kingsbury of Alpena was selected to reign as the 1973 Michigan Farm Bureau Queen at the 53rd annual meeting held in Grand Rapids. Mrs. Kingsbury, representing Alpena County Farm Bureau, was selected from 33 candidates.

She and her husband are in partnership with his parents on a dairy farm. She is a graduate of St. John Vianney School, Flint, where she participated as a member of the school's choral group and various other school activities. Peggy, as she prefers to be called, attended Flint Junior College and has worked as a medical assistant in Royal Oak and Flint. She is presently employed as a dental assistant in Alpena.

Peggy and her husband are members of the St. Bernard Parish where she is a Religious Education Associate Teacher. She is secretary of the Alpena County Young Farmer Committee, secretary of her local community group, and finds time to pursue her hobbies of tennis, guitar, bowling, gardening, fishing and dancing.

One of Queen Peggy's first official functions will be representing Michigan Farm Bureau at the AFBF's national convention in Los Angeles in December.

THOMAS F. MIDDLETON
Young Farmer Award Winner

Thomas F. Middleton of Orlandville, a member of Michigan Farm Bureau Young Farmers, was selected winner of the 1973 Michigan Farm Bureau Young Farmer Award. He received the award at the Farm Bureau banquet held at the Civic Auditorium in Grand Rapids.

Middleton and his wife, Kathryn, farm 1600 acres, 400 of which they own, specializing in dairy, corn and hay.

They have two pre-school children.

Middleton serves on the Oakland County Farm Bureau Young Farmer Committee, is a member of the MFB Young Farmer Leaders Conference, and is a member of the Michigan Animal Breeders Cooperative. Tom was honored last year by the Rochester Jaycees as the Outstanding Young Farmer for 1971-72.

As part of the award, the Middletons will receive an expense-paid trip to the American Farm Bureau Federation Convention in Los Angeles December 10-14. While there, he will compete with other outstanding young farmers for the AFBF national Young Farmer Award.
President Elton Smith challenged the Farm Bureau Women to "be where the action is!" at their annual meeting November 8, at the Civic Auditorium, Grand Rapids. After congratulating the women on their adopted "Program of Work" for 1973, the president urged them to activate the projects back in their home counties. This program of work, as printed here, is now just an idea. Unless it is coupled with action, it will remain just a great idea. Don't let this happen with one of the best programs ever presented by Farm Bureau Women," he urged.

Mr. Smith pointed out that to many people, being where the action is means picketing, rioting and causing confusion. "I've noticed recently that those who have never had any pie and those who have had too much pie and lost the taste for it. Farm people fit in minority even in rural America, as they need to be informed, positive and active if they are to effectively influence our society," he concluded.

State Women's Committee Chairman, Mrs. Doris Wieland of Elsworth, asked the Farm Bureau Women if they were doing "their thing," as she talked about our changing world. She pointed out that the change in agriculture, the role of women and how they can create a change to make a better world. As she reviewed the past year's activities, Mrs. Wieland explained how Farm Bureau Women have helped create changes in the laws and policies that govern them through their important legislative activities. She pointed to the change in attitude of young people after they had attended the Farm Bureau Young People's Citizenship Seminar; and the change in the image that urban people have of agriculture because of the women's effective rural-urban activities.

Farm Bureau Women must continue to "do their thing" as they tackle their program of work for the coming year, Mrs. Wieland said. "We have determined that we can change things for the better that we can make our communities and our world a better place in which to live. I look forward to working with you to 'Make It Happen' in 1973."

County Farm Bureau Women's Committees were in the spotlight during the presentation by Helen Awol, Coordinator of Women's Activities for the Michigan Farm Bureau. Women from Chippewa, Montcalm and Lenawee Counties were honored their outstanding activities during the past year; and each of the award-winning county chairman - Mrs. Faye Postma, Mrs. Doris Rader and Mrs. Barbara Kimerer, respectively, were presented with a certificate of merit and a $50 check for their committees.

Chippewa Women, in addition to being active in the total membership campaign, jointly sponsored a "Meet the Candidates" meeting with the League of Women Voters. The women circulated tax petitions twice and made a financial contribution to publicity for the tax reform issue. Farm Safety and OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Act) information were emphasized, including newspaper articles, ads and in marketing projects. They promoted member participation in the livestock program of MACMA, and sponsored the sale of Florida citrus. They also wrote many letters supporting state and national marketing legislation.

In Montcalm County, several women worked on the membership campaign, including an all-out membership day. They circulated many tax letters to state legislators on S. 1225, the marketing legislation. They also lobbied some of the women attended the hearing on this bill in Lansing for the farm's right to be responsible for getting OSHA information to members. The county chairman, Mrs. Maxine Topliff, the Young People's Citizenship Seminar and presented the Young People's Rural Project to a student attending Montcalm Community College. They sponsored the sale of potatoes in day, and many women assisted with the Potato Festival by making and selling potato cakes and candies.

The women in Lenawee County were active in the membership campaign and in circulating tax petitions for signatures. They tried a new type of program with six project meetings, each involving new members. Several women wrote to state legislators on the marketing legislation S. 1225, first by holding an information session, for getting this information to other members, by sending them letters to state legislators and by attending the hearing on this bill in Lansing. They conducted an in-depth study program of lamb, with store managers reporting a 25 percent increase in sales of sales of lamb.

Farm Bureau Women's leaders in Michigan, concerned about helping to improve the farmer's image, announced a new project at this year's annual meeting, "Profit Making." They believe that before agriculture's image can be improved, farmers themselves must have a better understanding of our basic economic system to be ready to discuss this system with others on a one-to-one basis and through a Speaker's Bureau.

A series of lessons on the general subject of economics, with educational material in each, sign up for are being prepared by the Market Development Division of Michigan Farm Bureau. The lessons may be offered on a county wide basis, or for local groups of people, depending upon the amount of interest shown. Cost of the "Profit Making" course, which would include four required lessons and two optional, would be $3.00 per person or $5.00 per couple. The six lessons planned are:

1. "Dollar Making" - This basic approach to profit-making in agriculture, which will be designed to give a review and background for our farmers, is our competitive enterprise system in the United States.
2. "Wants and Gets" - This lesson would cover demand and supply, how price encourages or discourages the production of certain goods and the number of buyers and the concentration of buying power in a few hands, and how this affects the demand for goods.
3. "What You Keep" - This lesson would cover investments and savings, income planning and other subjects.
4. "Uncle Sam and U" - This would cover taxes and government policies, including the use of taxes as a tool to control the money available for use by farmers. Government policy discussion should include ASCS programs, income tax reform issue, and many women assisted with the Potato Festival by making and selling potato cakes and candies.

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5. "Shipping and Quality" - This lesson would cover trade and foreign markets - imports and exports of farm and industrial commodities. Also a discussion of the commodity trading on the Chicago Board of Trade would be covered.

6. "80 Plus 5" - A discussion of the Michigan State University project, "80 Plus 5," which describes the farm's role in the future. Cost of the six lessons planned are:

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DeVuyst New Director

Larry L. DeVuyst is the newly-elected District 8 Director on the Michigan Farm Bureau Board of Directors. He replaces Harvey J. Leuenberger, Saginaw.

DeVuyst, his wife, Joanne, and their four children live on a 600-acre farm in Gratiot County near Ithaca producing hogs.

County Farm Bureaus Receive Recognition

Sixty-six county Farm Bureaus received special awards at the Farm Bureau Banquet on November 8. Counties received a special certificate and a gold star in recognition of outstanding achievement in membership, policy development, commodity, Farm Bureau Women and Young Farmer, information and community group activities.

Each county that obtained its 1972 membership goal received two stars. Additional gold stars were awarded for outstanding achievement in each of the additional program areas.

Saginaw County, the leader this year, received six stars for membership, policy development, commodity, information and community group activities.

Three counties received five stars: Chippewa for membership, women, information and community group; Mackinaw-Luce for membership, policy development, commodity and community group; and Montcalm for membership, women, policy development and commodity.

Sanilac County was the only four star winner, receiving stars for membership, young farmer and community group.

There were five three-star winners this year. Clinton Counties; Gratiot County Farm Bureau; Kent, Lapeer, Livingston; Macomb, Mecosta, Menominee, Midland, Missaukee, Monroe, Montmorency, Muskegon, Northwest Michigan, Oakland, Oceana, Ogemaw, Osceola and Otsego.

Additional counties receiving two stars were Alcona, Allegan, Alpena, Arenac, Barry, Bay, Benzie, Branch, Calhoun, Cass, Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Clare, Copper Country, Eaton, Emmet, Genesee, Gladwin, Gratiot, Hillsdale, Huron, Ingham, Ionia, Iosco, Iron Range and Isabella.

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1972-73 Membership Chairmen who will "MAKE IT HAPPEN"

Mr. & Mrs. Wesley Prillwitz
Co-Chairmen - Berrien

Mr. & Mrs. Remus Rigg
Co-Chairmen - Branch

Smith Renamed MFB President

Elton R. Smith, Kent County dairymen, has been re-elected president of Michigan Farm Bureau. The action was taken at the annual reorganization meeting of the Board of Directors following the three-day annual meeting of the 59,600 member organization.

Renamed vice president was Dean Prigeon, Branch County farm leader. John Laurie, Tuscola County dairymen, was re-elected to the Executive Committee. Others re-elected were: John Wrup, Chippewa, treasurer; Herbert Wilen, Lenawee, secretary, and Max D. Dean, treasurer.

Other members of the 16-member Board of Directors are: District 9; Franklin Schuyllo, Saginaw; District 10; Larry DeVuyst, Ithaca, was appointed as director-at-large and assistant secretary.

Four district directors were re-elected to three-day meeting - Dean Prigeon, Montgomery, District 2; Elton R. Smith, Caledonia, District 4; John Laurie, Cass City, District 6; and Richard Wieland, Elsworth, District 10.

Larry DeVuyst, Ithaca, was appointed to represent District 8. Walter Frahm, Frankenmuth and James deL insight, Belleville, were re-elected to two-year terms as directors-at-large.

Other members of the 16-member board are Arthur Bailey, Schoolcraft; District 1; Andrew Jackson, Howell, District 2; David Morris, Grand Ledge, District 5; Kenneth Bull, Bailey, District 7; Donald Nugent, Frankfort, District 9; Franklin Schudroder, Duffer, District 11; and David Deihl, Dansville, director-at-large.

Mrs. Richard Wieland, Elsworth, chairman, Michigan Farm Bureau Women’s Committee, will serve the second year of a two-year term. She is also a member of the Board of Directors. Also serving on the Board will be William Spike, Owosso, re-elected chairman of the Farm Bureau Young Farmers Committee.

MAFC Annual Meeting

Mrs. Erma Angevine, executive director of Consumer Federation of America, will be the luncheon speaker at the Michigan Association of Farmer Cooperatives annual meeting at the state Co-op Clinic to be held December 4 at the Hospitality Motor Inn, Lansing.

Mrs. Angevine will present the consumers' view-point and discuss how cooperatives must adjust to meet consumers' wants. She is the chief executive officer, public spokesman, and official liaison with Federal agencies and the Congress for the CFA.

Her career started as an English instructor at the University of Kansas. Later she served as associate editor and consumer columnist for Cooperative News Service. Prior to joining CFA, she was women’s activities director and meeting coordinator for National Rural Electric Cooperative Association.

Mrs. Angevine is director of Western States Water and Power Consumer Conference and the Washington chapter of the National Health Foundation. She serves on advisory committees on consumer concerns to the American Dental Association, National Health Council, National Council of Senior Citizens, Conservation Foundation, and Corporation for Urban and Public Broadcasting. She is a member of the American Association of University Professors, American Council on Consumer Interests and the International Platform Association.

The program will also include a panel of managers and officers from Michigan Council of County Agricultural Organizations and programming available to cooperatives.

THINK SHARP... BUY FERTILIZER NOW

The National Car Rental Systems, Inc., is discontinuing all "club and association cash discount card" programs. As of January 2, 1973, cash discounts will no longer be honored.

BOOK AND SAVE

Book your Farm Bureau fertilizer now and save over in-season prices.

TAKE AND SAVE EVEN MORE

If you take your fertilizer now, you will save all storage costs and have your fertilizer when you need it.

FREE POCKET KNIFE TOO

Book 20 tons or more of any Farm Bureau fertilizer from us thru December 31, 1972 and get a personalized pocket knife absolutely free.

DON'T DELAY. See your Farm Bureau Dealer today.
**Farm Bureau**

"MAKE IT HAPPEN"

Adopted by the voting delegates at the 1972 Annual Meeting of Michigan Farm Bureau

Grand Rapids, November 8-10, 1972

Purpose of Farm Bureau

Farm Bureau is a free, independent, nonprofit, voluntary organization of farm and rural community people united for the purpose of analyzing their problems and formulating action to achieve educational improvement, economic opportunity, and social advancement, and thereby, to promote the national well-being. Farm Bureau is local, statewide, national and international in its scope and influence, and is nonpartisan, nongovernmental, and non-secret in character.

Recommendation on National and International Affairs

The recommendations on National and International Affairs adopted by the voting delegates have been forwarded to the American Farm Bureau Federation for presentation to the National Resolutions Committee, which is made up of representatives of every State Farm Bureau. Michigan's recommendations will also serve as a guide for future voting delegates to the forthcoming Annual Convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

The National and International Policies adopted at our National Convention will serve as the policy for all State Farm Bureaus across the Nation. This is essential in order that there may be effective harmony and unity among Farm Bureau organizations throughout the Nation.

Michigan's recommendations on National and International Affairs are available to County Farm Bureaus and others upon request.

FOREWORD

Farm Bureau members have just completed their most involved participation in our political system in a number of ways. They have worked through the tax petition process and our all-out effort to secure passage of property tax reform has given us training in the political arena.

Even though we are a minority, farmers, active politically, can be a group that receives recognition. We live in a changing society with social pressures which challenge us to preserve our strength and live up to our responsibility as good citizens.

As we reflect on the progress of our Farm Bureau, we believe that the following will lead to a greater equity of taxation:

1. Further tax and assessment measures, including reinstatement of property tax credits.
2. Livestock, dairy and crop measures, including beef promotion legislation and potato law changes.
3. Environmental legislation, including modifications of Air Pollution Act, continuation of livestock feedlot study, exemption of farm ponds from certain permit requirements, pesticide legislation, progress on land use programs and bottle control legislation.
4. A solution to permit the state administration of the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Act.
5. Increased funds in the State Aid Act for vocational education.
6. Continued appropriations for several agricultural research programs at Michigan State University.
7. Matching funds for upgrading housing for seasonal workers.
8. Continued support of 4-H and FFA programs.

We commend the Governor and the Legislature on enactment of these and several other measures we have supported which are important to agriculture and to the economy of the State of Michigan. We also appreciate the fact that much proposed legislation not in the best interest of agriculture has not been adopted.

TAX REFORM

Failure of Proposal C, amending the Constitution to further limit property taxes, does not in our opinion indicate that the public favors continuation of the present heavy reliance on the property tax. Continued voter rejection of school tax proposals throughout the state clearly mandates the need for property tax reform and new approaches to school finance.

The burden of property tax continues to spiral upward. According to the USDA, the farmers' share of the property tax bill has increased from 2% in 1935 to over 30% today. Furthermore, the burden on farmers, already bearing heavy debts, is often considerably greater than on renters and others on fixed incomes.

We continue to support property tax reform. The solutions to problems resulting from the tax structure are available and we will support meaningful and lasting reform through the legislative process.

We believe that the following will lead to a greater equity of taxation:

- New sources of revenue for local units of government in order to relieve property taxes.
- Improved assessment and equalization procedures.
- Fair assessment and taxation of new property for school purposes the first year it is built.
- New methods of financing school systems, with strict limitations on property taxes for educational purposes.
- Use of the income tax as the major source of funds to finance schools.
- Assessment of agricultural land as farmland as long as it is used so as not to interfere with other possible potential value.
- Preventing inequities arising from special assessments on property that receives no benefit from the project.

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

ASSESMENT OF PROPERTY

Legislation was enacted that required all counties to have Equalization Departments by 1969. That same year legislation was passed requiring training programs for local assessors with certification necessary in order to assess taxable property. Both programs have been only partially successful. Some Equalization Directors are doing a good job while others are allowed to function without certification. Some counties have all their supervisors certified to assess, while other counties only have a small percentage certified. We believe that property should be assessed by qualified, trained people working through a qualified County Equalization Director with the goal of having all property assessed fairly in a county and between neighboring counties.

We believe that well-qualified County Equalization Directors can assist property certified local assessors whenever specified periods of training will maintain local control and help assure equitable assessments.

We further believe that the Tax Commission should do a more adequate job of providing local assessors with practical guidelines together with a constant updating of the Assessors Manual.

AGRICULTURAL LAND ASSESSMENT

Confinement taxation and assessment of agricultural land has become an increasing problem. Latest published USDA data show that farm property taxes as a percentage of net income are now over 23 percent-four to five times higher than taxes paid by other segments of the economy. Open land, while being taxed to support services, creates no cost. It requires no services such as sewage, water or schools and actually helps moderate a service lead to the community. Agriculture—the basic industry—is easily forgotten in land use planning, as it cannot be nucleated into great plants like steel and autos. It creates no commuting traffic jams and no parking problems. Farmers are the victims of an insidious "real estate ruse." Inability to pay the taxes forces selling, often to a developer with no social responsibility. Such "green acres" and "open space" will also constitute "urban sprawl," which can lead to the solution of the issue cannot be evaded any longer. We believe that the following will lead to a greater equity of taxation:

- Assessment of agricultural land as farmland as long as it is so used.
- New methods of financing school systems, with strict limitations on property taxes for educational purposes.
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source of food and dairy products close to the metropolitan areas of the state, to encourage the preservation of the family farm, and is a major source of income to human welfare and to prevent the forced conversion of such open space to more intensive uses as a result of economic pressures. The State should provide necessary guidelines and within broad general guidelines provided by law.

We recommend:

- The present State Board of Education should be reorganized and a new State Board of Education Commission appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate.
- The Board should employ the advice and consent of the Senate.
- Whenever intermediate districts are reorganized the policymaking board should be strengthened to reflect the interests of education and all areas of the district.
- State law should provide full opportunity for the progress and total evaluation of education should be continued and expanded.
- Reorganization of intermediate districts should be voluntary. Required reorganization should be delayed for three years as long time is needed.
- In-service training for teachers should be encouraged. Local school boards should be given the power to control the education of both men and women. Year-round school would also be feasible in many areas.
- Vocational-technical programs for both youth and adults are available in the State. Existing educational facilities should be utilized in the educational opportunities.
- The World of Work, a joint public and private institution, should be provided for as nearly as possible, equal educational opportunities within the local school districts.
- New and innovative instructional methods should be continued and expanded.
- Regional vocational education should be encouraged. State aid should be provided for as nearly as possible, equal educational opportunities within the local school districts.
- The use of performance contracting be encouraged.

We shall continue to support research and new educational programs and urge greater emphasis be given to the increasing opportunities in technical agriculture and agribusiness.

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

This pioneer institution, which is a great university, and has not lost sight of the fact that agriculture and agribusiness is the foundation stone of nearly 30 percent of the economic base of our state, must continue to provide opportunities for research and development. We believe that the Michigan State University sacrifices principles because of political pressures, then the public has the right to continue to provide funds for it.

We believe that Michigan State University must continue to give prime consideration to those disciplines and recognize the need for specialized training for agricultural-related occupations which may or may not be developed through the course work offered by the Institute of Agricultural Technology.

We believe that scholarships and loans should continue to be available to qualified students needing assistance.

It is obvious that there will be increasing farm demands for the planting of areas in the areas covered by the College of Agriculture. National Research and Agricultural Medicine, the Extension Service, the Federal Vocational Act of 1963, and 1968 amendments, finally recognized the need for training in agriculture. Nationally, the number of students interested in technical agriculture has increased in the past three years and is expected to double again in the next five years. The number of students interested in Science indicates that students are needed for every college graduate in the agricultural-related fields.

We urge the Board of Education to continue to provide funds for educational opportunities within the local school districts. We believe that the expansion of educational opportunities should be continued and expanded.

We recommend that:

- Special education programs be available to all handicapped students.
- Vocational-technical programs for both youth and adults.
- State aid bill be passed early in the legislative session to permit proper planning by the school boards.

We shall continue to support research and educational reforms in our educational system. We recommend:

- The present State Board of Education should be reorganized and a new State Board of Education Commission appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Board should employ the advice and consent of the Senate.
- Whenever intermediate districts are reorganized the policymaking board should be strengthened to reflect the interests of education and all areas of the district.
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- The use of performance contracting be encouraged.

Special education programs be available to all handicapped students.

- Vocational-technical programs for both youth and adults.
- State aid bill be passed early in the legislative session to permit proper planning by the school boards.
The Cooperative Extension Service has played a vital and successful role in the development of American agriculture. With the help of the Extension Service, American farmers have developed their operations into the most efficient industry in the world. This development has been a financial benefit to the individual farmers, and so has made it possible for the American consumer to spend a lower percentage of his income than any other consumer in the world, and this percentage continues to decline.

Recent studies and so-called exposes have raised a good deal of criticism of the Extension Service in regard to their positions as equal to serving not only all segments of agriculture, but also all segments of our total society, especially minority groups.

These criticisms have a marked effect on the direction of future programs of the Service and on which programs receive funds.

We, as agriculture, believe that every effort should be made to use successful Extension Service methods for all people who seek help, and this is why we are concerned that this will be at the expense of the agricultural Extension Service and research programs.

In light of these considerations we recommend:

1. That any appropriations for nonagricultural programs be in addition to, not in place of, those for Extension Service programs.

2. That Agricultural Extension Service and research be continued at or in excess of the present rate.

3. That any requirement for special reports put upon the Service be given the necessary financial support or the financial support be given the Service itself.

4. That any studies, surveys or activities (including the necessary educational programs) which are required by the state or federal legislatures be provided for a uniform, prompt and equitable method of estate settlement.

BICAMERAL LEGISLATURE

We support a bicameral legislature for our state. We believe the system of checks and balances provided by the two houses is a safeguard, protecting our people against ill-considered legislation.

TELEPHONES

Electric power is sold at the same rates in urban and rural areas. Telephone companies are allowed to charge the rural subscriber a higher rate to cover costs for distances beyond the central or hub centers. We urge that telephone companies of Michigan be required to charge equal rates for equal services in both rural and urban areas.

HIGHWAYS

Michigan has a total of 11,090 miles of roads and streets (46% inadequate). The State Highway Department has the responsibility to develop and maintain the state road system. This includes the 1,175 mile interstate highway system. Our excellent intercity system, as planned and designed, is nearing completion. Extensive use of federal funds (96% federal-4% state), together with a bonding program, has been used to build the state system. The state road system constitutes only 1% of the total mileage.

Michigan's 67 County Road Commissions are responsible for 76% (87,790 miles) of the total road system (46% inadequate). Of this total, 25,360 miles are classified as class one roads (48% inadequate). 62,430 miles are classified as Local Roads (48% inadequate).

Of all bridges on local roads, 68% are considered inadequate. Most of these bridges were built in the 1890's for horse and buggy traffic and are unsafe for today's variety of traffic. Many are unsafe for school busses, trucks and even for the postal car. In many cases, the return of state highways to the counties creates an additional burden. In spite of our critics, progress has been made in eliminating the deficiencies in most county road systems. Occasional structural failures are occurring faster than the facilities can be replaced.

As a result of the rapid growth of the interstate system, counties have the additional costly job of fitting county roads into that system and to accommodate the increased traffic. Our local road system is caused by small industry, recreation users, etc., which create added stress on such roads and structures.

As a result of this rapid growth, the State is again faced with the necessity of choosing, if it is at all feasible, accessible only by county and local roads. Proper development of rural areas, including industrial expansion, is dependent on an adequate road system. For instance, the Class A or frost-free highway system permits trucks to travel 24 hours a day, the year around, but to service country areas they must often rely on lesser roads.

We recommend:

1. Any needed increase in revenues be met through "user taxes" rather than a return to the old system of taxing property to build roads.

2. Some counties and townships have not developed a proper system of streets and sidestreets. The Board of County Road Commissioners is a unit of Government with the power and responsibility to construct, maintain and enforce the use of productive agricultural lands which are to be developed to their fullest potential.

HIGHWAY SAFETY

Accidents on highways take many lives each year; many people are injured and much property damage occurs. To help reduce the number of accidents, we recommend:

1. Motorcycles be required to operate with headlight on, making them clearly visible to oncoming vehicles on all public roads.

2. Hard-top roads should be made with center lines and side lines as an aid to safer nighttime driving.

3. STOP AHEAD signs should be placed an appropriate distance from every STOP sign, where they will be clearly visible to drivers.

4. County Road Commissions clear roadbeds and intersections of hazards within road rights-of-way that endanger traffic.

5. Signs within the traveled lanes of any highway be the flexible type, flexible sign post, or the removable type.

6. School buses equipped with distinctive markings on front and rear clearly visible during the day and night.

7. Red and amber reflectors be banned as mailbox and driveway markers and only blue or green markers be used.

8. Slow-moving vehicle signs be used only on vehicles an inch shorter in length, or less than one ton, or on truck type vehicles.

9. Bumpers on cars should be a standard distance from the ground.

10. The state make greater efforts to remove obstructions, such as grazing cattle, from the highways.

11. The checkered lane system be continued.

COUNTY ROAD COMMISSIONS

The Board of County Road Commissioners is a unit of Government having the responsibility for the construction and maintenance of roads within a county. The three-member County Boards have six-year staggered terms and are, in many cases, appointed by the Governor.

We believe that this system has insulated the jurisdiction of our county road systems from direct politics and has resulted in efficient highway management throughout the years. We continue to support the Road Commission concept and oppose any effort to shift control of county roads to some other agency. However, liaison between state and county road officials is necessary, and we believe the people should have a direct and democratic voice in this matter.

Utility companies should be restrained from unnecessarily destroying timber, orchards, farmland and other resources.

We urge Planning Commissions to coordinate the establishment of corridors for the use of utilities.

LAND ACQUISITION

Private ownership and operation of land resources is in the best interests of America. A proper fee or interest in land by government for a public use should be required in order to make sure that public funds are used in the most efficient manner. We support: (a) a better understanding of the provisions to obtain fair and equitable arrangements for the purchase of land; and (b) the use of condemnation proceedings in cases where necessary.

Utility companies should be restrained from unnecessarily destroying timber, orchards, farmland and other resources.

We urge Planning Commissions to coordinate the establishment of corridors for the use of utilities.

MOTOR VEHICLE FUND

Michigan's Cooperative Extension Service derives from motor vehicles and motor fuels should be used exclusively for the purpose of maintaining and operating the state highway system. The Motor Vehicle Fund, by formula, is used for state, county and municipal transportation systems.

We recommend that state and federal government consider leasing of needed land or taking of easements rather than outright purchases.

projects related to the construction, maintenance or financing of modern and adequate transportation facilities. Motor vehicle funds, added to specific highway use taxes, contribute millions of dollars annually to the
State General Fund through sales and use taxes on the purchase of gasoline and motor fuel. These additional funds should be adequate to finance highway-related programs.

UNINSURED MOTORISTS' FUND

In 1973, the Legislature passed the Michigan Uninsured Motorists Insurance Act. The purpose of the Act was to provide protection for victims of accidents when the at-fault driver is either uninsured or is involved in an accident where there is no identifiable at-fault vehicle. These uninsured motorists are at great risk of financial loss. The Michigan Uninsured Motorists Fund was established to implement the provisions of the Act.

ROAD AND WEIGHT RESTRICTIONS

Michigan is a state with a strong agricultural heritage. The use of trucks and trailers on our roads is essential to the transportation of goods and services. Therefore, it is important to have weight and length restrictions in place to protect our roads and ensure the safety of those who use them.

RAILROAD CAR REFLECTORS

Many serious traffic accidents result in death, injury, and great monetary loss. One way to reduce these accidents is to improve the visibility of railroad cars. Reflectors are an effective way to increase the visibility of railroad cars, especially at night.

LITTERING

Littering is a common problem throughout the state. It is a problem that affects all citizens, and it is important to take steps to reduce littering.

FOOD STANDARDS

We support the food stamp program as a means of helping those persons who are truly in need of assistance. We urge that the food stamp program be strengthened to ensure that only those who truly need assistance benefit from it.

SOURCES OF FUNDING

We support the Michigan Agricultural Commodities Marketing Act and urge commodity marketing boards to utilize the existing legislation.

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

We urge County Farm Bureau to establish and maintain a database of farmers and other agencies interested in developing better health care.

HEALTH PLANNING COUNCIL

We wish to commend the Michigan Council of Michigan for the excellent work it is doing in helping to plan and coordinate health services throughout the state.

MEDICAL TRAINING

Many communities throughout the state are experiencing a shortage of physicians to provide needed medical services. Rural communities are especially affected by this shortage. Simple first-aid support is being given to training programs at our teaching hospitals to encourage Michigan medical students to take their internships and residencies in Michigan.

NARCOTICS AND HARMFUL DRUGS

The rapidly growing use of narcotics and harmful drugs is a problem that requires immediate attention. We urge the enactment of effective, direct and realistic educational efforts to inform youth, parents and others concerning the harmful effects of drug abuse.

PARKS AND RURAL ROADS

We urge the Michigan Department of Natural Resources to continue to support the development of parks and rural roads, which are important for the quality of life in Michigan.

MARINE RECREATION

We commend the Department of Natural Resources for its efforts to develop more trails for these machines on public lands.

SAFETY CONFERENCE

The Special Conference on the Problem Driver and Traffic Safety, organized by Secretary of State Richard H. Austin, has completed its work. The Conference, made up of leaders throughout the state including those involved in various law enforcement agencies, issued a comprehensive study based on technical assistance and concrete recommendations for the state government.

We will continue to cooperate with other organizations to carry out those recommendations that will result in a more effective action on the issue of traffic safety and the problem driver.

WE PROPOSE

Our present welfare programs have contributed greatly to the financial crises at all levels of government. These programs provide the second largest cost of government, second only to education. In 1973-74, the State of Michigan will spend $602 million on welfare programs. This is an increase of $102 million from the preceding year. The state portion, combined with federal funds, is expected to reach $125 million in 1973-74.

We continue to urge that a realistic reevaluation be conducted of the total welfare program, including the amounts to be spent and the priorities that should be set. We believe that this is a matter of great national security. We believe that the welfare system should be revised to meet the needs of all citizens by providing a return value.

We will support welfare programs to those who are really in need of assistance. Welfare should not be a "way of life." We will, therefore, urge that the legislature of Michigan, and members of society must be motivated to sustain their system and to earn as much of their livelihood as possible and not be penalized when they are able to work part-time.

DIFFERENTIATION OF GOVERNMENT AND BUSINESS

We urge our government to differentiate between government and business, in order to ensure that the government is not acting like a business and vice versa.

We believe that the Uninsured Motorists' Fund should be established and maintained by the state as a separate entity, with a separate budget and separate funding sources.

The Michigan Agricultural Commodities Marketing Act and the Michigan Agricultural Commodity Marketing Board are the basis for the Michigan Agricultural Commodities Marketing Act and the Michigan Agricultural Commodity Marketing Board. We recommend the implementation of the program and the establishment of the Michigan Agricultural Commodities Marketing Act and the Michigan Agricultural Commodity Marketing Board.

Milk production is increasing in our state and nation. The production of milk is a major part of our economy, and it is important to ensure that the quality of our milk is maintained.

We support the Michigan Agricultural Commodities Marketing Act and the Michigan Agricultural Commodity Marketing Board. We urge the Michigan Agricultural Commodities Marketing Act and the Michigan Agricultural Commodity Marketing Board to continue to work to ensure the quality of our milk.

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Michigan Agricultural Marketing and Regulatory Act (H8-1225)

The Michigan Agricultural Marketing and Regulatory Act was enacted by the Michigan Legislature in 1972. It provides a framework for the regulation of agricultural commodities, including the establishment of marketing associations and the imposition of marketing service fees. The act also includes provisions for the certification of handlers and the establishment of contracts for the sale of agricultural commodities.

State Marketing Rights Legislation

The Michigan Agricultural Marketing and Regulatory Act was enacted to provide a framework for the regulation of agricultural commodities in Michigan. The act was developed in response to concerns about the need for market stability and fair practices in the marketing of agricultural products. The act provides for the establishment of marketing associations, the imposition of marketing service fees, and the certification of handlers and processors.

Filing Production Contracts

Michigan growers, as producers of processing vegetables, are required to file a copy of the contract with the Michigan Department of Agriculture before offering contracts to producers. The contract must contain provisions for the distribution of risk, the payment of marketing service fees, and the availability of marketing rights to producers.

Centralized Sales and Marketing

Growers of seasonal commodities have traditionally marketed their produce on the basis of market conditions at the time of harvest. However, as demand for fresh produce increases, growers will increasingly desire to spread the risks and opportunities associated with their produce over a longer period of time. This will allow growers to diversify their income and reduce the risk of price fluctuations.

Payment for Produce

We support the practice by some independent fruit and vegetable marketers of paying producers for their produce at a price that is sufficient to cover the cost of production and transportation. This practice ensures that producers are paid a fair price for their produce and encourages the growth of the industry.

Marketing Association Fee Collection

FARMERS are joining cooperative marketing associations to improve their income and become better informed about marketing. With the expansion of marketing activities into previously unorganized commodities, there is need for a system of marketing service fee payment that will provide adequate and sound financing of the associations.

VETERINARY SERVICES

The need for improved, comprehensive veterinary services exists in many areas. We will support legislation to enable a trained veterinarian to perform services of testing and vaccination.

ANIMAL HEALTH

The income from livestock and livestock products must be kept without adequate drainage systems to handle excess water. Legislation is proposed to require a permit and a charge for handling farm animals and to benefit agriculture. We are opposed to legislation that would restrict agricultural drainage.

BREEDING STOCK VACCINATION

Michigan processors and handlers purchasing vaccines for brucellosis and tuberculosis will be charged a fee to prevent legal harassment. We would like to see an amendment to the act that would exclude from the definition of air pollution practices as they relate to handling, storage and sales facilities.

Low-Fat Dairy Spread

Due to consumer interest in "low-fat" foods, we recommend that the Michigan Egg Industry develop a low-fat dairy spread. We would also encourage producers to conduct additional research on the environmental and economic implications of incorporating flavors into these spreads.

Environment

Public concern for the environment continues to be a powerful and growing force. This concern poses serious implications to agriculture. The future of agriculture is dependent on air, water and natural resources. The Egg Industry must recognize the importance of improving the quality of our environment.

We strongly support continued research to find better answers to the problems of livestock concerns, acceptable controls for new diseases and insects, new varieties suited to mechanized handling and processing, and cultural practices to improve soil and water conservation.

We recommend the valuable work of the Agricultural Experiment Station at MSU and ask the Legislature to appropriate the funds for the continued research efforts of the Experiment Station.

RODENTS, BLACKBIRDS AND STARLINGS

Birds, blackbirds, and starlings can cause serious damage to crops and property in many areas. They are a potential carrier of disease to humans and livestock. This problem is spreading, particularly in the geographic area of the Paw Paw Valley.

We have continued our intensive research efforts by state and federal agencies to find an effective method of control of these pests.

Pollution Abatement Programs

Pollution abatement projects that are of concern to the Egg Industry are the Rural Environmental Assistance Program (REAP) and the Air Pollution Act.

We believe that the following requirements should be met to make REAP effective:

1. All persons engaged in agriculture should become environmental stewards.
2. All persons engaged in agriculture should become committed to environmental quality practices.
3. All persons engaged in agriculture should become aware of the need for intelligent use and conservation of our natural tools of production.
4. All persons engaged in agriculture should become aware of the need for adequate drainage systems to handle excess water.
5. All persons engaged in agriculture should become aware of the need for adequate fencelines.
6. All persons engaged in agriculture should become aware of the need for pollution abatement practices.
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17. All persons engaged in agriculture should become aware of the need for adequate fencelines.
18. All persons engaged in agriculture should become aware of the need for pollution abatement practices.
Page 12

MICHIGAN NEWS

November 1, 1972

MINERAL RIGHTS

Owners of mineral rights who do not own surface property shall be entitled to 16 percent of the surface owner’s annual property tax obligation. Payment of a proportionate share of the surface owner’s mortgage tax and insurance premium, if any, shall also be required if the mineral rights are retransfered to the surface owner without payment of the required monthly payment.

FARM LABOR

We are encouraged by the current arousing of social conscience and its application to some of the serious problems related to seasonal farm workers. In the past, these problems have been recognized only by those few persons who carried the burden for providing not only jobs for these people, but in many cases, transportation as well. We propose to force to live on 70 percent salary (lowest since the depression of the thirties), they have tried to provide housing, food, and safety programs. In the past, these problems have been recognized only by those few persons who carried the burden for providing not only jobs for these people, but in many cases, transportation as well. We propose to live on 70 percent salary (lowest since the depression of the thirties), they have tried to provide housing, food, and safety programs. In the past, these problems have been recognized only by those few persons who carried the burden for providing not only jobs for these people, but in many cases, transportation as well.

We urge that this provision be changed to provide for the full recognition of the economic hardships of farm workers in the administrative area, and to establish the same as the minimum standard to be applied.

AGRICULTURAL ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITTEE

Activities of the Agricultural Environmental Committee have been aimed at establishing a co-operative working relationship with all commodity and conservation groups, and at involving these groups in the development of sound agricultural programs. Other major commodity interests and agricultural groups, and have assisted Michigan agriculture in meeting some of its environmental problems, including the activities of the Agricultural Environmental Committee.

NATURAL RESOURCES COMMISSION

Many actions of the Department of Natural Resources and the Lansing state legislature have had considerable bearing on the practices to harvest deer in the Upper Peninsula and the limited antlerless deer harvest in the Lower Peninsula. We urge that careful consideration be given to extending the current harvest on the waterfront of effective units of soil-saving activity. We pledge our support to the efforts of the Soil Conservation Districts to conserve soil and water through sound conservation practices.

FERTILIZER USAGE

The usage of nitrogen and phosphorus in the United States. Farmers are an important tool for every farmer in obtaining profitable yields. Fertilizers are the most used product for their ability to increase the quality and quantity of crop production. The use of fertilizers must be carefully regulated. The Michigan Department of Agriculture and Rural Development has established a ban on the harvest of antlerless deer in the Upper Peninsula and the limited antlerless deer harvest in the Lower Peninsula. We urge that careful consideration be given to extending the current harvest.

FEEDLOT REGULATIONS

Presently, the Water Resources Development and Air Pollution Control Commission have authority to establish regulations for the control of waste from concentrated livestock and poultry operations. Michigan producers have, for the most part, an excellent record of voluntarily minimizing pollution. A special legislative committee is studying and should be considered. If necessary, to determine whether or not there is a need for special feedlot licensing legislation. A special MSU task force is also studying the best techniques of minimizing pollution, and will provide information to producers. Special federal programs (under REAP) are available to the user of the waste from the waste to the waste water from agricultural lands is remarkably low in nutrients. We urge that federal and state regulations be established to provide equitable compensation for acquisition for federal-state game refuge areas and to provide for the protection of wildlife and fish habitat.

FARM LINES

We are encouraged by the current arousing of social conscience and its application to some of the serious problems related to seasonal farm workers. We support the development of alternative chemicals and work experience is an essential part of the educational programs related to farming. Workmen’s Compensation Act as it applies to agricultural workers. We recommend the establishment and support of educational programs related to farming. Workmen’s Compensation Act as it applies to agricultural workers. We recommend the establishment of educational programs related to farming. Workmen’s Compensation Act as it applies to agricultural workers. We recommend the establishment and support of educational programs related to farming. Workmen’s Compensation Act as it applies to agricultural workers. We recommend the establishment and support of educational programs related to farming.

We urge that practical safeguards, including ad- ministrative and technical means, be established and publicized procedures for informal handling of appeals cases by area offices. We recommend continued consideration and development of educational programs related to agricultural safety and health.

We urge that the provisions of the Act be amended to provide for the full recognition of the economic hardships of farm workers in the administrative area, and to establish the same as the minimum standard to be applied.

We strongly urge that OSHA provide hearings to establish the minimum standard to apply to farm labor housing. In the meantime, while a consensus standard is being established, farm owners are required to comply with the provisions of the Act. Although we have been verbally advised by OSHA that such employment is not considered to be hazardous employment as defined and established by statutory enactment.

We believe the State of Michigan should assume responsibility for the enforcement of Occupational Safety and Health Standards related to agriculture, and recommend that a special Agricultural Safety Advisory Board be established to assist the Department of Labor in developing the appropriate regulations and standards for agriculture.

We recommend the establishment and support of educational programs related to agriculture.

We believe this time is wholly inadequate. We are encouraged by the current arousing of social conscience and its application to some of the serious problems related to seasonal farm workers. We urge that practical safeguards, including administrative and technical means, be established and publicized procedures for informal handling of appeals cases by area offices.

We urge that the provisions of the Act be amended to provide for the full recognition of the economic hardships of farm workers in the administrative area, and to establish the same as the minimum standard to be applied.

We recommend continued consideration and development of educational programs related to agricultural safety and health.

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We believe the State of Michigan should assume responsibility for the enforcement of Occupational Safety and Health Standards related to agriculture, and recommend that a special Agricultural Safety Advisory Board be established to assist the Department of Labor in developing the appropriate regulations and standards for agriculture.

We recommend the establishment and support of educational programs related to agriculture.

We believe this time is wholly inadequate. We are encouraged by the current arousing of social conscience and its application to some of the serious problems related to seasonal farm workers. We urge that practical safeguards, including administrative and technical means, be established and publicized procedures for informal handling of appeals cases by area offices.

We recommend continued consideration and development of educational programs related to agricultural safety and health.

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DEC. 1, 1972

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

Page 13

BOYCOTTS OF FOOD PRODUCTS

We are opposed to boycott techniques which result in the removal of products from the marketplace, such as in the case of Michigan cherries. We recommend that proper authorities be apprised of this situation so that fair and legal action may be taken to protect the rights of producers, farm workers and consumers.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

We will continue to research all possibilities for establishing guidelines to assure the uninterrupted production of farm products. The right of farm workers to organize and bargain collectively should be encouraged with consideration for the public interest and the preservation of basic individual rights and freedoms. We favor the general intent and purpose contained in legislation (H.B. 5190), which was introduced in the 70th session of the Michigan Legislature.

We recommend the adoption of this, or similar, Federal legislation at the appropriate time.

MINIMUM WAGES

Increasing the minimum wage rates will have no doubt hastened the development of new industrial and agricultural products. The right of farm workers to organize and bargain collectively should be encouraged with consideration for the public interest and the preservation of basic individual rights and freedoms. We favor the general intent and purpose contained in legislation (H.B. 5190), which was introduced in the 70th session of the Michigan Legislature.

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SERVICE TO MEMBER PROGRAMS

The Michigan State University survey of farmer attitudes establishes that farmers are most strongly motivated to participate in programs, which provide tangible economic benefits. Our Farm Bureau membership has benefitted through the offering of some services of this kind in the past. We urge our County Farm Bureaus to work with Michigan Farm Bureau to promote and develop specific new programs which will provide to local farm constituencies the benefits of membership only. We must preserve to the fullest possible degree those service-to-member programs which fulfill the present and future needs of our Farm Bureau members.

MEMBER RESPONSIBILITY

We have in Farm Bureau a very democratic organization with the right to participate in making recommendations. As a strong local government, the opportunity to participate is available to us by attending Community Group Meetings, County Work Sessions and the State Annual Meeting. We are pleased that our members take this responsibility seriously. We urge our County Women's Committees to provide the membership with the responsibility to support the decisions of the organization and to fulfill a sense of organization discipline which can only be self-imposed by the member.

COUNTY FARM BUREAU AFFILIATE COMPANY AGREEMENTS

The sale of Michigan cherries, Florida citrus and other products has pioneered the new member-to-member marketing concept. These programs have received exceptional support from Farm Bureau members throughout the state. We urge MACMA and Farm Bureau Affiliate companies to provide opportunities to Farm Bureau members in other states. The necessary resources should be budgeted to promote these products sales programs.

MEMBER-TO-MEMBER MARKETING

We urge MACMA and Farm Bureau to explore and implement the concept of Michigan products to Farm Bureau members in other states. The necessary resources should be budgeted to promote these products sales programs.

COMMODITY DIVISION APPROACH

Agricultural production and marketing is becoming more specialized and intensive and is developing a more commodity oriented Farm Bureau. Although defined as a general farm organization, serves the specific commodity interest of its members. We believe the Farm Bureau should provide additional opportunities for more members to have increasing influence in their commodity interest areas within our organization.

To meet this goal, the American Farm Bureau Federation has developed the Commodities Committee Approach. Operating Commodity Divisions are now being developed, including soybeans, cotton, rice and dairy. Other Commodity Divisions are now under study.

The purpose of this study is to provide new, more effective organizational tools within Farm Bureau. By means of this new method a system is

We, in Farm Bureau, have conducted many activities to prepare our members to citizenship responsibilities. We will continue to do so. In addition, we will continue to support and participate in the various activities of the various organizations which provide these opportunities. We urge our members to participate in these activities which fulfill the responsibilities of good citizens.

LOCAL AFFAIRS

The strength of Farm Bureau comes from the strength of its local programs and the work done by these members is local. Since this is so, it is suggested that a "Local Affairs" committee be appointed to local Farm Bureaus. This committee should be charged with the responsibility of implementing Farm Bureau policies and programs within the community.

This committee should study local issues, including those of a controversial nature. It should assist in research work on such things as zoning and bonding issues. It should involve itself in local road, school, health, safety and financial matters, and work to improve local government.
provided within Farm Bureau through which members may directly express their opinions and establish ideas for, commodity problems and programs as a co-ordinated part of the overall Farm Bureau program. One initial function of a Commodity Division is to inform the County Farm Bureau through policy recommendations or programs needed to better serve, the particular commodity interests of its area.

Since Commodity Divisions are organized within the Farm Bureau structure their activities must be separate from the functions of our affiliated Farm Bureau marketing associations. As commodity programs are developed and early operational phase of new marketing programs so that they can be financially sound. These marketing programs must be developed primarily for the benefit of farm members. We should continue to expand marketing activities in commodities as needs arise and resources permit. We believe that the Commodity Division Approach is an effective organizing technique to serve the specialized needs of members. We ask that this approach be utilized and expanded within the Michigan Farm Bureau.

SOYBEAN MARKETING PROGRAM

In order to encourage more orderly marketing and labor relations with nonfarmers on a national level, the Michigan Farm Bureau Federation is studying the feasibility of setting up a National or Regional Soybean Marketing Program.

GRAIN AND BEAN MARKETING

We commend the Michigan Elevator Exchange Division of Farm Bureau Services for the development of an order system for the marketing of Michigan barley, corn and soybeans, including Farm Bureau Wheat Marketing Program. Co-operating with the Agreement and Saginaw Valley Bean and Beet Research Farm, we especially note their effective efforts in providing leadership through this program to help counties, development of a container terminal at Saginaw and to increase the producer price of these commodities.

APPLE AND GRAPE MARKETING

We commend the Processing Apple and Grape Division of MACMA for effectively influencing the 1972 grape crop price in Michigan.

The Processing Apple Division took aggressive action and increase in prices offered and the price realized was successful in getting price adjustments of up to 25 percent. This brought prices close to MACMA pre-season forecast estimates.

When the Processing Grape Division of MACMA was organized, they obtained offers from local processors, they took action to sell substantial ton- nages of grapes to out-of-state buyers at prices equivalent to their $160 per ton target price. Local processors' offers of $150 per ton were soon announced decreased but were still high enough to meet the $160 target price level. This brought prices close to MACMA pre-season forecast estimates.

FARM LABOR MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

Michigan farmers are faced with the problems of hiring and retaining capable employees. Each year the competition for skilled workers from outside of agriculture has become more severe.

The manager of today's farm business needs assistance and guidance in accounting and book keeping to meet and deal with problems if they arise. We commend the Farm Bureau Service for the effort of selling Farm Labor Management Services and the programs of the Farm Bureau, Save Our Food program designed to more orderly labor relationships when circumstances prevent normal access to markets.

We commend the Women of the Survival of Agriculture, Michigan, for their successful efforts in informing the public of farmers' problems and their unselfish service to agriculture.

MEMBERSHIP AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

We welcome the Michigan Farm Bureau Federation's efforts in recruiting Farm Bureau members and our entire staff to be public relations people for agriculture in our everyday relations with nonfarmers.

FARM BUREAU PRODUCTION AND MARKETING PROGRAMS

We believe that farmers should act through their own interest. We recognize that marketing problems are only one part of the overall Farm Bureau program. We believe that farmers should act through their own interest as they seek to assure that they work directly for the benefit of the farm family. We seek to establish standards and test markets for Michigan commodities and to assure that they work directly for the benefit of farm members.

Agricultural marketing is of major concern to farm- ers. We recognize the need to improve our present marketing programs and to develop a more equitable income. Farm Bureau—county, state and national must stand for new and improved early operational phase of new marketing programs so that they can be financially sound. These marketing programs must be developed primarily for the benefit of farm members. We should to continue marketing activities in commodities as needs arise and resources permit. We believe that the Commodity Division Approach is an effective organizing technique to serve the specialized needs of members. We ask that this approach be utilized and expanded within the Michigan Farm Bureau.

The Michigan Farm Bureau Board of Directors has named the County Farm Bureau Service to be the single premier division of the Michigan Farm Bureau Program. The First Commodity Division of the Michigan Farm Bureau, in Soybeans, has now been established. County Farm Bureau through policy recommendations or programs needed to better serve, the particular commodity interests of its area. In response to the challenge, the Farm Bureau has organized the Soybean Division to study the feasibility of organizing the Soybean Marketing Program modeled after the Farm Bureau Wheat Marketing Program. We believe the Soybean Marketing Program can be a viable commodity program in Michigan.

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MACMA Makes Apple Growers $2,000,000

By: Perry DeKryger, MACMA

The apple marketing season was very young when aggressive activity was undertaken by the MACMA Apple Committee in cooperation with WSAM and concerned apple growers to increase the juice apple price. After three days of 24-hour pickets, a $2.00 per cwt. juice apple price was established across the state. This represented at least a 50 cent per cwt. increase above what the juice apple price was and would have been. If the state apple production is 16.5 million bushels this season, approximately 5.1 million bushels or slightly more than 30 percent of this production will be processed into apple juice. This amounts to 214.2 million pounds of juice apples, a significant volume.

With the one-half cent per pound increase (50 cents per cwt.), apple growers will receive an additional $1.1 million in revenue. This is the amount extra which growers would not have received had no activities been undertaken to get the 50 cent increase early in the season.

Since all juice apples were not marketed at the $2.00 price, but are now being marketed at an amount greater than that, the additional revenue for growers of juice apples alone will exceed $1.1 million.

The latest agricultural census, which was in 1969, indicated approximately 2,200 farms in the state of Michigan reporting production of apples. If 2,000 growers marketed juice apples, the additional income would be in excess of $500 per grower.

The same analogy can be drawn for apples being processed into applesauce. Approximately 20 percent of the state’s apple crop goes into applesauce, which amounts to 140 million pounds of apples. The activity of MACMA and other concerned apple growers again increased the price of sauce apples 50 cents above the prices which were first announced. One-half cent per pound times 140 million pounds equals $700,000 of additional revenue for apple growers in Michigan on apples sold for applesauce. Assuming there are 2,000 apple growers in the state would mean that each grower received an additional $350 this season.

It is realized that many growers would sell a greater percentage of their apples for processing than do other growers. Some growers, sell no processing apples, therefore the amount of additional money received per grower selling processing apples is likely to be greater than the amounts indicated above.

These figures show that the time and effort put forth by some growers has yielded big dividends for all apple growers in the state.

NOTES

The U.S. Department of Agriculture has withdrawn its proposal to amend the U.S. grade standard for butter. USDA’s Agricultural Marketing Service proposed amending the standard to allow a very slight whey flavor in U.S. Grade A butter. The proposal was published in the October 7, 1972, Federal Register and comments or interested persons were invited. On the basis of the comments received, the USDA has decided to make a more complete study of the standard with the view to making more extensive revisions, if necessary, at a later date.

Effective November 1, 1972, Janice Stuck was appointed acting manager at the Hillsdale branch of Farm Bureau Services. Janice has been Office Manager and Bookkeeper at the Hillsdale store since June, 1968, with the exception of a short period of time last year. Janice and her husband, Bill, have two children and live on a farm outside of Hillsdale.

Effective October 16, 1972, Dave Cranson was appointed manager at the Union City branch of Farm Bureau Services. Dave is a life-long resident of Branch County and has been employed at Branch County Dairy Company and the Farm Bureau Insurance office in Branch County.

Keep the “Merry” in “Merry Christmas” by keeping fire out of your holiday activities. Careful attention to the following Christmas fire safety recommendations will help keep the holiday a safe and happy one:

Select a firm, fresh tree and put it at once in a cool place with its base in water. Before setting it up, cut about an inch off the base, then place the tree in a sturdy stand containing water. Be sure the water level stays above the base. Locate the tree away from heat and when it doesn’t block exits. Take it down as soon as possible after Christmas.

Never use lighted candles on a tree or near any evergreen decorations. Check sets of electric lights closely, for worn insulation, broken plugs, loose bulb sockets, and use only sets with Underwriters Laboratories (UL) or Canadian Standards Association (CSA) label. Use extension cords sparingly. Never hang sets of lights on a metallic artificial tree. Use only all indoor tree and decorative lights when leaving the house or retiring for the night. Outdoor lights should have special wiring. Use decorating materials which are non-combustible, such as glass and asbestos, or which are flame-retardant. Keep natural evergreens and styrofoam decorations away from cans, fireplaces, other open flames. Be sure holiday costumes and masks, such as Santa suits and whiskers and children’s pageant outfits, are flameproofed.

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*100.00 OR MORE 6% - 5 Year Maturity
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*1,000.00 OR MORE 6% - 10 Year Maturity
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This is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation to buy these securities. The offering is made only by the prospectus.剪贴并邮寄此优惠券至:

MR. C. A. MORRILL
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P. O. Box 860
Lansing, Michigan 48904

I would like a copy of the prospectus and a call by a registered sales agent.

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Phone: 24/0-0200
FPC Annual

The continued growth record exhibited by Farmers Petroleum Cooperative was highlighted at the annual meeting held in Grand Rapids on November 9. Carl Heisler, president of the cooperative, remarked in his annual address, "Perhaps most significant, however, is the fact that more than 2000 new customers have been added to our rolls. In a period when our national production of petroleum supplies are severely taxed by growing demand, it is of paramount interest to observe that Farmers Petroleum is already preparing for the future.

Donald Armstrong, executive vice president of the cooperative, reported to the stockholders that margins before federal taxes were $410,800. Also, $73,000 had been paid in federal income taxes.

Armstrong also reported, "Custom diesel fuel, uniquely tailored to meet Michigan's needs, continued as a product leader with a sales increase of nearly 11 percent." He pointed out the many improvements made to facilities during this past year in order to meet farmer demands.

Crude oil operations of the cooperative held steady during the year, but ended slightly ahead of last year's results.

Nine directors were seated to the Farmers Petroleum Board of Directors at the annual meeting, including two new members.

Incumbents re-elected were William Brewer, Clare County; Carl Heisler, Calhoun County; Alvin Miller, Marquette County; Wesley Prillwitz, Berrien County; Kenneth Bull, Muskegon County; Dean Pridgeon, Branch County; and Elton Smith, Kent County.

New directors elected were Arthur Bailey, Kalamazoo County and Richard Wieland, Antrim County.

Commuminuted Meat Law
Continues to be Enforced

The Michigan Comminuted Meat Law, enacted 20 years ago, continues to be enforced despite several recent actions to render it ineffective. The Comminuted Meat Law establishes ingredient standards for luncheon meats, bologna, sausage and hotdogs that are higher than federal standards.

Only skeletal meat is permitted in most comminuted meats under the Michigan law. However, the federal law permits several animal by-products such as udders, snouts, lips, stomach, spleens, salivary glands and other organs in comminuted meats. All comminuted meats sold in the state must meet the Michigan Comminuted Meat law standards.

Efforts to overturn the strict Michigan comminuted meat standards began last year when three large meat packers--Wilson, Hormel and Armour--filed suit in federal district court claiming that the Michigan law cost them thousands of dollars each year. The district court judge ruled against Wilson, Hormel and Armour stating that the companies were solely concerned with maximizing profits. The ruling upheld Michigan's authority to set higher comminuted meat standards than required by federal law.

Another effort to defeat Michigan's Comminuted Meat Law came this summer in the form of legislation considered by Congress. A bill was introduced which would have increased the 50-50 federal-state funding of approved State meat inspection programs to an 80-20 funding arrangement. The bill passed the Senate and was referred to the House Agriculture Sub-committee.

The Sub-committee attached an amendment which would have denied federal funds to any state which had labeling, packaging and ingredient standards stricter than the minimum federal standards. The amendment would have meant that Michigan could not enforce its comminuted meat standards of 80 percent federal funding of its meat inspection program was desired. Without federal funding Michigan would not be able to continue its meat inspection program, which costs approximately $27 million annually.

Michigan Farm Bureau joined with several other concerned groups and government agency representatives by going to Washington and opposing the amendment. This action resulted in the full House Agriculture Committee deleting the words "ingredients" from the Subcommittee amendment by a 9-8 vote. This meant that under the bill Michigan could continue to enforce its comminuted meat standards and still be eligible to receive 80 percent federal funding of its meat inspection program. However, the bill was later defeated by the full House.

The latest attempt to overturn the Michigan Comminuted Meat Law came when three large meat packers--Wilson, Hormel and Armour appealed the district court ruling to the Sixth U.S. Court of Appeals. In a move that stirred most Michigan citizens, the court of appeals reversed the district court opinion and ruled that Michigan could not establish higher comminuted meat standards than required by federal law.

This adverse ruling prompted Governor Milliken and the Michigan Department of Agriculture to obtain, on November 8 a stay of the Sixth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruling. The stay will permit Michigan to continue enforcing its Comminuted Meat Law. An appeal will now be made through the Attorney General's office to the U.S. Supreme Court in an effort to maintain Michigan comminuted meat standards.

Depending on the outcome of the U.S. Supreme Court ruling, final victory to give states authority to establish higher comminuted meat standards may need to come from an amendment to the Federal Wholesome Meat Act by Congress. Congressman Charles Chamberlain (R-East Lansing) introduced such a bill this year but Congress did not consider the bill.

In a letter to Governor Milliken, President Elton Smith indicated Farm Bureau support and assistance to uphold the Michigan Comminuted Meat Law. Voting delegates to the 1972 MFB Annual Meeting unanimously approved a policy position supporting amendments to the Federal Wholesome Meat Act that will allow Michigan to maintain its rigid comminuted meat standards.

The Product Show afforded visitors an opportunity to view as well as learn more about "On the Farm" tire service available to customers of Farmers Petroleum Cooperative.

Harry Foster, manager, Red Tart Cherry Division, MACMA, discusses the benefits of new marketing concepts to all Farm Bureau members with interested visitors to the joint MACMA-MAFC display booth at the Product Show.
December 1, 1972

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

Crop and Supply Report

By Greg Sheffield
Manager, Marketing Services
Farm Bureau Services

By late October wheat was sold out and movement became the key factor. Rumors were that Russia requested a delay in shipments because of domestic transportation difficulties. Then, the Russians denied the rumor and warned continuous shipment, which is straining both United States and Soviet transportation systems. Large lags on loading might make wheat available to China and other countries. United States farmers are said to be planting six to ten percent more acreage to wheat with the size of the crop unknown until after December 22. Australia has the lowest wheat carry-over in its history. Argentina will have twice as much available for export, or about 110 to 120 million bushels. The domestic demand of wheat has been a little better than most traders anticipated, with exports known to be 50 million greater than a comparable period a year ago. So, the U.S. is mainly sold out, expected world demand is wide, and known as far as we know. The United States does not have any huge salable surplus, but this situation does not mean demand reports do not indicate any new sizeable demand.

Michigan dry beans are forecasted at 7,560,000 cwt. for this year. This is 27 percent larger than the 1971 crop, a larger acreage and higher yield than last year contributed to the increase in production according to the Michigan Crop Reporting Service.

Wet fields have delayed the harvest of Michigan corn and soybeans. Only 21 percent of the grain and corn acreage was harvested by November 4, compared with nearly 70 percent a year ago. This year's corn crop is also expected to set new record highs for both yield and production, 135.3 million bushels forecast for corn. Eighty-three bushels per acre would be 17 percent larger than the 1971 crop.

Michigan Exchange Elevators are busy despite the slow field operations. Two 100-car trains and two boatloads of corn have already been shipped to east coast Canadian and U.S. ports transit shipment to oceans going to overseas destinations. Several more shipments, each ranging from 350,000 to 400,000 bushels are anticipated.

About 45 percent of Michigan soybeans were harvested, compared with two-thirds a year earlier. 1972 production for soybeans was raised to 16.92 million bushels as of November 4. Soybean production is expected to be 45 percent larger than last year. Many farmers expanded acreage for harvest, plus a record high yield of 27 bushels per acre, both contribute to the larger soybean production forecast (Michigan Crop Reporting Service).

Soybean meal is in heavy demand. In addition to meal production already committed, many consumers, both foreign and domestic, have been awaiting lower harvest prices which have yet to come. Cash prices for beans have held up extremely well and it's expected bean prices will strengthen after harvest is completed, with the price rise, perhaps, peaking out by midwinter depending on the size of export sales. Some expect that the cash price for beans in Chicago will not work out much above $3.90 a bushel this season.

Dairy prices have been holding up well, with milk prices generally running above a year ago nationally, with very strong demand for milk and most milk products. More than offsetting the increase in production, however, higher feed costs are expected to hold down some of the increases in net dairy income.

Lamb slaughter is running below a year ago and may continue to do so through early 1973, but burdensome supplies of pork are not expected before next fall.

Egg Prices are holding up better than in some time. Increased prices for feeds and other expenses are keeping poultrymen's margins small. Turkey prices may be about the same as last year through the holidays.

Supply Situation

Early booking of fertilizer continues to be advised because of widespread tuips causing possible severe shortages. Farmers who can take delivery and store early are in the best position from the standpoint of saving money and having a supply on hand for spring planting. The prospect of high soybean meal prices and other ingredients caused alert farmers to book early with dealers supplied by Farm Bureau.

Michigan Farm Bureau Women demonstrated how they "Make It Happen" in Safety and Profit-Making at their display booth at the Product Show.

A popular spot at the MFB Annual Meeting was Charlie Foster's Place for free coffee, doughnuts and cider.

Dr. Larry Boger, Dean of the College of Agriculture and Natural Resources, MSU, spoke at the first annual meeting kick-off luncheon.

Dale Butz, Secretary of Marketing, Illinois Agricultural Association, was a special commodity program speaker.
When two persons use something jointly, there is possibility of a quarrel. Line fences, or partition fences as they are referred to in state laws, are no exception. The possibility of disagreements, some rather silly, among farmers.

A growing number of land parcels bordering farms are used for recreational purposes, causing much experience with or knowledge of line fence laws. This has caused many farmers to inquire as to the course of action they may take when they have a problem with a neighbor's fence.

Under Michigan law, fence viewers act as "referees" in disputes arising over line fences. Their decisions are final and binding. Prior to the adoption of such law, farmers were more or less left on their own to resolve line fence disputes.

In 1956, an Attorney General's opinion said that farmers were justices of the peace -- this duty now falls to township trustees.

The Michigan line fence law, enacted in 1846, is not as complex as some laws, but in addition to the statute there are many court cases and Attorney General opinions to divide with it. This article quotes portions of the line fence law and interpretations of it as rendered by the courts and the Attorney General.

**Dividing Line Fences**

It is generally believed that the law requires line fences to be divided so each landowner will have the part of the fence which lies on his land, i.e., faces the fence. This is a common custom and is considered a good rule to follow, but there is no law requiring it. Since there is no law, neighbors, or fence viewers, who maintain they wish to divide a line fence, so long as they divide it fairly.

Legal Fence

"All fences four feet or more high and in good repair, consisting of rails, timber, wire or stone wall or any combination thereof, and bordered by trees, ditches, ponds, brooks, or streams, or other natural obstructions, shall be considered equivalent thereto, in the judgements of the fence viewers, where the same are required to be divided, unless otherwise agreed by the parties or owners, if any. An opinion by the Attorney General in 1955 read, "line fence need not be capable of restraining hogs and sheep."

"The respective occupants of lands enclosed with fences shall keep up and maintain partition fences between their own and the next adjoining enclosure, unless the owner or occupant of a line fence wishes to re-occupy, and faces the fence. This is a common custom and is considered a good rule to follow, but there is no law requiring it. Since there is no law, neighbors, or fence viewers, who maintain they wish to divide a line fence, so long as they divide it fairly."

"In case any party shall refuse or neglect to erect and maintain the part of any fence assigned to him and faces the fence, the same may be erected and maintained by the adjoining party in the manner before provided, and he shall be entitled to the value thereof ascertained in the manner aforesaid, and to be recovered in an action of assumpsit."

Proportional Reimbursement

"In any controversy that may arise between occupants of lands adjacent to each other, as to the rights in any partition fence it shall appear to the fence viewers that either of the occupants, had, or ought to have, any fence or part thereof, as may have been made to the required whole fence, or more than his share of the same or otherwise become proprietor thereof, the other occupant shall pay for so much as may be agreed upon or determined by the fence viewers, and the value thereof shall be ascertained and collected in the manner provided."

"Repair"

"All partition fences shall be kept in good repair throughout the year, unless the occupants of the lands on both sides thereof mutually agree."
December 1, 1972

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

A Good Reason to Renew Membership

There are a lot of good reasons to renew your membership in the Michigan Farm Bureau. Through personalized service, for example, this large and dynamic nonprofit organization established to provide service to its members. And Farm Bureau members know they can rely on Blue Cross and Blue Shield because Farm Bureau is represented on its governing board.

Blue Cross covers the full cost of your hospital care. Room, meals, treatment rooms, maternity care, and emergency care, plus all of the other hospital services you need to help you get well. Even burn and intensive care units are covered in full. Blue Shield MVF (Michigan Variable Fee) benefits pay doctor bills in full for covered services. Full medical and surgical care while hospitalized, consultations, anesthesia, x-rays, and many other key physicians' services are all covered by the program. If you're 65 or older, Blue Cross and Blue Shield have designed special "65" programs which combine with government Medicare benefits to give you more complete protection.

The Farm Bureau theme this year is "Make It Happen." Why not contact the Farm Bureau county secretary in your area for details on how you can join or renew your Farm Bureau membership and enjoy its many advantages - including Blue Cross and Blue Shield group health care protection.

January 15 is the deadline for membership.

SAFETY CORNER

DAY OLD OR STARTED PULLETS - The male or female pullets, grown 100% by the best producers for high production, superior eggs and egg quality, grown feed efficiency. If you keep records, you'll keep DeKalb. Write for price list.


PEERLESS PULL-OUT FILTERS - 12.00 per box, 26.00 per case, postpaid.


FREE 61-PAGE BOOK - 12.00 each, postpaid. Order from Farm Bureau Supply, c/o Michigan Farm News, P.O. Box 960, Lansing, Michigan 48904.

FORWARDING STALLS - Complete 54.90. Available from Farm Bureau Supply, Box 960, Lansing, Michigan 48904.


SAFETY CORNER

DO YOUR PART - 5000 Farm Bureau members are needed to help carry 10000 tons of food to other parts of the world. That's a big job. Join Farm Bureau today and do your part. Your county secretary in your area can give you more details on how you can join.
From the "Everything You Need" Insurance People.