

NATIONAL GRANGE



117th

ANNUAL SESSION

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

1983

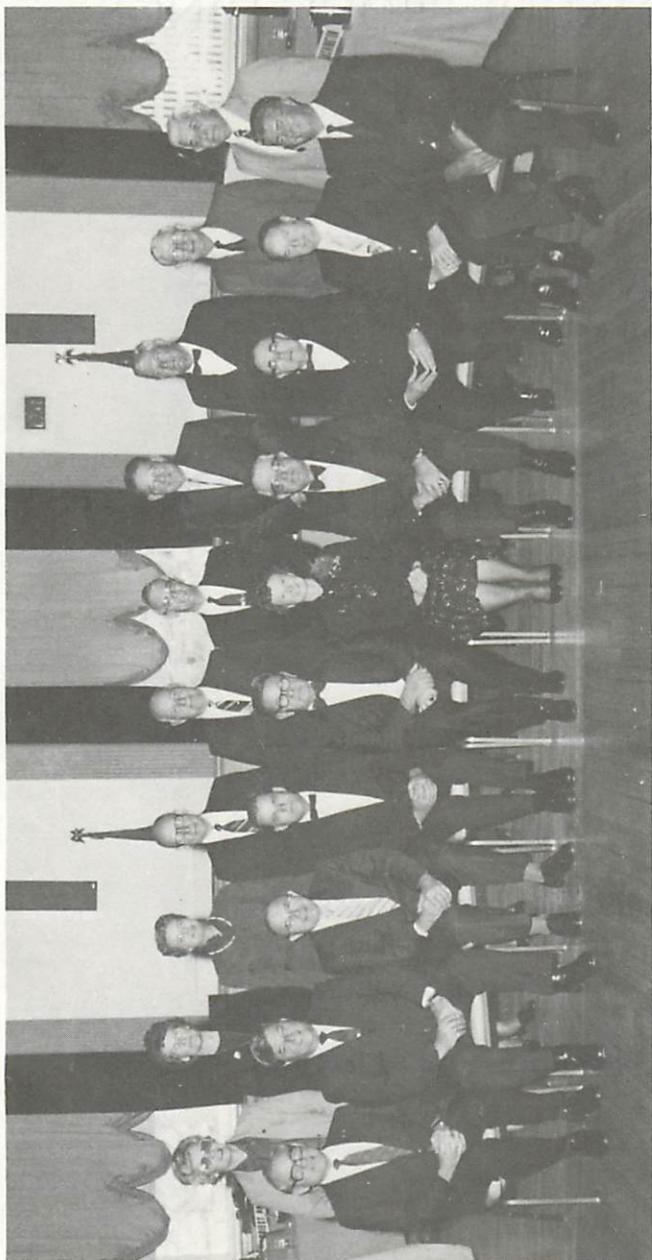
JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS

JOURNAL OF PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
NATIONAL GRANGE
OF THE
PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY

117th Annual Session

San Antonio, Texas

November 14-21, 1983



1983 Officers of the National Grange—(seated from left) Master Edward Andersen (NE) Overseer, Russell Stauffer (IL), Lecturer Kermit Richardson (VT), Steward John Maple (NJ), Assistant Steward R.G. Carter (TX), Lady Assistant Steward Betty Wallace (WI), Chaplain Lloyd Massey (NC), Treasurer Francis Silveira (RI), Secretary B. Franklin Hayes (NH), Gatekeeper D. Vincent Andrews (FL), (standing from left) Ceres Patty Wedding (MO), Pomona Dorothy Shores (ME), Flora Jeanne Davies (CO), Executive Committee Jack Silvers (WA), Delwin Cross (IA), Daryl Lowry (VT), Edward Moody (KS), High Priest of Demeter Woodrow Tucker (RI), Priest Archon Morris Halladay (NY), Priest Annalist J. Luther Snyder (PA).

NATIONAL GRANGE OFFICERS 1982-83 AND DEPARTMENT DIRECTORS

- MASTER—Edward Andersen, 1616 H St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006—
Tel: 202-628-3507 (O)
- OVERSEER—Russell Stauffer, P.O. Box 1502, Springfield, Illinois 62705—
Tel: 217-529-0123 (O), 217-498-9533 (R)
- LECTURER—Kermit W. Richardson, RD 2, Barre, Vermont 05641—
Tel: 802-222-4675 (O), 802-476-5836 (R)
- STEWARD—John U. Maple, 2785 Main St., Lawrenceville, New Jersey 08648—
Tel: 609-896-0935 (R)
- ASSISTANT STEWARD—R.G. Carter, Rt. 1, Box 26, Elmendorf, Texas 78112—
Tel: 512-635-8225 (R)
- LADY ASSISTANT STEWARD—Mrs. Betty Wallace, Rt. 1, Wood Trail, Beloit, Wisconsin
53511—Tel: 608-365-6191 (R)
- CHAPLAIN—Lloyd Massey, Route 1, Box 170, Dudley, North Carolina 28333—
Tel: 919-828-2991 (O)
- TREASURER—Francis J. Silveira, 15 Rhode Island Avenue, Newport, Rhode Island
02840—Tel: 401-847-6707 (R)
- SECRETARY—B. Franklin Hayes, P.O. Box 344, East Rochester, New Hampshire 03867—
Tel: 207-339-9592 (R)
- GATEKEEPER—D. Vincent Andrews, Rt. 2, Box 330-C, Sarasota, Florida 33582—
Tel: 813-371-4838 (R)
- CERES—Patty Wedding, Rt. 1, Jacksonville, Missouri 65260—
Tel: 816-295-4255 (R)
- POMONA—Dorothy Shores, 146 State St., Augusta, Maine 04330—
Tel: 207-623-3421 (O), 207-582-2136 (R)
- FLORA—Jeanne Davies, 51 West 84th Avenue, Suite 230, Denver, Colorado 80221—
Tel: 303-428-0973 (O), 303-822-5341 (R)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

- Chairman—Jack Silvers, Rt. 1, Box 1115, Zillah, WA 98953—Tel: 509-829-5498 (R)
—Term expires in 1984
- Secretary—Delwin D. Cross, Box 525, Kilduff, Iowa 50137—Tel: 515-798-4441 (O)
515-798-4486 (R)—Term expires in 1985
- Daryl Lowry, 82 South Water Street, Vergennes, VT 05491—Tel: 802-877-3031 (R)—
Term expires in 1983
- Edward Moody, 16851 W. 183rd, Olathe, KS 66062—Tel: 913-686-3506 (R)
Term expires in 1986

ASSEMBLY OF DEMETER

- High Priest of Demeter—Woodrow W. Tucker, 51 Tower Hill Road, Wakefield, Rhode
Island 02879—Tel: 401-789-9704 (O), 401-783-2070 (R)
- Priest Archon—Morris Halladay, 432 E. Cortland Street, Groton, New York 13073—
Tel: 607-898-4451 (R)
- Priest Annalist—J. Luther Snyder, 126 South 17th Street, Camp Hill, PA 17011—
Tel: 717-737-1000 (R)

DEPARTMENT DIRECTORS

- Director of Women's Activities—Mary Buffington, RD 1, Box R719, Chadds Ford,
Pennsylvania 19317 Tel: 215-388-6711 (R)
- Director of Youth Activities—Mr. & Mrs. Bruce Croucher (Sharon), RD 1, Box 243,
Clifton Springs, New York 14432—Tel: 315-462-3067 (R)
- Director of Junior Grange Activities—Mary Beth Heberer, Route 5, Box 59,
Belleville, Illinois 62221—Tel: 618-233-8808 (R)
- Director of Membership Development—Harry Massey, 1616 H Street, N.W., Washington,
D.C. 20006—Tel: 202-628-3507
- Legislative Director—Robert M. Frederick, 1616 H Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006—
Tel: 202-628-3507 (O)
- Director of Information—Judy Massabny, 1616 H St. N.W.,
Washington, D.C. 20006—Tel: 202-628-3507 (O)

DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL GRANGE

One Hundred Seventeenth Session

- Joe Peters, Rt. 5, Box 630, Rogers, Arkansas
72756
- Ethel Peters
- David Austin, 2101 Stockton Blvd.,
Sacramento, California 95817
- Jeanne Davies, 51 W. 84th Ave., Suite 230,
Denver, Colorado 80221
- Miles Davies
- Joseph Bell, 600 Allen Ave., Meriden,
Connecticut 06450
- Mildred Bell
- Wills Passmore, RD 1, Box 82, Townsend,
Delaware 19734
- Joanne Passmore
- D. Vincent Andrews, Rt. 2, Box 330-C,
Sarasota, Florida 33582
- Madelin Andrews
- Glen Deweese, Rt. 2, Box 2068, Nampa,
Idaho 83651
- Dorothy Deweese
- Russell Stauffer, P.O. Box 1502, Springfield,
Illinois 62705
- Wendel E. Shireman, 5150 W. 200 N.,
Columbus, Indiana 47201
- Dorothy Shireman
- Charles Routier, Rt. 3, Grinnell, Iowa 50112
- Helen Routier
- Edward F. Moody, 16851 W. 183 Rd.,
Olathe, Kansas 66062
- Grace Moody
- James E. Shores, Jr., 146 State St., Augusta,
Maine 04330
- Dorothy Shores
- Alan Brauer, 9817 Four Points Rd., Rocky
Ridge, Maryland 21778
- Ethel Brauer
- Robert Barrow, 67 Picard Ct., Swansea,
Massachusetts 02777
- Dolores Barrow
- Roland Winter, 15150 A Dr. N., Marshall,
Michigan 49068
- Beulah Winter
- Adel Brendemuhl, 3730 Cottage Grove Dr.,
Woodbury, Minnesota 55125
- Albert Brendemuhl
- Forest Farris, 550 Three Mile Dr., Kalispell,
Montana 59901
- Margaret Farris
- Robert Smith, Sumner Star Route, Broken
Bow, Nebraska 68822
- Margaret Smith
- Philip Shattuck, 5 Quimby Road, Brookline,
New Hampshire 03033
- Madeliene Shattuck
- John U. Maple, 2785 Main St.,
Lawrenceville, New Jersey 08648
- Margaret Maple
- Bert Morse, 100 Grange Place, Cortland,
New York 13045
- Mary Morse
- James Oliver, P.O. Box 10157, Raleigh,
North Carolina 27605
- Judy Oliver
- Howard Caldwell, 1031 E. Broad St.,
Columbus, Ohio 43205
- Marie Caldwell
- Marvin Purdy, RR 2, Box 16, Blackwell,
Oklahoma 74631
- Wilma Purdy
- W.C. Harris, 1313 S.E. 12th Ave., Portland,
Oregon 97214
- Lida Harris
- Charles E. Wismer, Jr., 1604 N. Second St.,
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania 17102
- Jane Wismer
- Felix Wendelschaefter, 70 Carpenter Lane,
Saunderstown, Rhode Island 02874
- Elsie Wendelschaefter
- Hank C. Edens III, Rt. 1, Box 61, Dalzell,
South Carolina 29040
- Sandra Edens
- Larry King, 1700 Tipton Station Rd.,
Knoxville, Tennessee 37920
- Dorothy King
- R.G. Carter, Rt. 1, Box 26, Elmendorf, Texas
78112
- Flo Carter
- Harold Bergeron, 47 Maple St., P.O. Box
553, Essex Jct., Vermont 05452
- Mary Bergeron
- Jerry Hancock, 11517 Second Branch Rd.,
Chesterfield, Virginia 23832
- Gladys Hancock
- Ray Hill, 3104 Western Ave., Seattle,
Washington 98121
- Helen Hill
- John Hall, Rt. 1, Box 180, Ravenswood,
West Virginia 26164
- Phyllis Hall
- Lester Wallace, Rt. 1, Wood Trail, Beloit,
Wisconsin 53511
- Betty Wallace
- Charles E. Buell, West Brock, Buffalo,
Wyoming 82834
- Pearl Buell

PAST DELEGATES
IN ATTENDANCE AT THE SESSION

COLORADO

Henry Christensen
Arlene Christensen
Francis Guthrie
Harriet Guthrie

CONNECTICUT

Donald Peck

IDAHO

Ira Kistler
Esther Kistler

ILLINOIS

Dorsey Kirk

INDIANA

C. Jerome Davis
Ethel Davis

IOWA

Delwin D. Cross
Lucille Cross

KANSAS

James Ingwersen
Agnes Ingwersen

MASSACHUSETTS

Rexford Smith

MISSOURI

David Wedding
Patty Wedding

NEBRASKA

Edward Andersen
Darlene Andersen

NEW HAMPSHIRE

B. Franklin Hayes
Virginia Hayes

NEW YORK

Morris Halladay
Catherine Halladay

NORTH CAROLINA

Lloyd Massey
Eunice Massey

PENNSYLVANIA

J. Luther Snyder
Fae Snyder

RHODE ISLAND

J. Alfred Lawson
Ruth Lawson
Francis J. Silveira
Dorothy Silveira
Woodrow Tucker
Marjorie Tucker

TENNESSEE

Donald Bates

TEXAS

Frank Knight
Bernice Knight
Jim Kiles
Mercedes Kiles

VERMONT

Daryl Lowry
Elizabeth Lowry
Kermit Richardson
Margaret Richardson

WASHINGTON

Jack Silvers

117th ANNUAL SESSION Official Program

(+ Open to the public *Ticket needed
#Badge needed)

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8

9:00 a.m. Production Room—Cortez
Room
Press Room—2071-73
Interview Room—2099

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10

9:00 a.m. Agriculture Committee—
Chula Vista
Citizenship and Public
Affairs—Fiesta

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11

9:00 a.m. Agriculture Committee—
Chula Vista
Citizenship and Public
Affairs—Fiesta
Conservation Committee—
Malibu

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12

9:00 a.m. Committee Meetings
Executive Committee
Meeting—3020

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 13

9:00 a.m. Committee Chairmen
Meet—Lanai
10:00 a.m. All Committees Meet
1:00 p.m. Kalo Hineman,
Commissioner,
Commodity Futures
Trading Commission—
Hemisfair
2:00 p.m. All Committees Meet
6:00 p.m. Host State Banquet (by
invitation)—Coronado
Ballroom
Sponsored by Texas State
Grange
8:30 p.m. National Officers
Rehearsal—Continental
Ballroom
8:30 p.m. Committee Meetings

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14

7:00 a.m. New Delegates Breakfast—
Lanai
9:00 a.m. Opening of the 117th
Annual Session in the
Seventh Degree—
Continental Ballroom
(Seventh Degree members
wishing to witness the
opening should be in the
Ballroom by 8:45 a.m.)
9:15 a.m. Admission of Fourth Degree
Members—Continental
Ballroom
Roll Call of Officers
Roll Call of States
Partial Report of
Credentials Committee
Adoption of Order of
Business
+ 9:30 a.m. National Master's Address
Edward Andersen
10:00 a.m. Reconvene Session in
Fourth Degree—
Continental Ballroom
Referral of Resolutions
and Interim Reports
Announcements
Committee Reports
Noon Recess
12:15 p.m. National Officers
Luncheon—Montego
1:30 p.m. Reconvene Session—
Continental Ballroom
Committee Reports
4:00 p.m. Session Closes
4:15 p.m. Committee Meetings
* 6:00 p.m. Membership Recognition
Dinner—Hemisfair
7:30 p.m. Committee Meetings

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15

9:00 a.m. Session Opens in the Fourth
Degree—Continental
Ballroom
Committee Reports
Noon Recess
12:15 p.m. NGI Luncheon (by
invitation)—Hemisfair

- Sponsored by National
General Insurance
- 2:00 p.m. Reconvene Session—
Continental Ballroom
Committee Reports
- 5:30 p.m. Session Closes
- *6:30 p.m. PR Banquet—Hemisfair
- 9:00 p.m. Committee Meetings
- 10:30 p.m. Exhibit Preview (by
invitation)—Terrace Foyer

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16

- + 9:00 a.m. Exhibits Open—Terrace
Ballroom
(Lecturer's, Women's,
Youth, Juniors)
- 9:00 a.m. Session Opens in the Fourth
Degree—Continental
Ballroom
Announcement of
Community Service
Winners
Election of Officers
- 10:00 a.m. Youth Registration—
Terrace Foyer
- Noon Recess
- 1:30 p.m. Reconvene Session—
Continental Ballroom
Election of Officers
Committee Reports
- 3:30 p.m. Youth Orientation—River
Room
- 4:30 p.m. Youth Officers Meeting—
Lanai Room
- 5:30 p.m. Recess
- 6:00 p.m. Youth Candidates
Reception—Poolside or
River Room
- 7:00 p.m. Session Reconvenes—
Continental Ballroom
Committee Reports
- 9:00 p.m. Session Closes
- 9:15 p.m. Committee Meetings
- 9:30 p.m. Youth Roundup—Hemisfair

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17

- * 7:00 a.m. Youth Breakfast—Coronado
Ballroom
- + 9:00 a.m. Exhibits Open—Terrace
Ballroom
- * 9:30 a.m. Youth Tour
- 9:00 a.m. Session Opens in the Fourth
Degree—Continental
Ballroom
Committee Reports

- + 10:30 a.m. Speaker: Peter McPherson—
Continental Ballroom
Director, Agency for
International
Development
- 11:00 a.m. Reconvene Session—
Continental Ballroom
- Noon Recess
- * 12:15 p.m. Past Delegates Luncheon—
Montego
- + 1:30 p.m. Speaker: Robert Morris—
Continental Ballroom
Deputy Secretary of State
for Economic Affairs
- 2:00 p.m. Reconvene Session—
Continental Ballroom
Group Recognition of Past
Delegates
Committee Reports
- 5:00 p.m. Session Closes
- * 6:00 p.m. Women's Activities
Banquet—Coronado
Ballroom
Presentation of National
Awards
- 9:30 p.m. Committee Meetings
- 9:30 p.m. Youth Dance—Hemisfair
- 9:30 p.m. Young Couples Party—
River Room

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18

- 7:30 a.m. Youth Officers Rehearsal—
Continental Ballroom
- 8:30 a.m. Session Opens with Youth
Officers—Continental
Ballroom
- 9:30 a.m. Junior Grange Degree
Exemplified
- + 9:00 a.m. Exhibits Open—Terrace
Ballroom
- 9:30 a.m. Family Musical and Talent
to 1:30 Contest Rehearsals—
Montego
- 10:00 a.m. Women's Conference—
River Room
- 11:00 a.m. Session Closes
- * Noon Junior Grange Luncheon/
Conference—Hemisfair
- * 12:30 p.m. Rural America Luncheon—
Coronado Ballroom
Speaker: Ray D. Lett,
Executive Assistant to the
Secretary of Agriculture,
USDA
- # 3:00 p.m. Family Musicals—
Continental Ballroom

- 3:00 p.m. National Public Speaking Contest—River Room
 3:00 p.m. Seventh Degree Rehearsal—Convention Center Theatre
 #7:30 p.m. Talent Finals—Convention Center Theatre
 10:00 p.m. Youth Party—Coronado Ballroom

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19

- 8:00 a.m. Seventh Degree Rehearsal—Convention Center Theatre
 8:30 a.m. Deaf Comm. Conference—Fiesta
 +9:00 a.m. Exhibits Open—Terrace Ballroom
 9:00 a.m. Youth Conference—River Room
 9:30 a.m. Membership Conference—Chula Vista
 9:30 a.m. Lecturers Conference—to 10:30 Lanai Room
 *10:00 a.m. Sixth Degree Conferral—Coronado Ballroom
 10:30 a.m. State Lecturers Conference—Lanai Room
 *1:00 p.m. Seventh Degree Conferral—Convention Center Theatre
 3:00 p.m. Convocation of the Assembly of Demeter—Convention Center Theatre
 *5:00 p.m. GROW Club Dinner—Little Red Barn
 5:30 p.m. Youth Candidates Buffet—Paradise Village
 6:00 p.m. State Secretaries Dinner (Dutch Treat)
 #8:00 p.m. Youth Coronation Pageant—Convention Center Theatre

- #10:00 p.m. Coronation Ball—Coronado Ballroom

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 20

- 9:00 a.m. Memorial Service Rehearsal—Continental Ballroom
 10:00 a.m. Church/Memorial Service—Continental Ballroom
 11:00 a.m. Business Session of the Assembly of Demeter—Continental Ballroom Election of Officers
 Noon Recess
 1:30 p.m. Session Opens in the Fourth Degree—Continental Ballroom Installation of Officers Committee Reports
 5:30 p.m. Recess
 7:00 p.m. Reconvene Session—Continental Ballroom Committee Reports
 9:30 p.m. Session Closes

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21

- 9:00 a.m. Session Opens in the Fourth Degree—Continental Ballroom—Continental Ballroom Committee Reports
 Noon Recess
 1:30 p.m. Reconvene Session—Continental Ballroom Committee Reports Communication of the Annual Word Closing of the 117th Annual Session

COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS—1983

AGRICULTURE

James Oliver, N.C.
 Wendel Shireman, Ind.
 Edward Moody, Kan.
 David Wedding, Mo.
 Robert Smith, Neb.
 Bert Morse, N.Y.
 Marvin Purdy, Okla.

Ray Hill, Wash.
 Lester Wallace, Wis.
 Lloyd Massey, N.C. (H)

AUDIT AND BUDGET

Roland Winter, Mich.
 Robert Barrow, Mass.
 Howard Caldwell, Ohio

Dorothy King, Tenn.
 Jerry Hancock, VA
 Mary Bergeron, Vt.
 Delwin Cross, Ia., (H)
 Fae Snyder, Pa. (H)

CITIZENSHIP & PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Grace Moody, Kan.
 Dorothy Shores, Me.
 Margaret Farris, Mont.
 Mary Morse, N.Y.
 Wilma Purdy, Okla.
 Pearl Buell, Wyo.
 Eunice Massey, N.C. (H)
 Margaret Richardson, Vt. (H)

CONSERVATION & NATURAL RESOURCES

James Shores, Me.
 David Austin, Cal.
 Dorothy Shireman, Ind.
 Patty Wedding, Mo.
 Forest Farris, Mont.
 Betty Wallace, Wis.
 Elizabeth Lowry, Vt. (H)
 Jack Silvers, Wash. (H)

EDUCATION & HEALTH

Margaret Smith, Neb.
 Dorothy Deweese, Ida.
 Ethel Brauer, Md.
 Dolores Barrow, Mass.
 Lida Harris, Ore.
 Sandra Edens, S.C.
 Helen Hill, Wash.
 Virginia Hayes, N.H. (H)
 Kitty Halladay, N.Y. (H)

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Charles Wismer, Pa.
 Jeanne Davies, Colo.
 D. Vincent Andrews, Fla.
 Charles Routier, Ia.
 W.C. Harris, Ore.
 Felix Wendelschaefer, R.I.

GRANGE ACTIVITIES

Madeliene Shattuck, N.H.
 Margaret Maple, N.J.
 Judy Oliver, N.C.
 Jane Wismer, Pa.

Elsie Wendelschaefer, R.I.
 Flo Carter, Tex.
 Dorothy Silveira, R.I. (H)
 Daryl Lowry, Vt. (H)

GRANGE LAW & GOOD OF THE ORDER

Wills Passmore, Dela.
 Mildred Bell, Ct.
 Madelin Andrews, Fla.
 Alan Brauer, Md.
 John Maple, N.J.
 Harold Bergeron, Vt.
 Phyllis Hall, W. Va.
 Woodrow Tucker, R.I. (H)
 Kermit Richardson, Vt. (H)

LABOR & JUDICIARY

Miles Davies, Colo.
 Joanne Passmore, Dela.
 Beulah Winter, Mich.
 Albert Brendemuhl, Minn.
 Marie Caldwell, Ohio
 Larry King, Tenn.
 B. Franklin Hayes, N.H. (H)
 Marjorie Tucker, R.I. (H)

TAXATION & FISCAL POLICY

Charles Buell, Wyo.
 Ethel Peters, Ark.
 Joseph Bell, Ct.
 Helen Routier, Ia.
 Adel Brendemuhl, Minn.
 John Hall, W. Va.
 Lucille Cross, Ia. (H)
 J. Luther Snyder, Pa. (H)

TRANSPORTATION

Joe Peters, Ark.
 Glen Deweese, Ida.
 Russell Stauffer, Ill.
 Philip Shattuck, N.H.
 Hank Edens, S.C.
 R.G. Carter, Tex.
 Morris Halladay, N.Y. (H)
 Francis Silveira, R.I. (H)

NOTE: Person listed first under each committee is Chairman.
 H—Honorary Delegate

PRE-CONVENTION ACTIVITIES

The El Tropicano Hotel in San Antonio, Tex. was the headquarters hotel for the 117th Annual Session of the National Grange, Nov. 14-21, 1983. Preparations for the session began a week earlier. On Monday final pre-convention meetings were held with hotel personnel. On Tues. Nov. 8 the production room and press room were set up. On Wednesday, National Grange staff, and Delegates serving on early committees, arrived.

Thursday November 10, 1983

The Agriculture Committee with Brother James Oliver (NC) as chairman, began meeting to discuss the many resolutions assigned to their committee. Also the Citizenship and Public Affairs Committee with Sister Grace Moody (Kan.) as chairman began their deliberations.

The National Grange staff worked feverishly in the production room printing and assembling resolutions coming in from State Granges whose state meetings were held late. National Department Directors arrived in preparation for setting up the exhibit hall the next day. National Master Andersen was interviewed by the media.

Friday November 11, 1983

The Conservation Committee with Brother James Shores (Me.) held their first meeting. Agriculture and Citizenship continued their meetings. Members of the Texas State Grange began to arrive for their hosting duties. National Master Andersen and several other Grange leaders were interviewed by the media. Hundreds of boxes were unpacked containing exhibits for the Lecturers, Women's, Youth and Junior displays in the exhibit hall.

Saturday November 12, 1983

The three early committees continued their meetings. The Executive Committee with Brother Jack Silvers (Wa.) as Chairman met at 9:00 a.m. The production room was busy typing and printing partial committee reports.

Remaining Delegates, Officers and Texas State Grange personnel arrived. Delegates and Officers registered in the press room

and picked up their badges and official programs.

Sunday November 13, 1983

The remaining Committee Chairmen met at 9:00 a.m. with the Chairman of the Executive Committee to receive instructions concerning the handling of the resolutions assigned to their committees and the mechanics involved in the presentation of their committee reports.

All committees met at 10:00 a.m. and continued meeting throughout the day.

Registration for all Grange members began at 1:00 p.m.

At 6:00 p.m. the Texas State Grange hosted the Officers, Delegates and other invited guests to a "Mini Mexican Fiesta" in the Coronado Ballroom at the El Tropicano.

Guests were greeted in a unique Texas manner and were treated to Mexican food and music. The ballroom was decorated in a Mexican motif and host State Master, Tex Carter had warm words of welcome for everyone.

After the banquet, Delegates returned to committee meetings. National Grange Officers went to the Continental Ballroom to rehearse the official opening of the Annual Session the next morning.

FIRST DAY Monday Morning November 14, 1983

The 117th Annual Session of the National Grange was called to order by the Worthy High Priest of Demeter, Woodrow W. Tucker, at 9:00 a.m. in the Continental Ballroom of the El Tropicano Hotel. The National Officers marched in and formed an altar circle while the choir, directed by Sister Ruth Esther Shorthill, sang a hymn accompanied by the session pianist, Sister Betty Sites, from Illinois.

The Grange was opened in full form in the Seventh Degree by the Worthy National Master, Edward Andersen.

The Grange was then lowered to the Fourth Degree to allow all members who had not received the higher degrees to enter.

The roll call of Officers found the Worthy Overseer, Russell Stauffer, absent. Brother Stauffer had recently undergone open heart surgery and was unable to be at the Session. The Worthy Overseer of the Illinois State Grange, Brother Al Henninger, was appointed Overseer pro-tem for the Session and he and Sister Darlene Henninger represented Illinois as voting delegates.

The roll call of Delegates found Brother Marvin Purdy, of Oklahoma, absent due to illness and Sister Sandra Edens, of South Carolina, and Sister Gladys Hancock, of Virginia, absent.

The Worthy Chaplain, Lloyd Massey, requested a silent prayer for Brother Stauffer, after which he offered a prayer for the Worthy Overseer's quick recovery.

A welcome was given by the host State Master, Brother Tex Carter, and National Master Andersen responded with remarks concerning the reception he received during his arrival in San Antonio.

The printed program was adopted as the Official Program of the Session after several changes.

At this time the Worthy Overseer approached the Master's Chair and proceeded to introduce the Worthy Master who presented his Annual Report to the Delegates.

The Acting Master then assigned various sections of the report to the appropriate Session committees. The address was accepted and ordered printed in the Journal.

Worthy Master Andersen then presented his Internal Report and the section on "Rulings Made in 1983" was assigned to the Grange Law and Good of the Order Committee. The report was accepted.

Reagan Brown, former Commissioner of Agriculture for the State of Texas, was escorted to the Master's Station and gave a few remarks.

At this time several committees transferred resolutions.

The Worthy Treasurer, Francis Silveira, gave the report of his office and it was adopted and ordered printed in the Journal.

The Worthy Secretary, B. Franklin Hayes, gave the report of his office and it was adopted and ordered printed in the Journal.

Brother Jack Silvers, Chairman of the Executive Committee, gave the report of that committee and the Delegates were

given ample time to review the report before acceptance.

The Grange adjourned for lunch at 12:10 p.m. and the National Officers attended the National Officers' Luncheon in the Montego Room.

The Grange reconvened at 1:35 p.m. with Brother Jack Silvers in the chair in the absence of the Worthy Master who was being interviewed by the press.

The Taxation Committee transferred several resolutions to other committees.

The Worthy Lecturer, Kermit Richardson, presented the Lecturer's Report which was accepted and ordered printed in the Journal.

It was moved to recognize the new Delegates at this time and that the new State Masters give their reports before the Delegate Body.

The Worthy Master introduced Sister Judy Oliver, the new bride of Brother James Oliver, Master of the North Carolina State Grange.

Brother Charles Routier and Sister Helen Routier from Iowa were introduced, and Brother Routier gave his report.

Brother Alan Brauer and Sister Ethel Brauer from Maryland were introduced, and Brother Brauer gave his report.

The Worthy Master introduced Brother Hank Edens, the Master of the South Carolina State Grange, who gave his report. Sister Sandra Edens was unable to attend the Session.

The Worthy Master introduced Brother Larry King and Sister Dorothy King, from Tennessee, and Brother King gave his report.

Brother Ray Hill and Sister Helen Hill from Washington were introduced, and Brother Hill gave his report.

Brother Al and Sister Darlene Henninger were introduced as Delegates from Illinois in the absence of Brother Stauffer.

Brother Tex Carter was given permission to present his report as Master of the Texas State Grange, our host state.

All reports were accepted and ordered printed in the Journal.

Brother James Oliver, Chairman of the Agriculture Committee, gave a partial report of his committee.

Sister Wallace announced a yardstick sale being held by Wisconsin to help defray expenses for the 1986 National Session.

Several other announcements concern-

ing the banquet tonight and committee meetings were made.

The Grange closed in full form in the Fourth Degree at 4:05 p.m.

Membership Recognition Banquet

The second annual Membership Recognition Banquet was held in the Hemisfair Room with Brother Harry Massey, Director of Membership Development, presiding. After a welcome to Texas by Brother John T. Cox, Membership Director of the Texas State Grange, and a Texas buffet, Brother Massey introduced Reagan Brown, former Commissioner of Agriculture of Texas. Mr. Brown spoke on, "Who's Watering the Elephant," and encouraged the Grange to seek higher goals of service. In his own unique manner, Mr. Reagan brought the delegates to their feet in a demonstration of confidence in the Grange and its future in America.

National Master Edward Andersen thanked Mr. Brown for his challenge and encouraged each Delegate to return home and establish programs which would achieve the overall national goal of the Grange becoming the largest agricultural-community service organization in the country. Brother Andersen stated that many State Granges had been able to implement, with National assistance, many recruitment programs which were helping many Subordinate Granges to open their doors to new members.

Sister Mary Beth Heberer, Director of Junior Grange Activities, recognized South Auburn Grange No. 136, of South Auburn, Pa., for the largest net gain of 50 new members. The states of Arkansas, Florida, Indiana, Kansas, Massachusetts, New Jersey, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia and Wyoming were recognized for net gains in Junior Grange membership.

The moment everyone was waiting for finally arrived. Membership Recognition plaques and large, colorful Mexican sombreros were presented to the following Delegates whose State Granges achieved net gains in Subordinate membership: Joe and Mildred Bell, Connecticut; Al and Darlene Henninger, Illinois; Roland and Beulah Winter, Michigan; James and Judy Oliver, North Carolina; Marvin and Wilma Purdy, Oklahoma; Charles and Jane Wis-

mer, Pennsylvania; Felix and Elsie Wendelschaefer, Rhode Island; and Lester and Betty Wallace, Wisconsin.

Brother and Sister Woodrow Tucker closed the banquet with this statement:

We can make it happen.

We can start today.

The Grange can grow and prosper

In each and every way.

And wouldn't it be something—

And not really so very strange.

To really think we someday might—

Have a Million Member Grange.

SECOND DAY Tuesday Morning November 15, 1983

The second day's session of the 117th Annual Session of the National Grange was opened in full form in the Fourth Degree at 9:00 a.m. by the Worthy Master, Edward Andersen.

The roll call of Officers found all present except the Overseer, with Brother Al Henninger acting as Overseer pro-tem.

The roll call of states found all represented.

Several resolutions were transferred from committees.

Sister Beulah Winter, Director of Deaf Activities, gave her report for that committee, and the sections on Proposals was referred to the Grange Activities Committee. The report was accepted and ordered printed in the Journal.

Sister Grace Moody, Chairman of the Citizenship and Public Affairs Committee, gave the report of her committee. Several resolutions were referred back to the committee to be rewritten. These will appear in the Journal in the Citizenship Section.

Brother Wallace moved that the partial report of the Agriculture Committee which was worked on the first day be released to the press. It was so ordered.

The Grange recessed at 12 noon and the Officers and Delegates were guests at a luncheon sponsored by the National General Insurance Company.

The Session was reconvened at 2:00 p.m. by the Worthy Master. Brother Roland Winter, Chairman of the Audit and Budget Committee, presented a partial report of that committee.

Brother James Shores, Chairman of the Conservation and Natural Resources Committee, gave the report of that committee with several resolutions referred back to the committee for further study and to be brought back later.

Brother James Oliver, Chairman of the Agriculture Committee, presented a partial report of that committee.

There being no further reports ready at this time and after several announcements of committee meetings, the Worthy Master closed the second day's session of the National Grange in the Fourth Degree at 4:20 p.m.

PR Banquet

Sister Judy Massabny, Director of Information, emceed a public relations banquet in the Hemisfair Room at 6:30 p.m. Sister Massabny issued a "Passport to PR" to everyone present making them eligible to travel the "exciting highways and byways of publicity and public relations." Guest speaker for the evening was Darlene Andersen, First Lady of the National Grange. Sister Andersen received a standing ovation for her witty and motivating presentation on the need for and value of Grange publicity and public relations.

Adrian DeVries, director of broadcast services for the Washington State Grange and writer/producer of the National Grange's weekly radio show, "Grange Point of View," narrated a new slide series produced by the National Grange entitled, "The National Grange Working For You." Mary Beth Heberer, Director of Junior Grange Activities, announced the winners of the Junior Grange Publicity Contest with first place going to Thurmont Junior Grange, Thurmont, Maryland.

Sister Massabny presented a bronze plaque to the "Washington Grange News" as Grange Publication of the Year and certificates to David Howard, Editor of the Year and Avis Beam, Assistant Editor of the Year. She also presented awards to Mark Allen, Information Director of the New York State Grange and Joann Goodlaxson, Information Director of the Wisconsin State Grange as State Grange Information Directors of the Year.

Sister Massabny introduced a number of State Grange Information directors who were in the audience as well as national department directors who are members of

her national "PR Team." She also introduced National Master Edward Andersen and thanked him for his cooperation with the media. Brother Andersen spoke enthusiastically about the need for more Grange publicity and encouraged everyone to put forth a positive image. The banquet concluded at 8:30 p.m.

THIRD DAY Wednesday Morning November 16, 1983

The third day's session of the 117th Annual Session of the National Grange was opened in the Fourth Degree at 9:00 a.m. by the Worthy Master, Edward Andersen.

The roll call of officers found all present except the Overseer with Brother Al Henninger acting as Overseer pro-tem.

The roll call of Delegates found all states represented.

The Worthy Master read a note from Brother Stauffer wishing us well in our Session and wishing he could have been here with us.

The Worthy Lecturer mentioned the banners that were hanging around the hall and announced the winners.

Sister Sharon Croucher, Co-Youth Director, introduced the Youth Officers, Youth Contestants and Youth Directors present and announced that many more would be coming in today.

The National Lecturer, Kermit Richardson, presented the Community Service Report at this time which was accepted and ordered printed in the Journal.

The Worthy Lecturer and Master and Sister Darlene Andersen then presented the Community Service Awards to the top four winners: first place, Perry Valley Grange, Pennsylvania; second place, Evergreen Grange, Idaho; third place, MacIntosh Grange, Washington; and fourth place, Round Mountain Grange, California. The State Masters and wives of the winning states accepted the awards.

Sister Grace Moody, Chairman of the Citizenship and Public Affairs Committee, moved that the partial report of that committee which was adopted yesterday be released to the press. It was so voted.

Brother James Shores, Chairman of the Conservation Committee, moved that the committee report be released and it was so voted.

Brother James Oliver, Chairman of the Agriculture Committee, moved that the partial report of that committee adopted yesterday also be released and it was so voted.

The election of the Officers of the National Grange for the ensuing two years was held and the following were elected:

Master—Edward Andersen, Neb.

Treasurer—Russell Stauffer, Ill.

Lecturer—Kermit Richardson, Vt.

Steward—John Maple, N.J.

Assistant Steward—David Austin, Cal.

Lady Asst. Steward—Betty Wallace, Wis.

Chaplain—Bert Morse, N. Y.

Gatekeeper—James Oliver, N.C.

Treasurer—Marvin Purdy, Okla.

Secretary—Robert Barrow, Mass.

Ceres—Jeanne Davies, Colo.

Pomona—Margaret Smith, Neb.

Flora—Margaret Farris, Mt.

Executive Comm.—Charles Wismer, Pa.

The Grange recessed at 12:05 p.m. for lunch and reconvened at 1:30 p.m.

Brother James Oliver read a telegram that was being sent to U.S. Senators John Heinz and Arlen Specter concerning the avian influenza epidemic which was approved by the Delegate Body. The telegram read as follows:

The National Grange assembled in its 117th Annual Session in San Antonio, Tex., commends you for all your efforts in behalf of America's poultry producers in seeking funds and solutions to the avian influenza epidemic.

The Grange pledges its continued cooperation to you in eliminating this terrible disease.

Sincerely, Ed Andersen, Master.

The Worthy Master read a telegram from the Secretary of Agriculture, John R. Block. He also read a letter from Brother and Sister Leach, past Delegates from Texas, expressing their disappointment in not being able to be present at this Session.

Brother Tex Carter was presented a gift from the Worthy Steward as the host Master of the convention.

Sister Margaret Smith, Chairman of the Education and Health Committee, presented the report of her committee.

Brother James Oliver, Chairman of the Agriculture Committee, presented a partial report of his committee.

The Grange recessed for dinner at 5:30 p.m. and reconvened at 7:20 p.m.

The Worthy Secretary read a telegram from Senator Jesse Helms congratulating Brother Andersen on his re-election as Master of the National Grange.

The Worthy Master responded with remarks concerning our association with the Committee on Agriculture. The Worthy Master also read a telegram from the President of the United States, Ronald Reagan, congratulating us on our convention.

Sister Madeliene Shattuck, Chairman of the Grange Activities Committee, gave the report of her committee which was adopted and ordered printed in the Journal.

There were several committee meeting announcements at this time.

Sister Sharon Croucher introduced all the Youth Royalty Candidates and Youth Officers that have arrived.

The Grange closed in full form in the Fourth Degree at 9:00 p.m.

TELEGRAMS RECEIVED

From President Ronald Reagan:

I am delighted to send my warm greetings to all those gathered for the 117th Annual Session of the National Grange.

This occasion presents a fine opportunity for me to recognize your organization's many outstanding contributions to our nation. Our country's progress is built on the foundation of our agricultural success. The National Grange plays a vital role in furthering that success and in addressing the concerns of rural America.

In addition, I especially want to commend the Grange's participation in the CARE program and the food projects of the Agency for International Development. This work is a valuable part of our efforts to share the great bounty of our land.

You have my best wishes for a most enjoyable and productive meeting.

From Secretary of Agriculture John Block:

Dear Mr. Andersen:

Congratulations on the 117th Annual Session of the National Grange. I wish you a most productive and enjoyable Session in Texas.

The members of the National Grange are to be commended on the many contributions that you make to the agriculture

industry and to residents of rural areas. Your worthwhile accomplishments and counsel on the aspects of various USDA programs are very much appreciated.

We look forward to working with the National Grange.

From Secretary of Agriculture John Block:

Dear Ed:

Congratulations on your re-election as Master of the National Grange.

We at USDA highly regard your opinion and respect the leadership you provide to the Grange and to all of agriculture. I look forward to our continued cooperation in developing solutions to the problems facing agriculture.

Best regards for a successful term.

From Senator Jesse Helms, Chairman, Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry:

My congratulations to you and to the National Grange upon your re-election as Master for a third term.

I share the enthusiasm your membership has for you, and appreciate the good work you and the Grange do for farmers and the agricultural economy.

You are successful because you have strong principles and you stick to them.

All of us on the Senate Committee extend our best and wish you Godspeed.

From Congressman Kika De La Garza, Chairman, Committee on Agriculture:

Congratulations on your re-election as National Master of the Grange.

Your outstanding leadership of the past will, I know, continue, and I look forward to working with you in the future on matters of mutual concern.

**FOURTH DAY
Thursday Morning
November 17, 1983**

The fourth day's session of the 117th Annual Session of the National Grange was opened in full form in the Fourth Degree at 9:05 a.m. by the Worthy Master, Edward Andersen.

The roll call of Officers found all present except the Overseer. Brother Al Henninger acted as Overseer pro-tem.

The roll call of Delegates found all states represented.

Brother James Oliver, Chairman of the Agriculture Committee, moved to release the section of the Agriculture Committee Report that was adopted yesterday. It was so voted.

Sister Grace Moody moved to release the Citizenship and Public Affairs Report that was adopted yesterday. It was so voted.

Sister Jeanne Davies announced the Past Delegates Luncheon to be held in the Montego Room at 12:15 p.m. today.

Sister Mary Buffington announced the Women's Activities Banquet to be held at 6:00 p.m. this evening in the Coronado Ballroom. There will be reserved tables for National Officers and Delegates.

Brother Marvin Purdy asked for special privilege and introduced his mother, Sister Cora Purdy, from Oklahoma, a 64-year member.

The Worthy Lecturer announced that the banners placed outside were from the Kansas members. He also announced that today was the tenth anniversary of Hank and Sandra Edens and "Happy Anniversary" was sung to Brother Edens by the Delegates.

Sister Lowry reminded the cast of the men's water ballet of the rehearsal in the Coronado Bath—oops, Ballroom.

Brother Carter gave us an interesting piece of history about tobacco and Texas.

The Worthy Chaplain reminded all of the Memorial Service on Sunday.

The Worthy Master introduced his secretary, Sister Ann DiNatale, a member of Potomac Grange No. 1.

Brother Charles Wismer, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, presented his report. A portion of the report was sent back to committee to be given at a later time today.

Brother Robert Frederick, Director of Legislative Activities, introduced the speaker of the morning session, Peter McPherson, Director of the Agency for International Development. A question-and-answer period followed his presentation. Brother Frederick also gave remarks concerning our involvement with several of the agencies in Washington.

Sister Margaret Smith, Chairman of the Education and Health Committee, gave the final portion of her report, and it was adopted and ordered printed in the Journal.

Sister Mary Beth Heberer presented a nut creation to the Worthy Master. It was made by a Junior Granger from Nebraska who

she introduced. It will be on display at the Master's Station.

Brother Miles Davies, Chairman of the Labor and Judiciary Committee, presented his report and it was adopted and ordered printed in the Journal.

The Grange recessed at 12:05 p.m.

At 12:15 p.m. a Past Delegates Luncheon was held in the Montego Room.

The Session reconvened at 1:40 p.m. Sister Jeanne Davies introduced over 40 Past Delegates who had come to attend the Past Delegates Luncheon. They were escorted in and seated in a special section behind the Worthy Master. Words of welcome were given to all by the Worthy Master.

Brother James Miller, Assistant Legislative Director, introduced the speaker of the afternoon, Robert Morris, Deputy Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs. A question-and-answer period followed.

At the conclusion of Mr. Morris' presentation, Worthy Master Andersen reconvened the Session.

Brother Charles Wismer, Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, presented the final portion of his report which was adopted and ordered printed in the Journal.

Brother James Shores, Chairman of the Conservation and Natural Resources Committee, presented the final portion of his report which was adopted and ordered printed in the Journal.

Brother Wismer moved that the portion of the Foreign Affairs Report which was adopted during the morning session, be released. It was so voted.

Sister Mary Buffington, Director of Women's Activities, presented the report of her department which was adopted and ordered printed in the Journal

Brother Harry Massey, Director of Membership Development, presented the report of his department, which was adopted and ordered printed in the Journal.

Brother Frederick and Brother Miller gave the report of the Legislative Department which was accepted and ordered printed in the Journal.

Brother Wills Passmore, Chairman of the Grange Law and Good of the Order Committee, gave a partial report of his committee.

Brother Joe Peters, Chairman of the Transportation Committee gave a partial report of his committee.

The Worthy Lecturer announced the

Family Musical rehearsals for tomorrow. The Worthy Steward reminded all that they need the Junior Word tomorrow.

Brother Buell introduced members from Wyoming. Brother Luther Snyder reminded all about the Seventh Degree Conferral on Saturday and help will be needed on the gates. The Grange closed in full form in the Fourth Degree at 5:05 p.m.

Women's Activities Banquet

The Annual Women's Activities Department Banquet was held in the Coronado Ballroom at 6:00 p.m.

Sister Flo Carter, State Director of the Texas Women's Activities Department, extended greetings to all of the 700 persons in attendance. Immediately following dinner National Director of Women's Activities, Mary R. Buffington, introduced guests at the head table and members of her Advisory Committee. As they were introduced, several guests were called upon for remarks. These included Tom Buchanan, Regional CARE Representative, who spoke on the current GRANGE/CARE program in Bangladesh and CARE's work in general, National Master Edward Andersen and Sister Darlene Andersen.

Presentation of awards began with the announcement of the Grand Award Winners of the Annual Needlework Contest. Ms. Ilse Sloane awarded the Best of Show ribbons and presented the \$500 checks to the persons in the three classes. Names appear on Addendum E of the National Director's Annual Report. Ms. Sloane is from the Design Studio of Coats & Clark, Inc.

Members of the National Advisory Committee read the list of Stuffed Toy Contest winners, as the toys were displayed. Checks will be sent to the winners by the sponsor, Fairfield Processing Company. Addendum D lists national winners and judges of this contest.

Linda Naida of the National Grange Legislative Department announced the winners of the Golden Quill Awards for 1983. This list with a brief description of the projects is contained in Addendum F.

NDWA Mary Buffington and her committee announced the Recognition Awards for the submitted notebooks and checks were presented for the top ten Subordinate notebooks, top ten Pomona notebooks and the State Directors' notebooks. The last

category was divided into three classes, based on total number of Subordinate Granges. Sister Betty Jane Gardiner, SD of the Connecticut State Grange was presented an engraved silver plate as the Outstanding State Director of 1983.

Awards were then presented to State Directors who attained their sewing contest goals. Eighteen SD's qualified for this award. The list of 24 states and their SD's who had an increase in participation for the 1983 contest was read by the National Director. The list of SD's with the highest percentage participation in the sewing contest was read and each of these persons will receive a savings bond. Sister Gladys Richards was recognized as the SD with the highest overall participation in relation to total membership and will receive a savings bond. This was a new award this year. All of these winners are listed on Addendum C, along with the nine SD's whose states had a three year continuous increase in sewing contest entries. These SD's were presented with an award from Risdon Corporation.

Ms. Marti Plager of Simplicity Pattern Company then introduced the Class A, B, and C first place national sewing contest winners who were present to model their garments. In addition, the Class D entry was exhibited and described.

Ms. Shelley Farrington, Class B winner, of California, was presented a \$500 scholarship award from Simplicity Pattern Company. The B. Blumenthal & Company bond for best use of buttons, C.M. Offray & Son, Inc., bonds for best use of their ribbon, and Risdon Corporation bonds to the first place winners who used their sewing notion products were presented.

Ms. Zoe Graul of the Singer Company spoke briefly on the National Grange Sewing Contest and the pleasure of her company to be one of our sponsors. Ms. Graul presented certificates to each of the winners as a remembrance of the sewing machines each has already received as their award from the Singer Company.

The Grand Award Winner was announced by the National Director as Mrs. Virginia Swart of Ohio who was the Class A first place winner. Ms. Swart received additional bonds as Grand Award Winner and a check in the amount of \$1,000 from National Grange as her prize.

The lovely cactus garden centerpieces

were made by the Texas State Grange ladies and were given to a guest at each table. Each person in attendance received a ditty bag filled with many items.

During the evening, special gifts were presented to First Lady of the National Grange Darlene Andersen, First Lady of the Texas State Grange Flo Carter, and NDWA Mary Buffington by the Texas Grange Sisters, with Sister Lenore Kraft making the presentation. In addition, a gift was presented to Texas Granger Carol Leak for her work on the Women's Activities quilts presented at the Spokane, Wash. Session of the National Grange.

Dinner music and fashion review music was played by C.A. Schmelle of Texas.

FIFTH DAY Friday Morning November 18, 1983

The fifth day's session of the 117th Annual Session of the National Grange was opened at 8:30 a.m. by Adrian Knight, the Youth Master from Texas, after a very impressive incoming march by Youth Officers from several different states. The roll call of Officers found the following youth Officers in their chairs:

Master—Adrian Knight, Tex.
Overseer—Karen Purcell, Ill.
Lecturer—Donna Keaton, Okla.
Steward—Andrea Tejada, Tex.
Assistant Steward—Steve Savege, Ind.
Lady Asst. Steward—Melinda Gilbert, Cal.
Chaplain—Bill Routier, Ia.
Treasurer—Karen Arnold, Colo.
Secretary—Donna Goodlaxson, Wis.
Gatekeeper—Tina McMillan, Ida.
Ceres—Amy Dags, Mo.
Pomona—Judy Hansen, Neb.
Flora—Zoe Ann Cooney, Wyo.
Executive Comm.—Barbara Fontinel, Kan.
Executive Comm.—Anne Stackhouse, S.C.
Executive Comm.—Crystal Bost, N.C.
Pianist—Holly Waxler, Tex.

The roll call of National Officers found all present.

The minutes of the fourth day's session were read and adopted.

The National Master, Edward Andersen and Sister Andersen were escorted to the

Master's Station and Brother Andersen gave short remarks.

Brother and Sister Croucher, National Youth Directors, were escorted to the Master's Station. Sister Sharon Croucher presented the Youth Report at this time.

Brother Bruce Croucher announced several awards: a gavel to Worthy Youth Master Adrian Knight; and plaques to the retiring runner-up Youth Couple, David and Diane Wannamaker, runner-up Princess Mary Moffit, runner-up Prince Jeff Bailey and to National Youth Team member Michael Keller who is retiring this year from the team. Brother Keller responded with remarks.

Brother and Sister Perez, from the Youth Team, presented a slide program with several youth participating. The Youth Officers then retired.

The Grange resumed work in the Fourth Degree, and the Worthy Lecturer announced the Talent rehearsals and the Family Musical Contest here today and the Talent Contest at the Convention Center tonight.

The Grange recessed and the Alamo Junior Grange Opening Team marched in and opened the Junior Grange. The following officers were on the Junior Opening Team:

Master—Monica Villareal
 Overseer—Diana Zamora
 Lecturer—Vicky Harber
 Steward—Christie Glover
 Assistant Steward—Ruben Tejada
 Lady Assistant Steward—Rochelle Gass
 Chaplain—Donna Wilson
 Treasurer—Samantha Wilson
 Secretary—Sofia Harber
 Gatekeeper—Debra Smithers
 Ceres—Lisa Villarreal
 Pomona—Lucinda Villarreal
 Flora—Charlotte Koehler
 Executive Committee—Lisa Riston
 Executive Committee—Joseph Frieda
 Executive Committee—Jennifer Guss
 Executive Committee—Lilly Ross

J. G. Leader—Mary Villarreal

Pianists—Karen Knight, Barbara Knight
 Brother and Sister Andersen and Sister Mary Beth Heberer, Junior Director, and Sister Lovelle Knight, Texas State Director were escorted to the Master's Station.

The Junior Degree was exemplified by the Officers of David Crockett, Jr., Grange, in very fine manner. Degree Team members were:

Master—Suzette Sovo
 Overseer—Eric Perez
 Lecturer—Stacy Wuest
 Steward—Anjanette Makuk
 Assistant Steward—Eddie Sovo
 Lady Assistant Steward—Lynell Wuest
 Chaplain—Sheila Sovo
 Treasurer—Lori Wuest
 Secretary—Vicky Jetter
 Gatekeeper—Deborah Smithers
 Ceres—Christine Makuk
 Pomona—Vanessa Chapa
 Flora—Suzann Kincaid
 Executive Committee—Naomi Flores
 Executive Committee—Bobbie Jo Benton
 J. G. Leader—David Smithers
 Candidates—Elena Makuk
 Lisa Ristow
 William Wuest
 Ruben Tejada

Pianists—Karen Knight, Barbara Knight
 The Worthy Master Andersen made pleasing remarks about the Opening and Junior Degree.

Sister Mary Beth Heberer, National Director of Junior Grange Activities, gave the report of her department. She then introduced several State Directors and royalty from Washington and Texas.

Sister Agnes Ingwersen, Past Junior Director of the National Grange, was introduced and spoke briefly.

Sister Heberer also announced awards for community service, Director's Award, Achievement Award, Junior Grange of the Nation and Junior Grange Leader of the Nation.

Sister Lovelle Knight, Junior Grange Director for Texas, spoke briefly. The officers of the Alamo Junior Grange closed the Junior Grange.

The National Grange resumed work in the Fourth Degree, and Brother Oliver introduced the Secretary of the North Carolina State Grange, Miss Pearl Thompson, who has been Secretary for over 50 years.

Brother Purdy introduced the Delegation from Oklahoma. Several announcements followed:

The announcement of wedding anniversaries by Brother and Sister Morse and Brother and Sister Hennings.

Brother Snyder reminded all of the Seventh Degree rehearsal and bus schedule.

Sister Flo Carter announced information on the flower orders.

Brother Carter announced the Sixth Degree will be exemplified by the Texas State Officers at 10:00 a.m., Saturday.

Brother Shores, Chairman of the Conservation Committee, moved that the report of that committee adopted yesterday be released. It was so voted.

The Worthy Secretary announced that there will be no Secretaries Luncheon as stated on the program.

The Grange closed in full form in the Fourth Degree at 11:10 a.m.

Junior Grange Luncheon

The Annual Junior Grange Luncheon was held at 12:00 noon in the Hemisfair Room with a capacity crowd of 230 persons present.

The welcome was given by Sister Lovelle Knight, Director of Junior Grange Activities for the Texas State Grange. The invocation was given by Sister Stacy Wuest, Texas Junior Grange Princess.

Luncheon music was provided by the Kitty Hawk Junior High School Polka Band under the direction of Tom Kinsey.

Remarks were made by Edward and Darlene Andersen, Master and First Lady of the National Grange prior to their attendance at the Rural America Luncheon.

Sister Knight introduced Sister Mary Beth Heberer, Director of Junior Grange Activities for the National Grange, who in turn, introduced the guests at the head table. They were Sisters Pearl Buell, Lucille Cross and Mary Morse, members of the National Junior Grange Advisory Committee, Sister Sandra Westover and Brother Paul Rabe Sr., Junior Directors of the Year, and Sister Meta Riester, Junior Grange Leader of the Nation. Sister Heberer then introduced the State Junior Directors present. They were Brother Paul Rabe Sr., Sisters Ethel Brauer, Arlene Christensen, Phyllis Hall, Judith Barnes, Charlene Morse and Sandra Westover.

Special Junior Grange guests introduced were Brother Scott Knickerbocker, Outstanding Junior Granger from Washington, Brother Shane Whitman, Junior Grange Prince from Colorado, and Sister Stacy Wuest, Junior Princess from Texas.

Also introduced were Sisters Patricia Carncross and Agnes Ingwersen, past National Junior Directors.

Gifts were presented to the State Directors, Junior Advisory Committee and Junior

Royalty by Sister Heberer. Sister Knight also presented a souvenir gift to each of the above special guests.

Sister Heberer presented the Junior Grange of the Nation Award to Cayuga Lake Junior Grange #410 of New York. Present to receive the award was Sister Meta Riester who also received the Junior Grange Leader of the Nation Award. Brother Bert Morse, New York State Master, then presented a dozen red roses to Sister Riester, a gift from her father, who was unable to be present.

Sister Knight, Director of Junior Grange Activities for the Texas State Grange, was thanked for her assistance during the National Session and presented a gift from Sister Heberer. Sister Knight introduced her committee and thanked them for their assistance.

The group was then entertained by the David Crockett Junior Grange Cloggers. Those participating were Vicky Jetter, Suzanne Kincaid, Anjanette Makuk, Christine Makuk, Deborah Smithers and Stacy Wuest under the direction of Sister Andrea Tejada. Following their very enjoyable performance, the group made a presentation to Sister Tejada and her assistant, Sister Rose Makuk.

Following the luncheon a Junior Grange conference was held for State Junior Directors, Junior Grange Leaders and Deputies.

Rural America Luncheon

The annual Rural America Luncheon at 12:30 p.m. in the Coronado Ballroom was conducted by James Oliver, Master of the N.C. State Grange and chairman of the 1983 agriculture committee. Guest speaker was Ray Lett, Executive Assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture, USDA. Lett noted the contributions the Grange has made to family agriculture over the years. He stressed the need for policies that emanate from the local level. He said grass roots organizations, such as the Grange, need to continue their involvement in the development of farm programs and policies.

Special guests of the National Grange at the luncheon included Walter Richter, Deputy Commissioner, Texas Department of Agriculture, Roy Wheeler, President Independent Cattlemen's Assn., Mike Lannan, Supervisor, National Forests in Texas, Thurmon Kennedy, Superintendent, San Antonio Livestock Show, J.B.

Grant, Executive Secretary, National Association of State Departments of Agriculture, Stacey Cole, Executive Director, N.H. Petroleum Council, Norman Vestal, Texas Agriculture Extension Service, Dr. David Ruesink, Sociologist, Texas Agriculture Extension Service, Bill Cunningham, farm editor, San Antonio Express and Rick Henderson, Editor, Independent Cattleman's Magazine.

Brother Oliver introduced members of the 1983 agriculture committee and the legislative staff of the National Grange. National Master Edward Andersen gave a few remarks in response to Mr. Lett's address. Sister Darlene Andersen presented Mr. Lett with a beautiful Mexican sombrero as a memento of his Grange visit. The luncheon adjourned at 2:00 p.m.

Family Musicals, Public Speaking, Talent Finals

The Family Musical Contest took place at 3:00 p.m. in the Continental Ballroom. National Lecturer Kermit Richardson acted as the Master of Ceremonies. Winners were: 1st place, Purcell Sisters, Illinois; 2nd place, Gruber Family, Pennsylvania; 3rd place, Drummond Family, Ohio; 4th place, Barnes Family, Colorado.

The National Public Speaking Contest was also held at 3:00 p.m. in the River Room. Winners were: (older age group) 1st place, Richard Carncross, Michigan; 2nd place, Toni Bleiniger, Ohio; 3rd place, Kristine Whitford, Rhode Island. (Younger age group) 1st place, Patricia Henne, Ohio; 2nd place, Kara Arnold, Colorado; 3rd place, Lauren Cress, North Carolina.

At 7:00 p.m. the Talent Finals, conducted by National Lecturer Richardson, was held at the San Antonio Convention Center Theatre. Winners were: (vocal) 1st place, Jane Gibson, Tennessee; 2nd place, Marvin Wheeler, Oregon; 3rd place, Carol Pomonio, California; 4th place, Karen and Louise Drummond, Ohio. (Instrumental) 1st place, Leta Blatt, Pennsylvania; 2nd place, Dorothy Manevill, Idaho; 3rd place, Richard Cote, New Hampshire. (Variety) 1st place, Patty Welter, Washington; 2nd place, Mary Riley, Maryland; 3rd place, Marlene Bush, Kansas; 4th place, Debbie Baker, Maine. Also entertaining the audience were the David Crockett Grange Cloggers, San Antonio, Tex, and a special water ballet by a number of National Offi-

cers and State Masters. Several other surprise acts were also featured.

SIXTH DAY Saturday Morning November 19, 1983

The Sixth Degree, the Degree of Flora, was conferred by the Officers of the Texas State Grange in the Coronado Ballroom at 10:00 a.m.

The Seventh Degree, the Degree of Ceres of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, was conferred upon 270 candidates at 1:00 p.m. in the San Antonio Convention Center. The following cast, under the direction of Woodrow W. Tucker, High Priest of Demeter, presented the degree:

Cast for the Degree of Ceres:

HIGH PRIEST

Woodrow W. Tucker (RI)

PRIEST ARCHON

Morris J. Halladay (NY)

PRIEST ANNALIST

J. Luther Snyder (PA)

PRIEST TREASURER

Francis J. Silveira (RI)

PRIEST INTERPRETER

Rexford R. Smith (MA)

PRIEST ARCHIVIST

R.G. Carter (TX)

PRIEST HIEROPHANT

Lloyd M. Massey (NC)

PRIEST ORATOR

J. Alfred Lawson (RI)

PRIEST FIRST MYSTAGOGUE

Arthur J. DuLac (VA)

PRIEST SECOND MYSTAGOGUE

Robert E. Barrow (MA)

PRIEST CONDUCTOR

John U. Maple (NJ)

PRIEST MESSENGER

Roland Winter (MI)

PRIEST HERALD

Lester Wallace (WI)

PRIEST GUARDIAN

D. Vincent Andrews (FL)

PRIEST ANNOUNCER

Edward F. Moody (KS)

PRIESTESS CERES

Patty Wedding (MO)

PRIESTESS POMONA

Dorothy Shores (ME)

PRIESTESS FLORA

Jeanne Davies (CO)

COURT LADIES

Dolores Barrow (MA)

Mildred Bell (CT)
 Ethel Brauer (MD)
 Dorothy King (TN)
 Betty Wallace (WI)
 Dorothy Shireman (IN)
 Helen Hill (WA)
 Adel Brendemuhl (MN)
 Helen Routier (IA)
 Phyllis Hall (WV)
 Darlene Henninger (IL)
 Judy Oliver (NC)
CERES ATTENDANTS
 Kitty Halladay (NY)
 Lida Harris (OR)
TRUMPET GIRLS
 Mary Jane Moffitt (MA)
 Mary Atkinson (MA)
 Debbie Baker (ME)
 Roberta Meserve (ME)
 Donna Keaton (OK)
 Zoe Ann Cooney (WY)
 Kristi West (KS)
 Mary Jo Zanton (WI)
 Andrea Tejada (TX)
 Rose Makuk (TX)
MARCHING CANDIDATES
 Gladys & James Kruse (TX)
 Helen & Ray McHorse (TX)
 Terry & James Pearson (TX)
DIRECTORS, WARDROBE & MAKEUP
 Ruth and Verno Shorthill (KS)
PROMPTER
 Donald Peck (CT)

SLIDE ILLUSTRATION
 David Austin (CA)
SOLOIST
 Gayle Pahmiyer Smith (TX)
ORGANIST
 Bert Morse (NY)
PIANIST
 Frances Dunkum (TX)

CONVOCATION OF THE ASSEMBLY OF DEMETER

At 3:15 immediately following the Conferral of the Seventh Degree, the Convocation of the Assembly of Demeter was held. It was opened in full form by the High Priest of Demeter, Woodrow Tucker. The minutes of the previous assembly were read and adopted.

The High Priest of Demeter read from the Sacred Record of the work of the first four degrees. The work was exemplified as he read.

The National Grange Master, Edward Andersen addressed the Assembly and commended the members of the Seventh Degree Team for their excellent Conferral of that degree.

Worthy High Priest Emeritus, C. Jerome Davis and Past Master of Texas, Frank Knight were escorted into the Assembly for remarks. The meeting closed in full form.

SEVENTH DAY Sunday Morning November 20, 1983

The Worthy National Chaplain, Lloyd M. Massey, conducted a very impressive Memorial Worship Service at 10:00 a.m. in the Continental Ballroom. The three Graces and the State Masters and their spouses, the National Master and Sister Darlene, the National Lecturer and Sister Margaret, Brother Harry Massey and Sister Judy Massabny assisted in the service. Special music was provided by Jay Pfeiffer, Chaplain, Texas State Grange.

IN MEMORY OF

LEO CHOATE Past Master Potomac Grange No. 1 Washington, D.C.	Harry Massey & Judy Massabny
HELEN BANCROFT THOMAS Wife of Past Master Delaware State Grange	Wills & Joanne Passmore
FRANKLIN C. NIXON Past Master New Jersey State Grange Past Chaplain, National Grange	John & Margaret Maple (continued next page)

IN MEMORY OF (continued)

KENNETH RHEIN Past Master Wisconsin State Grange	Lester & Betty Wallace
CLAYTON FISH Past Master Vermont State Grange	Harold & Mary Bergeron
VERNON P. WEST Past Master Massachusetts State Grange Past Treasurer, National Grange	Robert & Dolores Barrow
DOROTHY BATES Wife of Past Master Tennessee State Grange	Larry & Dorothy King
HELEN BRIGGS Wife of Past Master Rhode Island State Grange	Felix & Elsie Wendelschaefer
C.E. POLLARD Past Master South Dakota State Grange	Edward & Darlene Andersen
EULA M. HOLE Wife of Past Master Kansas State Grange	Edward & Grace Moody
MARGARET CALDWELL Past Master North Carolina State Grange Wife of Past Master North Carolina State Grange	James & Judy Oliver
PAUL E. ERWIN Past Master Missouri State Grange	David & Patty Wedding

REACH OUT

CALL TO WORSHIP

HYMN: "Dear Lord and Father of Mankind"

OPENING PRAYER

RESPONSIVE READING: Jay Pfeiffer

Chaplain, Texas State Grange

SPECIAL MUSIC: Furnished by Texas State Grange

MESSAGE: "Reach Out and Touch a Friend or a Stranger"

Lloyd Massey, National Chaplain

HYMN: "We've a Story to Tell to the Nations"

PRAYER OF MEMORIAL AND DEDICATION

TRIBUTE to all Patrons who have gone to the Great Grange above.

Ceres: Subordinate and Junior members

Pomona: Pomona Grange members

Flora: State Grange members

SPECIAL MUSIC: Furnished by Texas State Grange

SPECIAL TRIBUTE to Past Delegates who have passed from our midst this past year.
State Masters and Spouses.

CLOSING SONG: "Blest be the Tie"

Immediately following the Memorial Service, the Annual Business Session of the Assembly of Demeter was held with Worthy High Priest of Demeter Woodrow W. Tucker presiding.

Brother Snyder read the minutes of the previous meeting and also gave the report by States of the number of candidates taking the seventh Degree. There were 270 candidates.

Election of Officers was held and the following were elected:

Worthy High Priest—Woodrow W. Tucker
 Worthy Priest Archon—Morris Halladay
 Worthy Priest Annalist—J. Luther Snyder

Fraternally submitted,
 B. Franklin Hayes, Secretary

**SEVENTH DAY
 Afternoon Session
 November 20, 1983**

The seventh day's session of the 117th Annual Session of the National Grange opened at 2:40 p.m. in the Continental Ballroom with the Installation of Officers by Installing Officer, High Priest of Demeter Woodrow W. Tucker. Those assisting him were: Marshall—Marjorie Tucker; Chaplain—Morris Halladay; Emblem Bearer—Fae Snyder; Regalia Bearer—Kitty Halladay; and Music—Felix and Elsie Wendelschaefer. Priest Annalist J. Luther Snyder served as Acting Master.

Welcome to new Officers was extended by National Master Edward Andersen. Standing recognition was given to outgoing National Grange Officers for years of service rendered. Brother B. Franklin Hayes, Past Secretary of the National Grange, asked for recognition at this time. He spoke of the pleasure of serving the National Grange over the past few years and extended Best Wishes to incoming Secretary, Brother Robert E. Barrow.

The roll call of Officers found all present. The roll call of Delegates found all States represented.

Worthy Master Andersen introduced Lois Deckert, Bookkeeper; Ann DiNatale, Brother Andersen's secretary; Bob Frederick and Linda Naida, Legislative Department, to the Delegates and spoke of their work in the National Grange office in Washington, D.C.

Brother Andersen commented regarding the State of Missouri. The Executive Committee felt that an explanation as to why and what happened was needed. He stated that Missouri did not qualify as a State Grange any longer and this was the reason that their Delegates were not allowed to participate in the Session. He thanked Sister Patty Wedding, Past Ceres of the

National Grange, for staying to complete her part in the conferring of the Seventh Degree on Sat., Nov. 19, 1983.

Brother Andersen reviewed the Auditor's Report.

Brother Wendelschaefer, Delegate from Rhode Island, questioned the need of two delegate books being passed out at the Session. He suggested one per couple and that husband and wife be placed on same sessions committee so they could use the same book. Brother Andersen commented this was not a prudent move.

Brother Wismer, Delegate from Pennsylvania, asked why legal fees were taken out of contingency funds. Brother Andersen said this is done because these fees are something we cannot foresee.

The Bookkeeper was asked to check item—Miscellaneous Fees—and to report back to the Session.

A motion was made to accept the Auditor's report and supported. The report was adopted.

Brother Marvin Purdy, Delegate from Oklahoma, asked for recognition. He recognized Worthy Ceres Jeanne Davies who had been elected Agri-Business Woman of the Year for the areas of Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Colorado, the area covered by the "High Plains Journal."

Brother Wills Passmore, Chairman of Grange Law and Good of the Order Committee, presented the report of his committee.

The Grange recessed for dinner and reconvened at 7:35 p.m.

Brother Passmore continued with the report of the Grange Law and Good of the Order Committee.

Brother Tex Carter, Master of the Texas State Grange, spoke of the gifts that he presented to the Delegates—not rolling pins as one expected—they were letter holders. (These were made by Tex himself.)

The meeting closed in the Fourth Degree at 9:45 p.m.

EIGHTH DAY
Monday Morning
November 21, 1983

The eighth day's session, of the 117th Annual Session of the National Grange was called to order at 9:00 a.m. by Worthy Master Edward Andersen.

The roll call of Officers and Directors found two absent, High Priest Emeritus, C. Jerome Davis and Director of Youth Activities, J. Bernard Shoemaker. Roll call of states showed all present.

The minutes of the seventh day's session were read and accepted and order printed in the Journal.

Brother Passmore continued with the Grange Law and Good of the Order report which was adopted and ordered printed in the Journal.

Brother Joe Peters, Chairman of the Transportation Committee, continued his report.

A standing appreciation for Brother Don Denson of Texas, who has been in charge of the transportation throughout the National Session, was given at this time.

The Worthy State Master of Texas, Brother Tex Carter, asked for special privilege to recognize the Grange people from Texas present at the Session. A standing ovation was given them for their efforts throughout the session. Worthy Master Andersen extended the appreciation of the Delegate Body for all of Texas Grange members' efforts for a most pleasant Session.

Brother Oliver, Chairman of the Agriculture Committee, asked that the following telegram be sent to President Reagan:

"The National Grange assembled in its 117th Annual Meeting in San Antonio, Texas this 21st day of November, 1983, respectfully requests that you sign the Compromise Dairy Bill. The Compromise Dairy Bill represents that agreement reached between the Secretary of Agriculture, Congress, and Milk Producers, and is worthy of your support. The provisions of the compromise will assist small to medium sized family dairy farmers to make the necessary production adjustments and still remain a viable part of the dairy industry. Thank you.

Sincerely, Edward Andersen, National Master, The National Grange."

Brother Peters continued with the report of the Transportation Committee, which was adopted and ordered printed in the Journal.

The Grange recessed for lunch and reconvened at 2:05 p.m. Sister Mary Beth Heberer, Director of Junior Grange Activities, asked for special recognition. She thanked Sister Lucille Cross on behalf of the National Grange Junior Activities Department, for serving on the National Grange Junior Activities Advisory Committee. The new member appointed to take Sister Lucille's place was Sister Dorothy King from Tennessee.

Sister Mary Buffington, Director of Women's Activities, was recognized and she announced that Sister Margaret Farris would be replaced by Sister Peg Maple of New Jersey, on the Women's Activities Advisory Committee for one year.

Brother Roland Winter, Chairman of the Audit and Budget Committee, reported a total of 1,075 people registered for the Session. The report was adopted and ordered printed in the Journal.

Brother Charles Buell, Chairman of the Taxation and Fiscal Policy Committee, completed his report. It was adopted and ordered printed in the Journal.

A ballot was taken for choice of site for the 1988 National Grange Session. The State of California was selected.

A special privilege was extended to the Overseer of Illinois, Al Henninger. He thanked the Delegates and National Master for placing confidence in him and Darlene for allowing them to be Delegates to the National Session. Brother Henninger filled the chair of National Overseer; Brother Russell Stauffer was not able to attend the Session because of illness. Brother Andersen was very happy and gratified that he and Sister Henninger accepted.

Sister Flo Carter thanked all for coming to Texas for the Session; Oklahoma and Arkansas for helping to man the hospitality room, and Sister Betty Sites of Illinois for being the pianist for the Session.

Brother James Shores reminded everyone of his invitation to be with them in Maine next year for the National Session and promised lobster for all.

Sister Margaret Smith asked permission for the Youth delegation to make a presen-

tation to Worthy Lecturer, Kermit Richardson.

The Annual Word was distributed by the Worthy National Master on roll call of State Masters and National Officers.

Master Andersen announced that Brother Curtis Cogswell of Nebraska is appointed a member of the National Grange Youth Team.

A special privilege was asked for by Sister and Brother, Liz and Daryl Lowry to extend their thanks for courtesies extended them by the National Grange and the experiences they will have to remember.

The delegates directed the Executive Committee of the National Grange to

approve the minutes of the last day of the Session.

Brother Carter presented a cabinet to the National Grange for use by the Steward for keeping copies of reports in order.

Brother Andersen closed the Session by saying that he and Sister Darlene appreciated the opportunity to serve for the next two years. The 117th Annual National Grange Session closed in the Fourth Degree at 5:00 p.m. with a Friendship Circle and the closing song "God Be With You."

Fraternally submitted,
Robert E. Barrow, Secretary

NATIONAL MASTER'S ADDRESS

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1983

Worthy Officers, Delegates and Members of the National Grange:

I look forward to the opportunity to address you as the Master of the National Grange on this opening day of the 117th Annual Session of the National Grange.

I am particularly pleased to be the first National Master to open a National Grange convention in the Lone Star State. The Texas State Grange was organized in 1873 and is hosting the National Grange Annual Session for the first time.

The Texas State Grange has made excellent facilities available for our needs and the Texas Grangers are anxious to extend their Texas hospitality. Texas State Grange Master, Tex Carter, looks forward to this opportunity to prove that all the tall tales we endured over the years, are simple well-known facts in San Antonio.

The State Grange of Texas organized a new Subordinate Grange in Lampasas this year and is committed to at least one additional Subordinate Grange in 1984. Texas has 20 active Subordinate Granges and three Junior Granges. They are dedicated to growth in membership, so as to enable their Granges to better serve their families, their farms, their communities, their state, and their nation.

Texas enjoys the title of being "big" in many areas that are so vital to our entire nation, with agriculture being its number one industry, followed by oil, space technology, shipping, national defense, and recreation.

Texans have great pride in their wide open spaces, as well as their growing metropolitan areas. Each year, Texas receives an increasing influx of people looking for a home and employment from all over the United States, Mexico and many Central American and South American countries. Agriculture producers welcome many of these new workers, but the majority of these new state residents must find employment elsewhere.

A weak agriculture economy and unemployment plague Texas, as they do in many other states in our nation. These are people problems and the Grange must assist governments in reaching the proper solutions to these problems. These were two of the major problems confronting our nation 117 years ago.

Our determination to improve the welfare of our farmers, ranchers and all rural residents, must be as strong today as ever. Our members' needs remain the same, but the method of delivery must be somewhat different if we are to be successful in meeting our goal of "Developing A Higher Manhood and Womanhood."

U.S. ECONOMY

1983 has been a year of economical growth in several major segments of our U.S. economy. The auto industry leads the recovery list, followed by housing, steel, energy, lumber, and services.

The P.I.K. program provided an increase in net profit in agriculture. Unemployment has improved over 1982, but remains a major problem in almost every state in the nation. The largest federal budget deficit ever is partly responsible for maintaining an interest rate at double the rate usually expected in relation to the inflation rate. The inflation rate remains near four percent for the second year in a row. The rate of savings among our people continues to defy all predictions. The increase in personal savings expected, as a result of the Economic Recovery Act of 1981, which put into place over a three year period, the largest tax cut in the history of our nation, has not occurred. Personal savings have dropped from a six percent level to a four percent level since 1981.

The debate is still alive—will a deficit federal budget, with lower taxes and higher interest rates, bring about an economic recovery with less unemployment, sooner than a balanced federal budget with perhaps lower interest rates and higher taxes?

National Grange policy recommends a balanced federal budget and movement toward lowering the national debt. The interest on the national debt has become the third largest item of the nation's federal budget. Only the Department of Defense and Federal Entitlement Programs received a larger share of the total budget for fiscal 1984.

The 1984 federal budget is divided as follows:

42%	=	benefit and entitlement programs
29%	=	defense
12%	=	interest
11%	=	grants—states
6%	=	other federal discretionary spending

WHY A FEDERAL FARM PROGRAM?

This question has been asked many times in the last three or four months by not only the news media, but by taxpayers in every walk of life, including an increasing number in Congress, government officials at all levels, and consumer organizations. Why does the largest industry in our country require a degree of support from our federal government?

The following are, I believe, valid reasons for the role federal farm programs play in assuring an adequate supply of food and fiber for our nation's people and others around the world. Regardless of which political party is in control of the White House or the Congress, their first major role is to provide for the defense of our nation.

The next major concern is an adequate supply of food and fiber at a reasonable price. Due to the variables involved in growing food and fiber, such as, weather, disease, and insects, we must plan to harvest enough each year to supply our annual needs and build a reserve supply for future use. Maintaining an adequate reserve means an oversupply, and this reduces the producer's ability to acquire a reasonable price in the market-place. The proper role of the federal farm program is to maintain a reasonable level of price support on the major crops and to assist in financing a reserve supply adequate to fill domestic needs and to fulfill export commitments.

THE AGRICULTURE SUMMIT

The Agriculture Summit meeting convened last July 12th and 13th in Washington, D.C., by Secretary Block, with an agenda to bring together leaders in all of agriculture for the purpose of discussing long-range farm program policy. Eighty representatives from the general farm organizations, farm commodity groups, food processors, food retailers, agri-businesses, such as farm implement, chemical, seed, energy, transportation, and U.S.D.A. participated in the meeting. The overriding issue that continued to return time after time for discussion and support, was the need for a lower loan and target price so our excess commodities can move in the world markets. They totally ignored the comments of Secretary of State, George Shultz, during his visit. He very clearly identified the reasons why our farm exports were down the last three years and the price of our commodities was not one of them.

Our farmers and ranchers need a tremendous public relations effort geared to gaining support of our agri-business cousins. Certainly, the agri-business representatives were not the ones dealing with producers on a daily basis; they were from the home offices in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, or Washington, D.C. However, they were almost 100 percent in support of the effort to lower our prices. These people undoubtedly have considerable influence in the Halls of Congress, federal agencies, the White House, and state governments. This meeting made very clear to me, and I believe other farm leaders, the need to meet with, inform, and interact with the agri-business groups on a national level, so they receive both sides of the agriculture issues.

1983 P.I.K.

The 1983 Payment-In-Kind (P.I.K.) program has been highly publicized throughout the year, beginning last December and January, as the only "action in town" for agriculture. The basic idea was supported by all of agriculture, including most agri-business industries. In recent months, P.I.K. has been denounced by many consumer groups, many politicians, many agri-business industries, and some agriculture producer groups. The criticism is totally

unwarranted. The P.I.K. program was designed to attain four goals and reached all of them almost 100 percent, except the wheat program.

Goal Number One: to reduce the oversupply of feed grains, wheat, cotton, and rice. The only exception to complete success was the wheat crop. This was due to all the winter wheat being planted long before the program was announced. The farmers had most of the expense already invested and loss from winter kill was practically nil. The result was a large winter wheat harvest and a greatly reduced spring wheat crop.

Goal Number Two: to enhance the price of these commodities by reducing the oversupply. This was very effective except for wheat; however, due to higher feed grain prices, wheat used for livestock feed is expected to increase by 50 million bushels during the '83-'84 marketing year.

Goal Number Three: to improve net farm income. Again, this goal has been attained, although poultry and livestock producers are suffering from the higher costs of feed grains and protein feed and a continued weak demand for their products. The feed grain and protein feed price was increased more than anticipated due to the severe drought in the corn belt and many other states. Net farm income improved partly due to less acres being planted so overall expenses were less. Early diversion payments also reduced the amount of borrowed capital to produce the crop.

Goal Number Four: attain the first three goals without increasing the federal budget in 1983. This was also successful, due to payments being "in-kind." The much publicized 23½ billion, the 21½ billion, and now 18.8 billion dollar 1983 farm program is not due to P.I.K. 4.7 billion of the 18.8 billion is for commodity loans made on the huge 1982 crops of wheat, cotton, feed grain, rice, and other commodities. These are loans that will be repaid, with interest, to the U.S. Treasury. \$745 million, for deficiency payments made on the 1982 wheat crop because the price level was very low due to an extremely large crop and weak export market.

The P.I.K. program was put together and implemented very rapidly and undoubtedly, some administrative mistakes were made. I believe the major error was the failure to stay with the original limit allowed in the P.I.K. program of 40 percent of the crop land base in a county. Almost all whole farms were accepted in the P.I.K. program, thereby boosting participation in many counties to over 50 percent of the crop land base.

The 1983 P.I.K. program may also lower farm program costs in 1984 and '85 due to expected small deficiency payments and less volume of grain to pay storage on each year.

I believe the P.I.K. program was a good program in 1983 and Secretary Block should be commended for it.

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS

A sharp increase in worldwide exports of U.S. farm commodities in the 1970's was the major cause for the expansion of agriculture production. Agricultural exports reached \$43 billion in our peak exporting year—1981; this was 43 percent of the world trade in agriculture products. We still supply 40 percent

of the world's wheat exports and more than 60 percent of the feed grains in export.

Since 1981, our agriculture exports have declined to a projected total of \$34 billion in 1983. The Reagan Administration is committed to agricultural export expansion. In 1981 and 1982, an increase in foreign trade was their basic farm program. They depended almost entirely on foreign trade increases to use the huge production in 1981-82, but it didn't happen and the decline continues in foreign trade.

In 1982 and 1983, Congress took action to improve our competitive position in world trade by providing legislation and funding for subsidizing agricultural exports as follows:

- (a) Blended credit
- (b) P.I.K. Export under certain conditions
- (c) Export credit guarantees
- (d) P.L. 480 funds increased
- (e) Secretary Block lowered the loan rate on wheat

During the last three years, the Administration and many members of Congress, have constantly condemned the European Community and Japan for their agricultural trade policies in an effort to blame them for our declining exports of farm commodities. These charges are not true and are simply politically-motivated. The European Community exports of agricultural commodities are also declining. The countries that have increased their share of world agricultural trade are Argentina, Brazil and Canada. The real reasons our agricultural foreign trade is declining are as follows:

- (a) The recent increases in our agriculture exports in 1976-1981, were due to "so called" emerging countries that had increased their people's purchasing power, many of them by oil exports in countries such as Mexico and Venezuela. When oil prices dropped, these two countries' buying ability also dropped. South Korea, Taiwan, and Hong Kong also had large increases in imports of food products in the '76 and '81 period. Since that time, we have had a worldwide recession, which means less world trade. A study in 1982 reported that the third world countries would use seven million additional tons of flour if they had the money to buy the flour.
- (b) Increased value of the dollar, during the last two years, relative to certain foreign currency, has increased the cost of U.S. products.
- (c) Record high worldwide production of wheat and feed grains in 1981 and 1982 reduced the demand for U.S. products and made more available for sale.

It's important to recognize that foreign trade is not the total answer to our net farm income problems. In many instances, our farm products have been sold in export at below the full cost of production.

An agriculture export policy built on government subsidization will not be maintained by our taxpayers and eventually will translate into asking the producers to carry the subsidy.

Our export policy must rely on movement toward worldwide trade under the guidelines of G.A.T.T. (General Agreements on Trade and Tariffs). G.A.T.T. must be strengthened to improve its ability to take action against violators of its codes dealing with agricultural trade, as well as other items of trade.

LONG-TERM GRAIN AGREEMENT (L.T.A.) WITH U.S.S.R.

Secretary Block signed a new five-year grain agreement with Russia last summer that surprised most of our agriculture leaders and Congress. An accord was reached sooner than expected, with less meetings than expected, and for a larger volume of grain than expected.

The agreement does not have the full support of our sister farm organizations, but the National Grange believes such long-term agreements are essential to long-range farm program planning. An increasing number of countries around the world are entering into unilateral trade agreements on agriculture products each year.

The new agreement with Russia became effective Oct. 1, 1983, and provides for the U.S.S.R. to buy at least nine million metric tons of corn and wheat grown in the United States, in a 12 month period, and provides that the U.S.S.R. may buy up to one million metric tons of U.S. grown soybeans or soybean meal for two tons of grain. In any case, the minimum annual quantities of wheat and corn shall be no less than four million metric tons of each.

The U.S.S.R. is authorized to buy an additional three million metric tons of wheat or corn per year. Additional quantities per year will require further negotiations between the governments. The other major change is the guarantee of delivery by our government. Our government cannot prohibit the delivery by our government. Our government cannot prohibit the delivery of any commodity sold to the U.S.S.R. within this agreement. This was not in the previous agreement.

P.R.C. WHEAT AGREEMENT

The wheat agreement we have with China has been working smoothly until this year. Several months ago, China discontinued buying from us their normal monthly tonnage of wheat, in an effort by them to force us to allow an increasing amount of textiles coming into our country. The textile issue was finally settled and now China does not have enough port capacity to bring in the necessary volume of wheat to fulfill their agreement for this year. Negotiations on this issue continue in an effort to find an agreeable solution.

1984 FARM PROGRAM—WHEAT

The U.S.D.A. is not facing reality with the wheat program they announced for 1984. We have repeatedly pointed out to them the following:

- (a) Due to the 1983 P.I.K. Program, the largest set aside of productive acres in history will be available for planting in the fall of 1983.
- (b) Due to the severe drought, an additional large number of acres are available for fall seeding, even though most of these acres are not in the area usually considered in the wheat growing regions—they will be planted to wheat and similar crops this fall to help control erosion of the land. If the crop looks good next spring, most of it will remain for harvest. These two facts add up to additional acres of wheat being harvested plus the wheat grown in the normal wheat producing regions.

The 1983 P.I.K. Wheat Program only reduced wheat production by five percent simply because the winter wheat was planted before the program was announced. The 1984 wheat program, as announced by Secretary Block in August, will allow the same over-planting, as occurred in 1981, 1982, and 1983, due to an inadequate program and the reserve will become larger. Congress is attempting to revise the 1984 wheat program at this time.

Provisions approved by House Agriculture Committee provides for a 20 percent non-paid acreage reduction and a 10 percent paid diversion program with a \$3.00 per bushel payment rate in 1984. In addition, it provides for an optional 10 percent to 20 percent PIK program with an 85 percent payment rate. The bill also provides for advance deficiency and diversion payments, extends the sign-up period from February 22 to March 30, provides for haying and grazing of diverted wheat acreage. It also lowers target price levels to \$4.38 per bushel in 1984 and \$4.45 in 1985. Similar provisions are waiting to be considered in the Senate. The National Grange is supporting these proposals. Again, the problem is multiplied because the winter wheat will be growing before this legislation becomes law, if ever.

FEED GRAINS, COTTON, RICE

Feed grains, cotton and rice are not in the same position of oversupply as wheat is, due to the effectiveness of the P.I.K. program and the drought in 1983.

The federal farm program for these commodities should maintain the target prices and loan levels provided for in the Food and Agriculture Act of 1981. The farmer-held reserve, with storage payments, must be retained to provide a necessary reserve for livestock producers, consumers and filling export contracts. A reasonable limit must be predetermined as to the amount of each commodity we should put in the reserve. This reserve amount must be made public and the farm program must be designed to gear production toward meeting domestic use, the export market, and finally, a limited reserve. A producer participating in the farm program should receive an allocation for the reserve.

Soybean producers continue to enjoy an expanding market on a worldwide basis. Each year, more people are using soybean products for food and new uses are being discovered for soybean by-products. Soybean yield increases have not been as dramatic as with corn and wheat; however, with the rapid progress we've seen in genetic engineering in plants in recent years, we know in the very near future, soybean yields will rise very sharply. Acres planted to soybeans are increasing in other countries, as well as ours, and it is doubtful that soybeans will continue to be known as the miracle crop with an ever expanding market absorbing the increasing production.

TOBACCO PROGRAM

The passage by Congress and signing by President Reagan into law, the No-Net Cost Tobacco Act of 1982, was a move in the right direction for eliminating some of the serious problems in the tobacco program. Basically, the act shifted the cost of the tobacco program from the U.S. Treasury, to the tobacco farmer, except for a small cost of administering the program by A.S.C.S.

Today, the tobacco program still has serious problems to be dealt with by Congress. The present program has resulted in yearly increases in the support price and at the same time resulted in a reduction in the tobacco quota of the individual farmer. We have almost priced ourselves out of the export market and at the same time, put some of our tobacco farmers out of business with reduced quotas.

During the past year, the Grange has participated in the formulation of additional legislation to further improve the tobacco program. Major changes are needed that will effect the majority of the tobacco producers, but will strengthen the program and enable us to be more competitive in the world market.

Proposed legislation is now awaiting House action, after being passed by the Senate. It is imperative that Congress pass this legislation and it becomes law by December 1983 so that the tobacco farmer can make plans for the 1984 crop year. The 1983 tobacco legislation is the result of a compromise on the part of everyone, just as the dairy legislation was a compromise.

The most significant change in the tobacco program, as a result of the new proposal, would be the elimination of lease and transfer of allotment, beginning with the 1987 crop year. The Grange needs to monitor this part of the program during the next three years and, if necessary, offer additional changes.

Another major concern is the steady increase of imported tobacco; this increase has occurred while the American tobacco farmer has been cutting production. Most of this off-shore production is heavily subsidized by foreign governments so it can be sold into our country at a price below our tobacco farmer's cost of production. We must be alert to any changes that may encourage an increase in tobacco imports.

The serious tobacco program problems did not occur overnight and cannot be corrected overnight; however, the National Grange believes the legislation being considered by Congress, will strengthen the program both economically and politically, and will once again, make our American tobacco competitive on the world market.

DAIRY

Our dairy producers continue to out-produce the demand for milk and milk products at a rate that has continued for four years with no solid sign of leveling off, much less a reduction.

The milk producer organizations are split on which proposal is in the best long-term interest of the milk producers and the consumer. A so called "compromise" program was developed last summer by the Senate and House Agriculture Committee leaders and Secretary Block. The National Milk Producers Federation, the National Grange, and a large majority of the dairy producers, agreed to support the compromise legislation. The Administration successfully held up the dairy and tobacco legislation in an effort to put pressure on Congress for a freeze at the 1983 target price level on wheat, feed grain, rice, and cotton.

On October 6, Secretary Block told us he would administer whatever dairy program the dairy producers could get Congress to pass. However, the following week, we were all aware of the U.S.D.A.'s continued pressure to hold dairy and

tobacco legislation hostage to a freeze on target prices. The Administration is lobbying strongly for a \$1.50 cut in the dairy support price. The compromise program will be difficult to administer and police, but we still believe it to be the best program that can be passed at this time and will be a great improvement over the present program, which is not working and has the support of no one.

The key provisions of the compromise are as follows:

It would lower the price support level from \$13.10 to \$12.60 per hundred-weight on the first of the month following enactment of the legislation. On March 31, 1985, the price could be reduced another 50 cents, if estimated government purchases would exceed six billion pounds. On July 1, 1985, the price could be reduced another 50 cents if estimated government purchases were going to exceed five billion pounds. Or, on July 1, 1985, the price could be increased by at least 50 cents if government purchases are predicted to be less than five billion pounds. These pricing provisions would continue in effect until Sept. 30, 1985.

On the same date the price support is first reduced by 50 cents, the government's collection of the second of two 50-cent deductions currently being taken from their milk checks would be eliminated. One 50-cent deduction would continue in effect on all milk sold through Dec. 31, 1984. Those monies would be used to pay farmers to reduce milk production.

Each milk producer who signs an agreement at their county A.S.C.S. office to participate in the dairy diversion program, will receive \$10.00 for each 100 lbs. of milk the producer reduces his production below his established production base. The producer must reduce annual milk production between 5 percent and 30 percent to receive a diversion payment. The paid diversion program is scheduled to run 18 months from beginning date.

A 15 cent tax will be collected on all milk produced to be used for market research, dairy product promotion, and advertising. Contributions to a state, regional or national dairy promotion program, up to 10 cents per hundred-weight, will be credited toward the 15 cent tax. A producer referendum must be held to continue the 15 cent tax after September 1985.

Retaining the \$13.10 dairy price support level is vital and justifiable to the producer, in view of the gradual increase in overhead costs of production each year and now, due to the 1983 drought, and partly due to the P.I.K. program, feed grain, and protein feed prices have increased 50 percent. Alfalfa hay is selling for \$170 a ton in certain areas and perhaps more. This combination adds up to bankruptcy for many family dairy operations. The dairy problem, like the feed grains, wheat, rice, and cotton oversupply, mushroomed during the last three years, due to the lack of desire by the Administration to reduce production by the use of reasonable incentives to reduce production. Many groups are advocating a reduction of \$1.50 or more per hundredweight in the \$13.10 support price for milk to attack the oversupply from two directions:

- 1) A lower price will reduce the incentive to increase or maintain present production. (Not necessarily true.)
 - (a) Records of past history indicate that no one has been able to determine the amount of price reduction that's necessary to influence production. This is because the volume of milk is determined by management deci-

sions that were made three or four years ago. Producers will add more cows to maintain their cash-flow for a period of time.

2) A lower support price will increase consumption of dairy products. (Not necessarily true.)

(b) Past history indicates two misconceptions on this belief:

—A lower support price does not necessarily translate into lower prices on the supermarket shelf and

—The consumption of dairy products relates directly to the availability and price of other competitive foods.

COAL SLURRY PIPELINES

Farmers and ranchers will be the major losers if Congress grants Federal eminent domain authority to the owners of proposed coal slurry pipelines. The National Grange, and other farm organizations, are working with labor and the railroad transportation industry to convince Congress and the Administration that the best interest of agriculture and rural America would not be served by providing federal eminent domain authority to proposed coal slurry pipeline owners. A number of state legislatures have refused to grant state eminent domain authority, and the Federal authority will override any state authority. Labor and the railroad transportation industry are also opposing the pipeline owner's request for federal eminent domain but, no one has as much to lose as the farmer and the rancher for the following reasons:

- (a) The granting of federal eminent domain authority to coal slurry pipelines would be a misuse of that authority. No one has shown that a coal slurry pipeline is in the best interest of the public. Some utility companies are saying coal-fired power plants will be able to lower the cost of power to the consumers. This may or may not be true—there are so many variables.
- (b) Movement of coal by slurry pipeline will use a ton of water to move a ton of coal. The coal and water will be moved from the water short areas of the West toward the Southern and Eastern parts of the country. The water will be removed from areas where agriculture is the number one user of water. This means agriculture will be the major loser of water rights.
- (c) Production agriculture, food processing, and all of rural America have a high degree of dependence on the railroad industry to move our production to market and bring out production supplies. Transportation of coal by rail is very important to the railroads and a cut back in this revenue, due to a coal slurry pipeline could mean a cut back in rail service in some communities, and even the abandonment of certain feeder lines, and it could also mean higher rail rates for transporting other products.

There just isn't anything positive for agriculture about a coal slurry pipeline at this time—or in the foreseeable future.

I.R.S. TAXES IMPACT ON THE FAMILY FARM

The Economic Recovery Act of 1981 put into place many tax laws that were supported by the National Grange for many years as being in the best interest of agriculture, rural America and our nation as a whole.

Today, Congress and others are threatening to cancel the full implementation of the '81 Act and reversing certain other sections in an effort to increase tax income to reduce the federal budget deficits.

(a) Indexing—I believe this is the most important section of the '81 Act.

Indexing is the action taken to protect the income taxpayer from the effects of inflation when figuring your tax rate.

(1) Without indexing, your salary is adjusted upward to keep up with inflation, a higher income puts you into a higher income tax bracket, which means you pay a higher percentage of income tax on a salary that buys no more today than it did one year ago.

(2) With indexing, your income tax bracket will be adjusted to accommodate the inflation rate, then your income tax percentage rate will stay the same.

Many members in Congress are determined to remove the indexing provisions, because without them, our income taxes would automatically increase with inflation without any vote from Congress. As President Reagan has said so many times, inflation is the cruelest tax of all. If this is true, then the bracket creep tax is a close second.

The Federal Estate Tax provisions in the '81 Act will be fully implemented by 1987, if no changes are made.

(1) The National Grange has fought for many years to increase the tax-free value of property to be transferred to keep pace with inflation.

(2) To allow value of annual tax-free gifts to keep pace with inflation.

(3) To allow for estate tax purposes, agriculture farmland to be valued at its agriculture productive value when being transferred to another relative for farming.

Some tax authorities now indicate that under certain conditions a \$2 million farm estate can be transferred, tax free, to the next generation.

I think we should take another look at this to be sure we are not encouraging a land gentry system that will not be in the best interest of family agriculture 10 or 20 years from now. Certainly, less land will be on the market, thus increasing the demand for available land and driving the price higher.

Other '81 Act provisions provided for "fast-track depreciation" on capital investments, such as equipment and buildings.

(a) Breeding livestock, autos, and trucks are fully depreciated in three years.

(b) Production equipment depreciated in five years.

(c) Buildings depreciated in seven years.

None of these items are being allowed to be depreciated over the normal useful life of such capital investments. These fast-track depreciation schedules are of no real use to the beginning farmer, and very little to the small family farm, because the net income is not large enough to make use of the larger deductions available, because of the shorter life used to determine the depreciated value.

Investment Tax Credit, Capital Gains Tax, and the Fast-Track Depreciation Schedule, are three sections of the I.R.S. Tax Code that should be reviewed to determine if they are encouraging unneeded and unwanted investors to invest in agriculture. Are such investors a significant factor in the overproduction of almost every major farm commodity, including vegetables, fruit feed grains,

wheat, cotton, broilers, eggs, hogs, and cattle? The three tax codes were written to provide incentives to recapitalize industries, rebuild outdated inefficient facilities, replace inefficient outmoded equipment, but I don't believe we need that degree of incentive for new money in production agriculture.

Revenue sharing is a method designed to bring federal financing into our lower levels of government, such as, state, county, and municipal governments. To make use of these so-called federal funds, each level of government adopted increased budgets to accommodate matching funds and increased payroll personnel. Many communities hired specialists and clerical help to handle the paperwork involved to acquire these sharing funds. To use the Federal funding required adherence to greater capacity and more expensive facilities to be constructed. The strings attached to the use of Federal fund participation usually resulted in the recipient spending as much or more money than would have been required had they gone it alone. I recommend that National Grange policy should require a definite schedule of a gradual withdrawal of revenue sharing over a period of five years to allow the local governments time to find other sources of revenue.

Revenue sharing is simply another increased dependency on Congress and the Administration in the White House which results in increased control to Congress and the administration of our money.

NATIONAL GRANGE OFFICE & BUILDING OPERATION

Your National Grange office continued the trend started four years ago, to be more productive than the previous year.

1983 saw the volume of information from your National Grange leaders increase to 350 percent over 1980. In my report to you last year, I indicated we were considering purchasing attachments for the press to make it possible to do a number of printing jobs we had been hiring out. A decision was made during our Executive Committee meeting in January, to buy a new press with the necessary equipment. This has proven to be a good decision. We have a part-time pressman for the old press, and we now are able to do high-gloss printing with the new press.

We are continuing to replace some of the equipment as we determine which replacements will be the most beneficial to us. We purchased another typewriter and another copying machine.

We are converting an office on the 10th floor into a small conference room. This does not require any construction; it's simply buying a large table, maybe some chairs to provide for a place for a group meeting of four to eight or nine people. We make the Goss Conference room available to our building tenants and many times during the year it is not available on short notice for a small committee meeting. We have used it many times during the last months.

A decision was made at our August Executive Committee meeting to purchase the software for word processing for the computer. However, the purchase has not been made at this time, but we expect to have it in place by January.

We re-upholstered the last of our furniture and finished the renewal of the window treatments.

A major building purchase this year was "P.V.C." filler for the cooling tower

for our air conditioning system. The wooden slats were rotting and falling together, therefore not distributing the water properly to receive the most benefit from the air. The P.V.C. provides a more thorough distribution of the water and does not rot or decay.

In my report to you last year about the rental of office space, I said the market was weak and it was questionable if we could maintain our rental rate. During the year we had to do some adjusting on the rental rate, which didn't surprise me; however, we also have some vacant office space to rent. The major reason for the space being vacated was due to the death of one tenant and we lost two tenants because they needed more space and this all happened last November. Both tenants signed contracts for new space at the same time, so they were committed to move. We presently have vacant approximately 1,500 square feet located on three floors. This is not serious, but it is different. During 1984, the last of the five-year leases will revolve into our new type leases at higher rental rates and additional escalator clauses to cover increased operating expenses.

GRANGE PERSONNEL

1983 was a year of very little change among our employees. The most recent change brought my new secretary and office manager, Ann DiNatale on board to replace Mary Jane Pease, who is now filling the role of being a full-time mother for her son.

Last January, Sheila Hargis assumed the operation of our computer equipment and has increased the speed of the entire mailing list operation considerably.

Last January, we were able to hire Robert Patterson as our building engineer. Bob is the most capable building engineer we have had during the last four years. I just hope we can keep him.

We moved Lorraine Hester into the position of managing our entire Graphics, Production, and mailing process. Melvin King, our pressman, just didn't have the time necessary to do the printing and the supervision.

Mamie Barbour, whom many of you know, is in her 43rd year as a Grange employee. She now works three days a week and is as cheerful as ever and is only 81 years young.

Melvin supervises our part-time pressman and maintains and services all production equipment.

Lois Deckert, our bookkeeper, receives excellent help from Nancy Rader, our 10th floor receptionist. Lois has accomplished the basic updating of our bookkeeping system, and with the help of the auditor that prepared the last two annual financial statements, we should be able to achieve more efficiency by putting the bookkeeping operation on the computer. I am sure you agree; you now receive a financial statement you can study and understand.

All the appointed Department Directors and their staffs perform very well, doing the best they can and on time, and most important of all, we are able to work together as a team.

GRANGE FARM FILM FOUNDATION

Judy Massabny's effort to increase the volume of business began to show results in 1983. Number of bookings increased from 15,441 in 1982 to 19,210

in 1983. Billings increased from \$72,690.39 to \$86,844.00 in 1983. This is an increase of 24½ percent in bookings and an increase in billings of 14½ percent, which translated the first two and a half years of operating at a loss into a profit in 1983. Due to agreements we had with certain film owners, we could not increase their booking charge until the last half of our 1983 fiscal year. We should show a larger profit this year.

CONCLUSION

"Positive Leadership" was our Regional Leadership Conference theme this year; I believe we had good results in provoking some new thinking in many of our State Grange leaders.

Our new round of Conferences begin the first two weekends in December. It costs approximately \$2,500 annually for each Department leader the National Grange sends to these conferences. I plan to submit a budget to the Executive Committee to provide for one additional department leader in the 1984 Conference. We plan to continue with the same departments we used this year, plus the addition of a workshop on publicity and public relations. Kermit Richardson will continue his ongoing series on leadership development.

Darlene and I thank all the elected Officers, the Directors, the staff and employees for their enthusiastic efforts on behalf of the National Grange, and we thank the State Masters and their spouses for the opportunity to serve the Grange in this position the past four years.

Fraternally submitted
Edward Andersen, *Master*

REPORTS OF STATE MASTERS

ARKANSAS

It is with honor that we bring greetings to National Grange Officers and Delegates from the Patrons of the State of Arkansas. We are happy to report this has been a successful year for us. We shall continue our progress with zeal and enthusiasm.

So far this year we have added one Junior Grange and some of our Granges have had a gain in membership, but some have lost members so we broke about even. With some new ideas from our new members and with this added growth, plus excellent spirit and interest in Grange ideas and principles, we anticipate future growth.

The program and activities of the Women's Activities Department guided by Sister Gladys Richards, was participated in by more members with a high degree of interest. The sewing contest created much interest and competition. Our Patrons are looking forward to this contest again next year.

Several of our Subordinate Granges made outstanding contributions in Community Service. These achievements have been of great value in making our communities a better place in which to live.

Our youth and junior program is showing progress under the leadership of Marie and Olan Parker.

The growth of the credit union showed an increase in deposits this year due to its hard working staff.

The optimism and interest at our State Session, which just ended, showed much enthusiasm. I hope it carries through the year. Our National Representatives were Del and Lucille Cross.

We appreciate the support of all of our Officers and members during the year and with them I'm confident that we will continue to advance in the future.

Fraternally submitted,
Joseph W. Peters, *Master*

CALIFORNIA

Worthy National Master, Officers, Delegates and Members:

Greetings from California. The California State Grange has had a very progressive year which I would like to briefly share with you. Our membership has been holding very stable, although a slight decline, and is more of a challenge than a problem. We extend our appreciation to the National Grange and to Brother Harry Massey, National Membership Director, for presenting the organizing efforts of the National Membership Recruitment Kit through our membership department and to our 11 regions statewide. As this program has been deployed in California, with the able assistance of two National Regional Membership Coordinators and with our existing membership recruiting incentives, it will produce positive results in the near future.

Now that the recruiting programs are in place, we must concentrate on membership attendance and participation. Our attention must focus on our greatest competitor, the television set and social competition. Once these goals are satisfied, the easier it will be to recruit.

We now have had new opportunities this last year in which we can be very proud. One was being recommended to the Governor for the next appointment to the Public Utilities Commission where Agriculture definitely needs representation.

Another was being appointed to the Senate Bill 187 Committee which developed curriculum, standards and a funding mechanism for a quality Vo-Ag Education program for any and all school districts in the State of California. The Committee's Report (a nine-month endeavor) has been approved and adopted by the State Board of Education. Funding for pilot programs are under way with an advance of \$3 million to enhance the existing Vo-Ag programs. The total allocation from the State Budget currently is \$18 million. A quality Vo-Ag program (recommendations, standards and evaluation) would require an additional \$6 million. In addition to serving on the on-going Advisory Committee, the California State Grange had the unique pleasure of publishing the final document.

Another opportunity was the finished document of the "California Soil Conser-

vation Plan." As a member of the "Select Committee," the California State Grange played an integral role by providing its influence when necessary. This document is for all State Agencies, Departments and the general public for the awareness of protecting agriculture through conservation and cultural practices, pinpointing areas of concern, listing corrective alternatives, the agencies responsible and recommended solutions to the areas of prime concern. The California Association of Resource Conservation Districts is to be commended for their foresight in bringing together the major agricultural organizations and state agencies, developing common ground and producing this valuable document.

As all State Grange levels are to serve their membership, the future looks bright. Currently, we are instituting a billing service for our Subordinate Granges which will be of great assistance to the Subordinate Grange Secretaries. Any Grange who desires to utilize this service, needs to send us (the State Grange) their Grange number and the amount of their annual dues. We, by use of our data process, will provide an invoice to each Grange family, enveloped and postaged, all for 20c per member. This will also include a message of 150-words or less on each invoice with a return address to their respective Subordinate Grange secretary. Next year we hope to expand this service.

Another bright spot for the California State Grange is by extending our Legislative Department by the use of an "intern" program. With negotiations under way with the University and State College systems, a Grange member student will receive academic credit, transferable within either system, for a semester of working experience in the California State Grange. This program will allow a working experience for a young person, and will greatly enhance the Grange image in our State Capital as well as other interests.

The California State Grange membership will be the recipient of the intern experience, analytical and research endeavors relative to the legislative process and Grange policies.

A special note of thanks is due to all of our California State Grange affiliates for

their interest and support under these trying economic times. Also, special recognition should go to the Staff of the California State Grange for their dedication and professionalism regarding the internal affairs of this

great organization and its membership.

Yes, the future looks BRIGHT!

Fraternally submitted,
David Austin, Master

COLORADO

Worthy National Master Andersen, Officers, Delegates, and members of the National Grange.

It is a pleasure to bring greetings from the Grangers in Colorado. It seems we have had a busy year with a lot of activities, meetings, programs, projects and achievements.

The philosophy of the American farmer has to change if he is to survive. There has never been a country to endure that has not been able to feed its own people. With this in mind the Colorado State Grange has worked in many areas to support the farmer and has this past year especially put emphasis on activities concerning agricultural marketing.

The Colorado State Grange has been involved in the first two Agriculture Roundup seminars involving about 50 Ag leaders in the state. The purpose of these meetings has been to openly discuss state and national agricultural concerns and perhaps start in process some solutions. There have been several outstanding programs initiated in the state as a result of these Ag Roundup seminars. I am pleased that the Grange has been active in the discussions and in some cases in the forefront of some of the resulting action in helping to find solutions.

One of the specific programs developing from the Ag Roundup talks is the Agriculture Leadership Program. It will involve enhancing the effectiveness of Colorado's emerging agricultural leaders. Potential agricultural leaders will participate in a year long program that will strengthen and

encourage them for future leadership roles in their own business, in community, state and national activities. The end result being, those with basic knowledge in agriculture will be good representatives in other areas also, and more important, the agriculture community will have more representation in decisions that directly affect their livelihood.

The 110th State Session held in Denver was successful and productive and well attended. We were pleased to have Jim and Amy Miller of the National Grange Legislative Department, and native Coloradans, as National Representatives. It was good to have them involved again in our session activities.

We were delighted when Mary Buffington made plans to stop in Denver last spring on her way to Wyoming. She took an afternoon to speak to about 200 Grangers on the importance of women's activities. It was valuable time for us and we just thank her alot for taking the time and making the effort to speak to these Grangers.

In October when Harry Massey was in Colorado to visit with the new Regional Membership Director, we involved him in several leadership training meetings. We heard only favorable comments on his presentations and we appreciated him taking time to be with us at these important meetings.

As I said in the beginning, it has been a busy year and I feel a very productive one.

Fraternally submitted
Jeanne Davies, Master

CONNECTICUT

Worthy Master, Officers and Delegates:

Mildred and I are very happy to be with "you all" in the state of Texas, and will do our best to represent the small Constitution State of Connecticut.

Our Grange camp has been increasingly successful. This year we went from five to six weeks and still had a waiting list. We have now extended it to seven weeks for 1984 and already have advance reserva-

tions for over one half of the capacity of the season. One of our most anxious periods was caused when the state drained the water from the pond at our camp. This was done for inspection and repairs to the dam, because of tragic flooding incidents in other areas. We put out an appeal to our members to write letters to the D.E.P. to get the water returned. Our people responded to the tune of about 2,000 letters. The water went back in and averted disaster to our camp. This is now one department that knows the "Grange" is out there.

Our State Session was the first in my term as State Master. We started it with a pre-session banquet, with our new Commissioner of Agriculture, Earl Waterman, as the guest speaker, with 337 in attendance. We also had representatives of the F.F.A., the Conn. Experimental Station, and Dean Kersting, Dean of the College of Agriculture. We then honored the outstanding farm family of the year, and the outstanding professional for his contribution to agriculture.

All in all it was a fine year with our very successful C.W.A. gals under the direction of Betty Jane Gardiner, a beautiful Grange Sunday, Youth Degree Run-offs, "over 35" degree run-offs topped off with a very good State Session. We had a net gain of 230 in membership. We were pleased to have our National Master and Sister Darlene as our National Representatives to help us enjoy it.

In closing we would like to thank the host state for their efforts to welcome us here at this session.

We are looking forward to meeting and working with even more of you than last year.

Upon returning home we hope to carry on the tradition set forth in the past and sincerely hope for a busy and successful year ahead.

Fraternally submitted,
Joseph Bell, Master

DELAWARE

Worthy National Master, Officers, and Delegates;

The Delaware State Grange has continued its work as given in my 1982 report. We have been successful, and had a good year in all areas except membership.

Additional activities included hosting the Mid-Atlantic Grange Youth Conference; a two-bus trip to Washington, D.C., to visit with our Congressional delegation and National Grange; a Grange designee serving on an aluminum can deposit study

committee; and a Grange designee to serve on an Inland Bays Pollution Study Committee now being organized by our Governor; and participating in a statewide Farm Safety Survey.

Many vital concerns, for both the Grange and our state, will need to be addressed in 1984.

Fraternally submitted,
Wills Passmore, Master

FLORIDA

Worthy Master, Officers & Delegates:

Sister Andrews and I bring you greetings from the Sunshine State for a successful and productive 117th Annual Session.

The Worthy High Priest Woody Tucker and Sister Marjorie inspired Florida members with their presence as National Representatives, Jan.5-8, 1983 at our State Session in Daytona Beach. Near the conclusion, they beautifully installed the Offi-

cers which included six changes in the line.

Only two Regional Conferences, one the last Saturday of January, on the east coast and the other, the first Saturday of February, on the west coast, were held. The usual format for Regional Conferences was changed with special emphasis on membership and the introduction of the new Membership Development kits. Enthusiasm was high and in the Granges where

the steps of the kit have been closely followed the light of success is showing. In the middle of the year, some juggling around was made on the Membership Development Committee with hopes that more Granges will see the light. Although on the State level, we did not show a gain for the year, we at least, slowed losses down to almost par with the number of new members.

Women's Activities had the usual contests and did well increasing their funds. Youth and Junior Activities remain slow. Most of our Youth have married. Young Married activities are needed but long distances make it difficult for them to get together.

We are extremely proud of our Deaf Activities Program. The number of used batteries being collected for recycling is growing by leaps and bounds. This along with another grant from National enabled us to present Brevard County School Board on October 11th a check for \$1,000 to purchase P.A.L. equipment. Again, this year,

we say "Thank You, National Grange, for your help."

We still haven't reached 100% participation in the Community Service program but we'll keep striving for it. Twenty-one Granges out of 25, isn't too bad. The reports filed showed vast improvements, both in projects and quality of reports.

Hibiscus Grange #201 can well be proud of their achievement of building and paying as they did so, for a new hall not only for themselves but for use by their community. Their Community was badly in need of a decent place where people could meet. This small group of senior citizens did most of the work themselves and to top this off, they added 19 new members between Oct. 1, 1982 and Sept. 30, 1983. I had the privilege of being Dedicating Officer for the hall in April 1983.

Our 23rd Annual Session will be Jan 5-7, 1984 at the Holiday Inn Airport, Tampa. Come early to the Superbowl and stay late.

Fraternally submitted,
D. Vincent Andrews, Master

IDAHO

Worthy Master, Officers, Delegates and members of the National Grange:

This is the first time for Dorothy and I to be in the large state of Texas. Last year we enjoyed the big little state of Rhode Island.

My first year as Master of the great State of Idaho has been a very busy one and also very rewarding. We have just completed our State Session in the beautiful city of Coeur d' Alene. It was a very busy and productive meeting, closing with about 150 members taking a boat ride on Coeur d' Alene lake.

We enjoyed having Kermit and Margaret Richardson with us for the entire session.

I have worked hard to get a net gain in membership this year, but still ended up with a net loss, but I will not give up. Maybe next year will be better.

We have with us here in San Antonio,

good representation from Idaho: our last year's State Princess Christina Sorenson, this year's State Princess Dorothy Manwill, who is in the talent contest. The Kraselt family are here to compete in the family musicals and Tina McMillan, who has won the speaking contest for the State of Idaho and also won at the Northwest Conference in Spokane, Wash and we also have with us one of our State Youth Directors, Lily Sorenson.

We have just organized a Junior Grange, and are going to strive to start some more in the state and also work hard on membership.

It gives me great pleasure to be here in Texas with many of our friends and Brothers and Sisters of the Grange.

Fraternally submitted,
Glen Deweese, Master

ILLINOIS

Greetings and best wishes from the Brothers and Sisters of the Illinois State Grange. It is a great privilege to represent our membership from the Land of Lincoln at this 117th annual session.

We have had another successful year in Illinois, marking our 112th year of service to Illinois agriculture and its rural communities. Following is a partial summary of our Grange activities during the year.

We had a good attendance of officers at the Midwest Leaders Conference in Elk River, Minn., in August. Shortly after this we held a series of regional leaders conferences to get the programs started and to give the Subordinate Grange leaders all the help possible in promoting these programs. These conferences are an important part of our Grange program.

Illinois continues to promote a fine program for our Youth and Young Marrieds. Conferences and camps are held for our Youth, with workshops to develop leadership and to bring out hidden talents. Programs include ritualism, code reading, Grange procedures and resolutions, as well as fun, fellowship and food, well mixed to hold the interest of all participants.

The Young Adult Committee is also very active, with statewide activities and many local activities that are aimed at the interests of this age group. Both the Youth and Young Adults are very enthusiastic about their Grange activities.

Our Junior Grangers are a very active group who participate in all the programs

offered to them. This group holds a northern camp and a southern camp every year, and their enthusiasm is gratifying to everyone connected with the program.

Our 112th Annual Session was held in Rockford and was one of the highlights of our Grange year. High Priest Woodrow Tucker and Sister Marjorie were our honored guests at this session, and their presence was enjoyed by all.

The Annual Session was a great success, with excellent programs, great exhibits, serious business and fun for all.

Illinois continues to take top honors in the WAC contests year after year, and I would certainly be remiss if I did not recognize the fine job our committee does every year. We are indeed proud of the fine projects completed by those talented Sisters and Brothers each year.

This is the third year in a row that we have attained a net gain in membership. We have an active Membership Committee working this year and will try our very best to continue this trend in the coming year.

I bring the greetings and best wishes of our Illinois members to our Fraternal hosts, the Brothers and Sisters of the State of Texas, and wish them great success and satisfaction as hosts of this Session. I'm sure we will have an enjoyable and productive session in San Antonio.

Fraternally submitted,
Russell Stauffer, Master

INDIANA

Worthy Master, Officers and Delegates:

Dorothy and I wish to bring you greetings from the "Hoosier State" the great State of Indiana.

This past year has been a very busy one for us in our Grange work. Soon after the National Session last year we held our two day Officer, Deputies and Committee Chairmen Conference. Brother Harry Massey and Sister Mary Buffington were our National Representatives. Immediately after that we "hit the trail" on membership. We did not make our net gain but we are all set up for a gain in 1984. We hit the state from one end to the other end but still couldn't make the grade this year.

Dorothy and I attended the Mid-West Leaders Conference in Elk River, Minn. and enjoyed the tour of the Kelley farm.

At our State Session this year we again exemplified all six degrees. We had good discussions on our resolutions and were very satisfied with the results of the State Session.

We wish to thank the members and officers of the Texas State Grange for hosting this year's National Session. I am sure we will have an enjoyable and productive session.

Fraternally submitted,
Wendel E. Shireman, Master

IOWA

Worthy National Master, Officers, Delegates and members, it is a great honor for Helen and me to bring greetings from the Iowa State Grange.

This year was our 114th Annual Session which I was elected as the new Iowa State Grange Master, so this report is the work of our Past State Master (Iowa's first Lady Master) and her officers.

I feel our State meeting was a productive one, which our National Master, Ed Andersen, and his lovely wife, Darlene were our National Representatives. I hope we didn't overwork them as we kept them quite busy. It was a relief to have Ed at my side during my first few hours in office as we had 67 resolutions and many State By-laws to be changed this year.

Helen and I have attended five National Sessions, but this is the first time we've had the opportunity to sit in on a business meeting and are looking forward to this.

As Master of Iowa State Grange I feel that membership is our most important challenge. We have closed our membership loss considerably this past year. I feel we can do even better next year. We had the National Membership Director, Harry Massey in our state for our county conferences and feel he helped motivate our Grangers to work toward a membership growth.

Our State Lecturer, Wanda Saak, has had another busy year in our State. We are very proud of her for having attained recognition as the number two Lecturer in the Nation.

Another dedicated member is our legislative chairman who attends all the IFCO meeting in Des Moines. He is always on top of the legislative action in our state as well as in Washington, D.C.

Our youth camp is on the grow. Each year we seem to get a few more campers. Competition to retain this age group is severe. This is the group we have to work on the hardest to keep their interest.

Our Junior Director has worked hard this past year to get new Juniors to join the Grange. We will try to carry on her program the following year to gain new Junior members.

I would like to name all the Chairmen as well as their committees for their good work this year, but I would surely miss someone. Their many hours of work is what is reducing our membership loss.

Iowa is looking forward to hosting the Midwest Leaders Conference in Des Moines this coming year and hope we have as large an attendance as they had in Elk River, Minnesota in 1983.

The Community Service Program has had another increase in Iowa this past year. We are proud of Palo Alto Grange, a small Grange from our state that placed First in the Nation last year in the Community Service competition.

I have a total of 13 new officers and Committee Chairmen to work with this year. I'm sure with all their new ideas and enthusiasm they have to offer, this will be a big plus to our membership growth.

We are also changing our State Grange meeting from the middle of the week to a weekend in sincere hope of getting young families to participate in the meetings. We are hoping for a great turn around in Iowa's membership in 1984 and wish the same success to all the other States.

Fraternally submitted
Charles Routier, Master

KANSAS

Worthy National Master, Officers, Delegates and Visitors:

Again it is our pleasure to bring you greetings from the Sunflower State and it is, as always, nice to renew acquaintances with those of you we have met before and to meet new Brothers and Sisters as they come to be a part of this great Fraternity.

Early spring rains and a long summer drought made for a poor year, crop wise. Except for some hay and our wheat so many of our farmers are not fairing to well. They continue an optimistic attitude and are trying to work things out.

Grange wise, we had a very good year, even had some improvement in our mem-

bership, but not enough to show a statewide net gain. We are still working toward that.

This year we are privileged to report that we reorganized one Junior Grange and organized one new Junior Grange in Kansas. We had the largest Junior Camp we have had in several years, with 67 Junior campers and the necessary counsellors and leaders. The Women's Activity Committee prepared and served the meals and did an excellent job.

Our Youth Camp showed much improvement in quantity and quality. We had an excellent camp and the youth degree team conferred the four Subordinate degrees on 17 candidates as part of the camp program. The Youth also have a fifth degree team that conferred the Degree of Pomona during our State Session this year.

Our State Session has just been completed at Topeka and from my standpoint it was a successful meeting in most areas. Exhibits and contests were strong and active with better participation than we have had in the past. Delegates were interested and active, but did not have the resolution interest of the past.

Our National Representative, Brother Russell Stauffer, was well received and his remarks and suggestions gave much help and food-for-thought to our members. We enjoyed having him and appreciate his interest and attendance. We were also pleased to have the Master and First Lady of Oklahoma in attendance. Brother Marvin and Sister Wilma Purdy are fine neighbors, good Grangers and we are glad they came and participated.

Grace and I had the great pleasure of being the National Representatives to the Nebraska State Session where we found the Smiths and their Grangers to be fine hosts. We certainly enjoyed our visit with them. We also enjoyed a visit to the Oklahoma and Texas State Sessions as just Grangers.

Kansas continues its interest in legislative matters and works regularly with the Committee of Kansas Farm Organizations in keeping up with and work for farm leg-

islation in our state. At the National level we try to assist, when possible, with matters of this nature through our local legislative representatives by writing, calling or personal contact with the representatives or through our Grange legislative department.

Had an excellent delegation to the Midwest Officers Conference and enjoyed our visit to the Kelley Farm at Elk River, Minnesota, as well as a renewal of interest in our regular program.

I would like to report that our Deputy program was more responsive this year than in the past. We had more and better reports and summaries than has been the rule for some time.

Community Service was again a major program for many Granges and some excellent reports made it very difficult to decide who should have the awards. The interest is great and the good can hardly be measured.

Through the efforts of our Public Relations Director and several of our Grangers, we have received considerable publicity in news publications. Have had several opportunities to appear on television or to talk on radio. In just recent days one of our statewide agriculture publications had a number of articles concerning the Grange, some have originated at the National level and others at the State level. I believe more people are learning about the Grange.

Also again this year I am able to report that through the Brey Scholarship Foundation we were able to give 15-\$500 scholarships to Grangers that were furthering their education and one of the requirements to receive this scholarship is that the recipient has been a Granger in good standing for at least two years.

Our Greeting Card program, Credit Union and insurance program all are helping to secure and keep interest in the Grange.

With improvement in all areas this year we hope to do better next year.

Fraternally submitted,
Edward F. Moody, Master

MAINE

Worthy Master, Officers and Delegates of the National Grange:

It is with pleasure for Dot and I to bring you greetings from the State of Maine. This has been a very busy year for us and we look forward to next year when Maine will be hosting the National Grange. Maine Grangers are very busy and excited about this big event. Our funds are coming in very good and most committees are at work. We are now working on candidates and hope to have 5,000 candidates for the Seventh Degree.

In April we held a young marrieds conference that proved very worthwhile. National Lecturer Kermit Richardson was with us and we hope to have another one next year. This is the age group that we need and interest seems to be picking up.

We have had one new Junior Grange organized this year and two reorganized. We had hoped for an increase in membership this year but we ended up with a net loss of 216. This is not good but we have had a gain the last two quarters so I feel we have turned the tide and feel certain we will make a gain next year. We took in 677 new initiates and 273 by demit and reinstatement, however, we lost 373 by

death. We now have 1985 Golden Sheaf members so we have to expect to lose quite a few by death each year.

We have made several improvements in our office equipment with a new copier and computer. This will enable us to have an up-to-date mailing list of our members so that we can better serve them.

Our CWA Committee had our first State Grange Cookbook printed in July, 1982 and it has sold very well. We are now on our third printing.

We have just finished a very successful State Session with very good attendance and 245 candidates for the sixth degree. Daryl and Liz Lowry of Vermont were our National Grange representatives and contributed much to our session. I was elected to my fourth term.

The Maine State Grange is in good financial condition, our Youth Program is doing very well and I feel we are going to move forward.

We welcome all Grangers to the Pine Tree State of Maine for the 1984 National Convention.

Fraternally submitted,
James Shores, Master

MARYLAND

Worthy National Master, Officers and fellow Delegates to the 117th Session of the National Grange, it is our pleasure to bring you greetings from the Patrons of Maryland.

Both Ethel and I are looking forward to this new experience as delegates from Maryland. Although we are not strangers to a National Session, having attended parts of ten out of the last 14 sessions, we have found our first weeks in office very challenging and expect the session to be another challenge.

The report I am about to present represents the efforts of Brother John Swadley, who along with Sister Thelma, send their best regards for a good session.

We have just completed a very successful 109th Session of the Maryland State Grange which was held in Frederick,

Maryland. We were pleased to have Sister Mary Beth Heberer as the National Grange Representative to our session. The vitality and enthusiasm she shared complimented the active work in our Junior Grange and Youth Departments under the direction of Sister Ethel Brauer and Sister Janet Wiles, respectively.

Both of these departments continue to grow in terms of activities and participation. Youth representing Maryland this year are Princess Teresa Duvall, Prince Mike Spielman, Junior Grange Princess Anne Hoopengardner and Junior Grange Prince Keeffer Kelbaugh.

Despite the formation of a new Grange this year, Fairview Grange #446, our membership figures have declined. Although this at first sounds depressing, we are optimistic that we will be able to

continue the increase in membership trend that was set in our state in the previous four years.

We will be continuing a strong Deputy program initiated this past year and a vigorous membership campaign under the direction of new membership chairman, Alton Hoopengardner is being planned.

Maryland State Grange has remained a viable voice in legislative matters. Several Pomonas are now holding legislative luncheons with their county, state and national legislators. We continue to voice our opinion in Annapolis on many important state issues including Mandatory Beverage Container Deposit and the Clean-up of the Chesapeake Bay.

This has again been a banner year for our WAC under the direction of Sister Louisa Hott. Entries in contests are increasing as well as their quality.

Sister Mary Rose Isenock, Director of Deaf Activities, presented three Deaf Scholarships Awards at our annual session. Three Agricultural Scholarships Awards were also presented by Past Master Rodman Myers. A Service to Maryland Agriculture award was given to the "Frederick News Post" and Granger of the Year Award was presented to Brother Eben and Sister Mary Jenkins of Beltsville Grange. Dublin Grange placed first in the Community Service contest.

Maryland has enjoyed many successes during the past year. However, we are not going to rest on our laurels. Instead we are going to dedicate ourselves to meeting the challenges of the future and hope that 1984 will be the best year ever.

Fraternally submitted,
Alan L. Brauer, Sr. Master

MASSACHUSETTS

Worthy Master, Officers and Delegates of the 117th Annual Session of the National Grange:

Dolores and I, as delegates, wish to bring you greetings once again from all our Grange family in Massachusetts.

This has been a very busy year for us as we dedicated our new Grange building in Rutland, Massachusetts. After many years of searching, our dream of having the Albert J. Thomas Library/Museum finally has come true.

We were again saddened by the unexpected death of Brother Vernon P. West, Past State Master and a member of our State Executive Committee. It was always his wish to have a Grange building and although he wasn't at the dedication, he was present when we signed the papers. He will be greatly missed and our prayers are always with Sister Connie and her family.

Our committees were kept busy with all the projects that were assigned to them. This year our Agriculture Service & Conservation Committee took on a new project of selling the "American Agriculturist"

magazine to all our members. This is to remind us that agriculture was the basis upon which our Fraternity was founded.

Although we did not have an increase in membership throughout the state, we did have 55 Granges come in with a net gain. Now maybe in the next two years we can double that and have a state-wide increase in membership. We're looking forward to that day!

Our State Session was well attended and the sixth degree was conferred on 65 new members. We wish at this time to thank our High Priest of Demeter, Brother Woodrow W. Tucker and his wife, Marjorie for attending our Session. They certainly were a great asset and were well received by all attending.

We now look forward to 1984 and I know that "Together—We Can Do It." We will try for a net gain in membership.

Again, many thanks for the opportunity to serve as delegates to the National Grange.

Fraternally submitted,
Robert E. Barrow, Master

MICHIGAN

Worthy Master, Delegates, Brothers and Sisters:

Beulah and I bring greetings from the great State of Michigan and its many dedicated members.

I am very pleased to announce that Michigan has had gains in almost every phase of Grange work this past year. I am especially happy to announce that for the second year in a row we had a gain in membership. Much of the credit for this goes to Sister Hazel Ely our Regional Membership Development Director who is working very hard with our Granges and Grangers to make this happen, and to Brother Harry Massey who has visited our state on three occasions this past year. The first was in December to meet with our membership committee, the second was in February to hold a series of membership meetings across the state. These meetings were well attended and stirred up much enthusiasm. The third was as National Representative to our State Session which we just completed in October. He spoke on several occasions and helped with a membership workshop. We appreciate his enthusiasm and dedication.

We continue to meet and work with other agricultural organizations to improve agriculture in Michigan and the nation. The Agricultural Conference is a growing organization in Michigan with many new commodity groups and organizations being added this past year. These groups are hoping to make this organization as near as possible a spokesman for agriculture in Michigan. The Grange is very much a part of this organization with a member on the Executive Board and Legislative Committee.

This past year Michigan hosted the Great Lakes Lecturers Conference which was held at Grange Acres in Haslett. The Conference proved to be very successful with the largest attendance in many years. We also

had excellent participation in all phases of the Lecturer's Department. We appreciate our new, young and enthusiastic Lecturer, Tom Smith.

Our Junior Department under the direction of our new Junior Director Peggy Johnston also had gains this past year with more children participating at Junior Camp and the prospects of several new Junior Granges in the state this coming year.

In our Women's Activities Department we keep making gains each year. We exceeded our quota in the sewing contest and our women and men made 4576 toys for the toy contest. Every year since the toy contest began we have exceeded the previous year's total. Our WAC this year, also produced a beautiful cookbook with recipes of Grangers all across the state.

Our Youth Department also had a very good year with added participation at two Youth Camps, and the adding of two, one-day MTT Conferences for young adults. These were excellent conferences with presentations on money management, time management, IRA, ritual, and elementary school problems.

Our Deaf Activities program continues to grow with added interest across the state and new projects being explored.

Beulah has been working this past year to improve our State Grange paper to make it more interesting and informative for our members. She has succeeded in getting new people to write articles for the paper which has brought new ideas and interests. We have been receiving excellent reports from the results.

I see a bright future for the Grange in Michigan. We keep adding more young adults to our officer team, and are seeing more participation by young adults in many areas throughout the states.

Fraternally submitted,
Roland G. Winter, Master

MINNESOTA

Worthy Master, Officers, Brother and Sister Delegates;

Again it is my privilege to bring you greetings from Minnesota Granges.

I wish I could cheer over a gain in mem-

bership or some great achievement but I can't. Membership is still our big problem. A couple of Granges have shown some gain but the losses in others more than offset them. One of the Granges that had a gain

used the Membership Development Kit, the other did not. Some of the Granges that had no gain used the Kit but I expect that they didn't follow through on it. I hope we can turn the trend around in 1984.

Our participation in State and National programs has been quite good considering our small numbers. Leaders Conferences and our State Session are quite well attended. The favorite contests sponsored by the National Grange seem to be the sewing contest and the photography contest.

After many years of inactivity our Youth made a valiant effort to 'do something' this year. Several of them attended the Mid-

west Youth Conference in June and came home filled with enthusiasm. They arranged for and served an ice cream social the Saturday evening of the Mid-west Leader's Conference which was held in our state this year. They are planning on hosting the Mid-west Youth Conference in 1984.

Our goal in 1984 is a gain in membership. We have had the same goal for many years without much success. That has been discouraging but we are going to keep working at it. The tide must turn!

Fraternally submitted,
Adel Brendemuhl, Master

MONTANA

Worthy National Master, Officers, Delegates and Members:

It is an honor and pleasure for Margaret and I to bring you greetings from the Grangers of the Big Sky country, Montana!

The past year has been interesting and encouraging for me as Master.

In February, we conducted our Membership Campaign with the help of our Regional Coordinator, Don Heikkila. The meetings were well attended; over five percent of our total membership participated. The results were most rewarding in the number of new members acquired.

I am convinced we now have a membership program whereby we can enlist new members by exerting some effort as a Grange, with member participation. However, getting new members is not the whole answer to increasing our membership. We must put forth an effort to find the reasons we are not holding our members. Do our present programs need revising? Do we need to add programs? Are we keeping current with the interests of our members? I see these as a few of the questions which should be of concern to all from the Subordinate to the National level. At the present time, we are in the process of organizing another Grange.

This past year was a legislative year for Montana. It was a rewarding session for the concerns of agriculture. Through the combined efforts of the farm organizations, agriculture received the recognition of the state legislative group as a coalition

working as one for the betterment of Montana.

Our annual Junior Camp, which was held in June, had the largest attendance ever under the competent leadership of our Junior Matron, Avalon Billquist. We were honored to have in attendance, Traci McCarthy, Becky Marousek, Dorothy Andrews, Naomi Fletcher and Racine Dahlgren from California Granges who instructed our Juniors in sign language.

Montana enjoyed a very rewarding year in the Women's Activity Department through the never ending efforts of our Women's Activity Director, Joan Lee Nicholson. Participation in the Community Service was not as great this year but from the judges comments, the quality and follow-through on the projects was excellent.

This year, Montana had six youth and seven adults attending the Western Regional Conference. The officers attending were: State Junior Matron, Youth Director, Secretary, Executive Committee Chairman and State Master. I believe a lot of good can be derived from these meetings and would suggest a little more time be allocated for each workshop.

Our State Overseer, Rem Mannix, is representing Montana State Grange on the Advisory Committee for Agriculture in Montana Schools. This is a group of agriculture organizations and educators with the endorsement of the Office of Public Instruction and Montana Department of

Agriculture, for the purpose of giving the school children in grades one through 12, a better insight as to the relationship agriculture has to our everyday living.

Our 1983 State Grange Session in Deer Lodge was greatly enriched with the presence of our National Lecturer, Kermit Richardson and his good wife, Margaret. The Governor of Montana, Ted Schwin-

den, was our featured speaker at the Session.

May the coming days of deliberations at this 117th Annual Session of the National Grange be productive.

Fraternally submitted,
Forest Farris, Master

NEBRASKA

Worthy Master, Members and Friends of the Grange:

Once again it is time to report on Grange activities and analyze the past and anticipate the future.

I suppose as far as the future is concerned, membership must continue to be our first concern and so far in Nebraska we have not found the solution. We remain about even except that father time has added a year to all of our records which means we have lost more than the numbers indicate. We congratulate those of you who have a better membership report and intend to give a greater effort to join you in the near future.

One year ago I reported on our achievement of being on the winning side in the passing of an amendment to the Nebraska Constitution, limiting the future purchase of farm and ranch land by non-family farm corporations. Now we are involved in litigation defending the action of the people. We do not intend to come in second!

Several of our legislative efforts appeared to bear fruit, including the passage and

implementation of "The Beef Industry Development Act." We consider this an important step in the support of our number one industry. Also our quest for an Old West Regional College of Veterinary Medicine came several steps closer to reality.

We were pleased to have good delegations at the Corn States Lecturers Conference in Colfax, Ia. and the Midwest Leaders Conference in Elk River Minnesota. From both, our leaders came home with added inspiration.

I am especially pleased at the over 100 person delegation from Nebraska here in San Antonio for this Annual Session. We look forward to sharing this event with all of you and especially the Grange members from the Great State of Texas who have worked so hard to make it a success.

Now it is time to "Head em up and Line 'em out for 84"

We wish you all the best,

Fraternally submitted,
Robert E. Smith, Master

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Worthy National Master, Officers and Delegates of the 117th Annual Session:

It is with pleasure that Madeliene and I again represent and bring greetings from the Granite State.

This year has also been a busy year. We started out with our New England Leaders Conference in Rhode Island with our various department heads attending and receiving new material for the year.

Also we held our annual Deputies School

for all department committees and members.

We held four area meetings under the direction of our former Membership Director, Jeanne Higgins and National Regional Director Nathalie Heath. The response was good and we did not have a gain in membership but we are in there trying for next year. We have held two State Degree days for the purpose of taking in new members and each was worthwhile.

We had two of our State Officers resign, first the Gatekeeper due to health reasons and later our Secretary, who was transferred in his work to Florida. Also our Director of Women's Activities resigned due to ill health and I had to appoint one for the duration of my term. All of the appointments made proved favorable. The appointed Gatekeeper and Secretary were elected at State Session to fill out the balance of the term. We miss our former Officers and Director as they all were good workers and were an asset to the Grange.

This year one of my projects was to help the Granges that owned Grange halls to get tax exemptions. Thanks to the support of my members I was able to do this with the aid of Representatives to the Legislature. Many Granges were having to sell their Grange halls because of this. Also another project I am proud of getting is Grange Insurance to help those that are self-employed and also the older members.

We have had two meetings with the Commissioner of Agriculture and my chairman has testified on several bills pertaining to agriculture.

I am sorry to report that we have lost four Granges (Subordinate) this year and had a loss of 417 members. But on the brighter side we did organize two new Junior Granges thanks to our Junior Director, Richard Patten. His Junior Grange Camp grows each year also the Bowling Tournament which I sponsor each year for them.

Our Youth Department under the able direction of Patricia Bailey, has done a great job. She had a fine Youth Rally and also had charge of the North East Youth Rally.

Also the many other activities she keeps the youth busy with.

The Women's Activities committee had a successful Fashion Show, as well as needlework and toy Contests. They again had a float in the Shriners Parade with over 400 toys which are donated to the Burns Centers. Also this year with the money received from collecting hearing aid batteries she gave an adapter to a deaf girl in our state so that now she may enjoy television.

During the fair season our Agriculture and Fair Committees were busy with fair exhibits. The ones we hold at the Family Weekend and State Session are doing better each year.

We feel that we have had a very good year. We will continue to work on membership again as this is the keynote to Grange work.

I want to thank the National Grange for sending National Women's Director, Mary Buffington and her husband, Bill to our State Session as National Grange representatives. We enjoyed having them. They were enthusiastic and full of inspiration. Mary added a lot to our Women's Activities luncheon as a speaker.

This is my last report to you as a delegate from the New Hampshire State Grange, and Madeliene and I would like to thank the delegate body for all the help and guidance they have given us. We have enjoyed being a part of it. We have made many friends and look forward to meeting them again at future National Sessions.

Fraternally submitted,
Philip A. Shattuck, Master

NEW JERSEY

Worthy Master, Officers, Delegates and friends attending the 117th Session of the National Grange:

I bring greetings to the Lone Star State from the Garden State, the State of New Jersey.

Our job in Jersey is becoming more and more of a selling job, showing the people in our state, as well as the other surrounding states, that agriculture is the most important industry going. Without agri-

culture, where will we all be? I hope people realize food comes from other places than the supermarket.

An ever present problem facing New Jersey is the loss of agricultural land to development. It has slowed down a bit from a few years ago but is still being purchased each day. With the problems of the agriculturists today, it doesn't take much of a twist of the arm to get from under the pressures. Our organization must,

throughout the nation, pull together and work together to save this valuable land. It can be done if we all do our job.

New Jersey will not be one of the states getting an award for a net gain in membership. This is not saying that New Jersey has not been getting members, but it does say that we have not done the job that we could have done. At our State Session, December 1983, we will be having our National Membership Chairman in attendance. Hopefully the remainder of 1983-1984 will show that New Jersey has a gain in membership. Our congratulations to the states that have shown a net gain. Keep up the good work. You lead and we will follow.

It was my pleasure to represent National Grange as your National Steward in the

Empire State in October. It is a wonderful feeling to travel throughout the United States and meet Grange members and always feel at home. Let's show to the outside world what the Grange is all about and show them that we are human and not strangers.

To the National Officers, Committees and Staff, may we in New Jersey thank you all for the job you all are doing for our organization. Your dedication, effort and expertise show that the Grange is concerned with all mankind throughout our nation and world. Thank you all for a "job well done good and faithful servants."

Fraternally submitted,
John U. Maple, Master

NEW YORK

Worthy Master, Delegates, and Grangers:

It is GOOD to be here.—It is good for the East to come West and witness the hospitality of the Lone Star State Grange hospitality. This past year has been an exciting year,—a rewarding year, a year when we in New York State, and I am sure, many of you in your respective states, can look back in pride at the accomplishments of the Grange in the year 1983.

Two years ago, our first year as State Master, we spoke of New York State Grange headquarters, our goals of paying off the mortgage in ten years instead of 20.—We did this in '83 and in April we had the exciting opportunity of burning the mortgage at our headquarters. We were honored to have Sister Darlene Andersen and Brother Massey attend this mortgage burning, which signified a saving of \$260,830.61 in interest.

After the mortgage was burned we still had outstanding bonds which were due in 1983. Through the generosity of Grangers, Granges and friends of the Grange, many turned in their bonds as gifts to the New York State Grange Headquarters.—And we were thrilled that due to this true spirit of the Grange, we are able to meet these obligations and not borrow or re-finance. In '83 we can say, "Come visit OUR State Grange Headquarters in Cortland, New York.

Two years ago we spoke of the need for the Grange to change with today's technology, get into the computer age. In '83 we installed a computer system and we have just begun to realize the potential of its capabilities. A time-saver when time is so precious.

Last year our Worthy National Master Edward Andersen closed his report with, "We all need to work together in harmony so the Grange will grow and touch more lives." Brother Andersen, we heard those words and are happy to say that New York is making every effort to live by the concept of "Together in Harmony," and if I may, let me sight one example of how this working together, working in harmony, comes back a hundred fold to reward us.

We recently had a visit from two Grangers. We were at a meeting, but they waited, when we returned to the office they told us that they had a sum of money which they had been pondering about, wanted to do something with it for posterity, had checked all manners of vehicles to effect the program they had in mind—and decided, "It had to be the New York State Grange." And within five short months the DeNise Scholarship was established. Howard and Marjorie DeNise, of Fairport, New York have established this scholarship fund, to be in the trust of the New York State

Grange, and the first year we shall be able to provide four young people with \$2500 scholarship going to each of them. All indications are that down the line we will be able to offer either greater amounts . . . or more scholarships.

A true test of Working Together in Harmony is the willingness of State Officers, or Staff to accept assignments, perhaps change offices or duties and do so willingly for the Good of the Order. We have made some changes and in each case we bring different, or new ideas to the department, to the lifeblood of the Grange, an exchange of ideas between departments and open communications.

Our second Annual State-Wide Leaders Conference continued to be an inspiration to Grangers; attendance, involvement at the sessions and most important is putting the learning into effect, once those attending return home. We have strived, during the past two years to involve Grangers in work within their Grange, but we also called upon them to extend beyond the walls of their Grange, to become, more and more involved in their community, as State Grange would work to be more and more visible on the State and National scene.

Grange services continue to grow. The food exchange service will gross \$1,000,000

this year after only one and a half years in operation. The Grange has been invited, and has accepted participation in several new agricultural oriented organizations, such as the New York State Forage and Grasslands Council, headquartered at our State Headquarters. Grange publicity has been expanded and is being used by more newspapers and radio stations. The Grange legislative program has been strengthened by an active intern program. A two day retreat by a few selected leaders gave added impetus to planning and programming. These activities, plus others indicate our direction for the New York State Grange.—Forward.

We have set our goals for membership in '84, but we shall not overlook the many contributions, the years of knowledge, of our present members. Many of us here, have pruned a tree, or a plant, set out the slip and watch it grow, without losing the contributing plant. So must we prune the wisdom of our past leaders, plant it as hedge rows of knowledge, to learn from the past, while working towards the future. This is one of the goals of the New York State Grange.

Fraternally submitted,
Bert Morse, Master

NORTH CAROLINA

Worthy National Master Andersen, Officers, Delegates and Members of the National Grange. First lady, Judy and I are happy to bring greetings to you from North Carolina.

We have just completed the 55th Annual Session of the North Carolina State Grange. Attendance was doubled over last year and several new and different approaches were taken in an attempt to make our convention more enjoyable for all in attendance. One of the most important changes which we feel will be very beneficial in the future, was the Sunday morning planning conference for all Department Directors and State Officers. This enabled our work for 1983/84 to begin immediately after the State Session. We anticipate an increase in participation in many programs during the coming year.

North Carolina is pleased to have had a net gain in membership. Hopefully we have turned around the decline in membership that has been occurring for several years. The net gain in membership has been achieved during the time that we have been purging our membership of non-dues paying members. We attained a net gain in membership by offering new and additional services to the members.

A concentrated effort was made on better public relations especially with the news media and the various State Government Departments. We received excellent media coverage, both state and national, for our work in developing the 1983 dairy and tobacco legislation. More people became aware of the Grange and as a result, we received many inquiries by individuals on the procedure for joining the Grange. We

are anticipating another net gain in membership in 1983/84.

In conjunction with our membership drive for 1984 will be new and additional service programs for Grange members. The most exciting change will be in our Blue Cross/Blue Shield hospital plan. It will be very attractive to young individuals and couples. During the first two months of this plan, we have brought in 614 new members with an average age of 24. Another new service will be a Group Term Life Insurance Program which will begin after the first of the year. We are also looking at other service type programs to be used in conjunction with an all-out membership drive for the coming year.

The 1983 summer youth camp was one of the most successful in many years. Attendance was excellent and the training program was outstanding. Our Grange youth in North Carolina are involved in the total Grange program, not in just the youth program. They assist in carrying out the many programs of the various departments by active participation in their local Granges and in conducting regional workshops. We are very dependent on our youth

organization to assist in increasing the membership in North Carolina.

The North Carolina State Grange was one of the leaders in the development of tobacco legislation in Congress during 1983. We also assisted in the passage of the dairy legislation.

As we look forward to 1984, we are excited about the possibilities for the North Carolina State Grange and the National Grange. Our main emphasis will be placed on the growth and membership through additional service programs, the organization of new Granges, consolidation or combining of some of our present Granges and the training of our Grange leaders and Departmental Directors throughout the State in the Subordinate and Pomona Granges through regional training conferences.

1983 was an exceptionally good year for North Carolina. However, we must not rest upon our past laurels but strive to ever move forward as we ever face the light that shineth brighter and brighter into the perfect day.

Fraternally submitted,
James R. Oliver, Master

OHIO

Worthy Master, Officers and Delegates of the National Grange:

It is a pleasure for Marie and me to bring greetings from Ohio and from all Grange members of the Buckeye State. This is my second report to you, but actually it is the first report of my work and leadership. During this past year we have participated in many varied activities and attended many meetings. I feel we have had a most successful year.

One of the highlights this year was the membership program, sponsored by the National Grange, under the leadership of Harry Massey. Brother Wib Justi was appointed as our National Regional Director. The state was divided into four districts with a key person in each. The meetings were well attended and I feel there is a leveling off of loss in members and hope very soon to report a gain overall.

Our annual legislative meeting, held in the Ross Multi-Purpose Building at our

Friendly Hills Camp for a first time, was very well attended, meeting from 10 to 3 p.m. The Women's Activities Chairman, with help of other Grange women, served a noon meal to 318 persons in attendance.

We have enjoyed a busy and successful year in most areas of Grange activities in Ohio. Our Department leaders have conducted their respective programs with concern and enthusiasm, striving for the goals which they set. Their dedication is very much appreciated.

Our Friendly Hills Camp, which we have been talking about, proves to be quite an asset to our Grange. We have a beautiful camp ground with many facilities which may be used by non-Grangers as well as Grangers for a nominal fee.

There were some 600 in attendance at our Rural Life Sunday program which was held in the multi-purpose building that has a P.A. system so that the service could be heard all over the camp ground.

Our Junior, Youth, Young Marrieds, 41 and Over Camps were well attended during the month of July, each having crafts, workshops and ritual instruction. The Junior Grangers exemplified the Junior Degree and added 14 new members to the State Junior Grange.

Our National Master, Brother Edward Andersen, and Sister Darlene were the National Representatives to our 111th Annual Grange Session and added much inspiration and enjoyment to our meeting,

both being speakers at our Annual Grange Banquet.

We saw many new faces at our session this year and are looking to a great year ahead with renewed enthusiasm.

In closing, may I say that my first year as State Master has proven both interesting and challenging. I am looking forward to the coming year with much anticipation and enthusiasm.

Fraternally submitted,
Howard Caldwell, Master

OKLAHOMA

Wilma and I want to bring "Greetings" from the Grangers in Oklahoma to the Worthy Master, Officers, Delegates and friends of the 117th Annual Session of the National Grange being held here in the beautiful city of San Antonio, in the great State of Texas.

We are happy to announce that we have had a small gain in membership this past year, but it is not the gain that we would like to announce.

We had, what we feel were some very successful membership meetings in the spring, one in the eastern part of the state, one in the central and one in the West. Brother Terry Miller from Colorado assisted in these meetings.

We held two leaders conferences in April with good attendance at each.

We had a good sewing contest in May which was held in Enid. Our new DWA, Cheryl Shafer, is doing a fine job, and we are real proud of her.

We feel that we had a very successful 68th State Session which was held at the American Legion Hall in Blackwell. Our

National Representatives were our National Master and his wife, Ed and Darlene Andersen. Other special guests in attendance were: Master Ed Moody and his wife Grace, Kansas, Master R. G. "Tex" Carter and his wife Flo, Texas, Master Jeanne Davies, Colorado, and Master Joe Peters and his wife Ethel, Arkansas. It's great having all these people backing you and being ready to help at a minutes notice and to have five State Masters and four National Officers in attendance. We felt quite honored.

Our Youth Team did a great job in presenting the 5th degree at our State Session. It was hoped that all of the team could attend the National Session but jobs and funds interfered. Several of our members are however, planning on attending the session.

Wilma and I have been quite involved this past year and we hope that our concern will pay off in an increase in membership.

Fraternally submitted,
Marvin Purdy, Master

OREGON

Worthy Master and Delegates of the National Grange:

It is a pleasure for Lida and me to bring greetings from the State of Oregon. Our State Session in June was well attended and we were pleased to have National Lecturer Kermit Richardson and his good wife

Margaret attend our session. We had a delegation of State Officers and Committee heads attend the Regional Conference held in Spokane, Washington.

We participated in the Community Service Program, provided speakers for Booster night meetings, sent representatives to

various County Conferences and just completed a Deputy School. Our State Membership Committee is very active.

We maintain a strong lobby at the state Legislature and worked on many bills effecting the State Grange policy.

Although this fiscal year will show a loss in membership, the quarterly reports in for the third quarter of this year is showing a gain in members.

Fraternally submitted,
W. C. Harris, Master

PENNSYLVANIA

Worthy Master, Officers, and Delegates of the National Grange:

Jane and I bring you greetings from the Keystone State and wish everyone a very successful 1984.

The Pennsylvania State Grange had a very successful 1983 year. We had an increase in Subordinate Grange membership, we organized two new Subordinate Granges, reorganized one Subordinate Grange, and had an increase in Junior Grange membership for the second consecutive year.

We just completed our 111th Annual Session with 1,800 Grangers registered. We had 511 Delegates and 503 candidates for the Sixth Degree. Our resolutions totaled 140, and the whole session was a very upbeat experience.

The Pennsylvania State Grange had a survey done of our membership. This survey showed in what areas the Grange needs to improve, and the State Grange will be developing short-term and long-term goals to implement the many needs expressed by our membership.

The Pennsylvania State Grange has a legislative program that is tops, and we enlarged our staff this past year by hiring Brenda Burd as a legislative assistant. We conducted two tours to Washington, D.C., on behalf of agriculture in Pennsylvania and had both U.S. Senators in attendance along with 17 of our 23 Congressmen.

Our services continue to grow and prosper. The total dollar volume of business from our services was close to three million in 1983, and these services have put a renewed interest into the Grange.

Yes, 1983 has been successful. Our Leadership School was larger, Community Service entries were up, sewing entries were up by 50 percent, stuffed toy entries totaled almost 2800, deaf contributions were up, services are growing, interest in the Grange is growing, and all signs point to a successful 1984.

Fraternally submitted,
Charles E. Wismer, Jr., Master

RHODE ISLAND

Worthy Master, Officers, Delegates and Members of the National Grange:

I herewith submit my annual report as Master of the Rhode Island State Grange.

It seems only yesterday that I stood before you in Providence, R.I. and delivered the annual report on the year's events for Rhode Island.

Twelve months have passed swiftly into the archives and it seems in reality like only two or three. We started with the National Session in November of 1982, then hosted the New England Leaders' Conference in December of '82 and proceeded on

with the rest of the regular activities for the rest of the year.

We just about got going in 1983 when I was stricken in April by what was thought to be a pinched sciatic nerve. This put me in bed, flat on my back for approximately five weeks. Then a long period of recuperation. The cooperation of my Deputies, department heads and members in general turned disaster into success and we were able to complete the first year of my term of office with a net gain in membership and many successes in the fields of the various departments.

A special incentive program to increase visitations, improve programs and general good-fellowship and to try to increase membership was started in 1983. This program was called the Traveling Plaque Program. Although all the Granges did not take part, those that did seemed to enjoy themselves and the spirit of competition created was fully enjoyed by all. We are intending to continue the program again this year with a few modifications.

I am looking forward to year two and I am sure that all our efforts will be rewarding and beneficial to the Grange.

Sister Elsie and I are looking forward to the Session in San Antonio and renewing acquaintances with the many fine people we met in Providence in '82.

Fraternally submitted,
Felix R. Wendelschaefer, Master

SOUTH CAROLINA

Worthy Master, Officers and Delegates of the National Grange.

From the Palmetto State, it is indeed a pleasure to bring greetings to you from our Grangers. Having been elected Master for the first time this past August, leading our State Grange successfully, through the 80's will be my greatest challenge. I look forward, with much eagerness, to the opportunity of meeting and working with you during the 117th National Grange Session.

George and Jenny Grobusky send their warmest regards and best wishes for a very productive session. Our State Session was very productive with several new ideas arising. We are planning a Junior Grange Camp next summer, hopefully including Grange Youth and capping off the week with a Young Adult's Conference. We are beginning our new membership drive assisted by Harry Massey and hoping for increased membership and participation among our members. A Winter Youth

Conference is planned for Myrtle Beach after Christmas. Our leadership conference will be held on Jan. 14, 1984 and South Carolina will again host the South Eastern Leaders Conference in July, 1984. We were indeed pleased to have as National Grange Representatives to our State Session, Flo and Tex Carter. Their humor and Grange expertise added much to our Session. The Southeastern Youth Conference will also be hosted by South Carolina next July.

These next two years will be difficult ones for me as I strive to improve the Grange and its outlook in South Carolina. I hope to gain invaluable information during this National Session to assist me in leading the Grange forward in South Carolina. I want to thank George and Jenny for their 16 years of dedication to the Grange in South Carolina as the Master Family, and look forward to their continued support.

Fraternally submitted,
Hank Edens, Master

TENNESSEE

Worthy Master, Officers and Delegates of the National Grange:

As a newly elected State Master, it is indeed a great honor and a privilege for my wife Dorothy and me to bring you greetings from the Volunteer State of Tennessee.

As this year marks the 75th annual session for the State of Tennessee, I understand it also marks the 100th anniversary of the Conferral of the Seventh Degree,

first given in Nashville, Tenn. to seven candidates, for which I say Happy Anniversary.

This year's State Session, which was held in Greeneville, Tenn. and hosted by Wesley's Chapel #1233 on October 14-16, was a good but a sad one due to the death of Past State Master, Donald Bates' wife, Dorothy. They were delegates at the past two National Sessions.

We had a good display of entries from

the Junior, Women's Activities and Lecturer's contests. The conferral of the Fifth and Sixth Degree was conferred.

With membership seeming to be the number one priority at all levels of the Grange, we regret to report a small decline in membership this year in Tennessee, but are proud to report one new Pomona organized and chartered in October as Smokey Mountain Pomona #14.

We have set a goal of organizing two Subordinate and one new Pomona Grange during the coming year.

We were honored to have National Membership Director, Harry Massey, with us this past April to help conduct a series of workshops.

Tennessee was well represented at the Southeastern Leadership and Youth Conference held in Raleigh, N.C. and everyone returned excited and full of good ideas.

The State Junior Camp was a success with badges earned in ritual, deaf awareness, first aid and safety. Junior Granges, with the help of the Subordinates, purchased a telecaption adapter as part of the Deaf Awareness Project.

Both the State Youth Camp and the Young Married Conference provided an excellent learning experience in Grange ritual, history and helped cement the fellowship of our Order.

Two Degree Days were held this year, one at Volunteer Grange #1250 and one at Wesleys Chapel #1233 with all four degrees given.

For the first time in several years, Tennessee has a contestant entered in the Prince contest. His name is Michael Wayne King and he just happens to be my and Dorothy's son. We want to wish him good luck in the contest.

I am glad to report that Tennessee will have a bus load of Grangers arriving Wednesday, several of which will be taking the Seventh Degree. Included in those arriving on the bus will be Past State Masters, Donald Bates and Michael LaForest and his wife, Jean.

Fraternally submitted,
Larry W. King, Master

TEXAS

Worthy Master, Officers and Delegates of the National Grange:

Flo and I are again privileged to bring you greetings from the Texas State Grange and to welcome you to this great state.

This past year has certainly been a busy time in this part of the country. Preparation for the 117th annual session of the National Grange has of course been number one on the list of priorities. Problems here (minor of course), questions there and us trying to run (or out-run) the whole thing.

We are happy to welcome Lone Star Memorial Grange #1663 to our State Grange family. Our first new Grange in 25 years. Hard work and perseverance on the part of Brother John T. Cox made it possible. We are looking forward to prospects of establishing more new Granges in the vicinity of this one. The view from here is very favorable.

Our State Session was, we believe, a great success. Lampasas, our host city, went all-

out to welcome us. They sponsored a Rural Appreciation Day, officially proclaimed as such by the Governor of Texas. Representatives from several farm organizations and state officials were present for games and visiting during the afternoon and a banquet in the evening. An agricultural forum was conducted at the banquet with a panel made up of visiting dignitaries answering questions from the audience. We thoroughly enjoyed being host to the Davies of Colorado, the Moody's of Kansas and the Purdy's of Oklahoma.

Sickness and grief in our family has curtailed our plans to visit other State Granges this year but we are looking forward to doing a little extra next year. We believe, you see.

I hereby go on record saying I question the attitude of our Secretary of Agriculture. With grain spoiling in our reserve bins to the point of being unfit for human use why should it be necessary for court action

to be brought against him in order to get this grain released for relief of our west Texas livestock

Travelling to Oklahoma and South Carolina during the past months has certainly made us aware of the need to speed up maintenance operations on our public roads. Mile after mile of these roads will hardly

be usable after next winter accepts the open invitation to play havoc with them.

So again, Welcome to Texas. We're happy to have y'all here and so hopeful you will enjoy your stay.

Fraternally submitted,
R. G. Carter, Master

VERMONT

Mary and I are proud to bring you the greetings and best wishes of the Grangers in the Green Mountain State for a successful and productive annual session.

The departments and various committees have worked very hard throughout the year to provide our members with interesting programs for all ages, and it is encouraging to note that attendance and participation increased at nearly all of our functions. Our Grange Center was the scene of many activities during the summer which included a good program for our Junior and Youth camps, and excellent Family Camp Weekend, and ending with our State Grange Fair in September which is also getting bigger and better every year. The Home Economics department had a large increase in the stuffed toy contest this year, plus sending a large number of items for sale at the New England Grange Building at the Eastern States Exposition. Our youth continue to be very active in all phases of Grange work, including ritual and drill contests, softball contest, youth nights, conferences, and a variety of other programs. Our Junior department still needs a lot of attention and support to get it up to the strength it should be and we will increase our efforts this year. Our Legislative activities are increasing each year and this year we had a young Granger as lobbyist at our State Legislature who served us very well. He presented testimony many times during the session and kept our members informed with newsletters and visitations.

This year, by executive action, we provided our members with a service through the Eastern Milk Producers program

whereby they can purchase food items, household and farm supplies at attractive prices.

Brother Harry Massey, National Membership Director, came to Vermont in January for the "Kick-off" in our membership campaign. Our Membership Director and Committee members worked very hard and traveled many miles but we did not reach our goal of a net gain. Many of our Granges used the Membership Kit with much success, but the loss of two Subordinates this year made it that much harder to reach our goal. We are thankful that our loss this year was smaller than the previous years. We are planning more activity in this area and will be involving more of our members.

We are pleased to cooperate every year with the Vermont Farm Bureau in presenting Century Farm Awards to five farms each year and this year the presentation was made at our state convention. We had a very busy and successful 112th Annual Session in Lyndonville which was well attended by our members. We started the process of updating our State Grange Policy but time ran out before we could complete our work, so it will be continued next year. We were privileged to have as our National Representative, National Chaplain Brother Lloyd Massey and Sister Eunice Massey whom our members thoroughly enjoyed. He brought us an informative message and gave us helpful suggestions. We were also pleased to welcome Maine State Master James Shores and Sister Dorothy Shores, National Pomona, and other members from Maine. Also, New Hampshire State Overseer Everett Poore and Sister Poore and several other New

Hampshire members. Governor Richard Snelling was also a guest at our State Banquet.

We look forward to a successful year in 1984 and I have challenged each Subordi-

nate Grange to report on June 30th a net gain of "4 in '84."

May our Grange "Touch the Lives" of many throughout the coming year.

Fraternally submitted,
Harold H. Bergeron, Master

VIRGINIA

Worthy Master, Officers and Delegates:

It is a privilege to again bring greetings from the State of Virginia. We have just completed our 56th Annual Session and I am happy to report that it was a very successful session. Comments received after completion on Sunday afternoon were very favorable. We were very pleased and honored to have as our National Representatives this year Woody and Marjorie Tucker. Woody gave a very inspirational talk about the Grange, "A Family Organization." Marjorie shared with us her ten points on how to develop membership. They also assisted our State Lecturer in a Grange Ritual Baseball Game. They were well received by all in attendance.

We held our Annual Degree Day, although our class of candidates was small, we felt we had a very successful day, because we were honored to have in attendance

with us our National Master and Sister Darlene.

We participated in the Southeastern Leaders Conference. All were strengthened by their participation and felt that it would help them in their leadership roles in the state.

Virginia State Grange is in the position that we have to grow. Our membership chairperson and myself met with Harry Massey, National Membership Director in October and made plans to start the Membership Development Program in the State in January 1984. We are looking forward to *Grow In 84* in membership and also in the establishment of new Subordinate Granges. We in Virginia feel that we can accomplish this task with faith in God to guide us in the right direction and with a positive attitude toward the Grange.

Fraternally submitted,
Jerry W. Hancock, Master

WASHINGTON

Worthy Master, Officers and Members of National Grange:

I bring you greetings from the great Evergreen State of Washington and the 70,000 members of the Grange.

Helen and I are proud to be part of this National Grange family and are adjusting to the challenges and the interesting routine of activities.

The transition of Masters in our state has been an orderly one, and I appreciated the fact that our State Grange has enjoyed outstanding leadership over the past 12 years. As a past State Master, Jack Silvers is continuing to contribute his expertise and talent to the organization.

As a newly elected Master, I set a series of goals that I would like to see us achieve.

The first and most important, of course, is membership and our state is pursuing the objective of "80,000 Members in the '80s." We are now showing a gain in this quarter and are organizing for an intensive drive this coming year. The second priority for the year is to increase attendance at our regular Grange meetings. The third goal is to promote increased Junior Grange activity.

Our Junior Directors, together with the District Directors, are continuing to organize new Junior Granges. Eight Junior Granges were added last year and this year we have set a goal of 20, and are well on the way toward that goal.

The State Grange awarded nine \$500.00 scholarships and five \$250.00 scholarships

from the Washington State Grange Foundation Fund. We are finding the need to place more emphasis on vocational and community colleges, and our scholarship program is receiving good recognition with the result of increased participation. The Grange name is being kept before the public with our twice-weekly increased emphasis on contacting the news media and by use of our radio programs as well as 26 television broadcasts.

The Grange Camper Association is continuing to be popular and has increased to 16 chapters. The number of campers at our State Convention in June has continued to increase each year and we now have 80 to 90 units coming to the State Convention.

All of our departments are active. The Youth Movement is gaining momentum and the quality of the Community Service Program is improving. One of our most successful Lecturer's projects was a "World

Food Day" canned food drive to aid area food banks. The response was overwhelming and plans are being made to expand and continue it another year.

The State Legislative Program continues to be effective and we were successful in passing a badly needed vocational education bill this past session. Our thanks go to the Bob Frederick who sent us a copy of the California law suggesting we might try it.

The Grange Insurance Association is again competitive and our Grange Mutual Life relationship is once again active.

All of these indicate a positive trend in Grange activity and Helen and I appreciate being a part of it. We thank all of you for your many courtesies and wish each of you a successful Grange year.

Fraternally submitted,
Ray Hill, Master

WEST VIRGINIA

Worthy Master, Officers, Delegates and Members of the 117th Annual Session of the National Grange:

We bring greetings from the Officers and members of the West Virginia State Grange. It has been a very busy Grange year. Harry Massey, National Grange Membership Director and Wib Justi as Regional Membership Director helped us get busy with the program designed by National Grange for gaining members and we appreciate this help. We have organized one new Grange but we lost one Grange, all in the same quarter. We tried to reorganize this Grange that had been inactive for about 12 years, but we finally lost it.

Our horizons are broader than in past years as we are now getting the Grange involved in more agricultural and legislative programs. Our State had gotten lax on working in legislation and only this year have I felt we have made much progress in rebuilding the Grange prestige.

Attendance at our camps, conferences and State Session has been lower than last year, however our State still leads the nation in unemployment. The programs for these activities have been excellent. Mike Keller, National Youth Team member joined us for our annual Youth Conference and Mary Buffington, Director of Women's Activi-

ties and Brother Bill were our State Session guests.

Our second annual state wide legislative conference was a big success in September and our third annual State Grange Degree Day was well represented in degree teams and candidates.

We are looking forward to hosting the Mid Atlantic Lecturer's Conference in May.

Communications remain the top priority, as Phyllis and I work to build better relationship with the Granges and provide them with legislative information and updates on Grange programs. We have no State newspaper so, I send a newsletter to Officers, Pomona and Subordinate Masters each month.

The Delegate body voted a committee be appointed to bring ideas to the next State Session on ways to enrich our State Grange treasury. Working together creates interest and enthusiasm so we are looking forward to this committee's report and the delegate action.

Life holds many surprises and I was shocked but honored to be recalled back to my job in May after being retired for 14 months.

Fraternally submitted,
John O. Hall, Master

WISCONSIN

Once again it is a pleasure to bring greetings from the Badger state of Wisconsin. We have good news. Not only do we have a net gain in membership, but through the efforts of Membership director, Jim Zanton, we have a new Grange. We also have some sad news in the death of past State Master, Kenneth Rhein. Ken Rhein will be missed as a leader in our state and in Grange activities. Each year the Wisconsin Grange becomes more active in legislation. We have worked with state legislator's on revising our Grain Security Fund, Animal Waste Regulation, Milk Content increases, Beginning Farmer Program, increasing drinking age, etc.

With the assistance of a Subordinate Grange we have investigated the feasibility of the establishment of a Health Maintenance Organization to provide health care for Grangers. The results have been encouraging and we hope to start a HMO plan in Wisconsin. Our Grange Thrift

Builder program has been well accepted. We reached a high of \$147,000 in the fund, returning a high rate of interest to investors. We are making plans to host National Grange in 1986. Our Lecturer has a program to collect a mile of pennies. Another Subordinate Grange is planning to rent and work a farm and turn in the profits to the state. A Pomona has been selling yard sticks to raise funds for Session "86."

We are proud of our Junior Grangers and our Youth Grange. Through the leadership of Junior Director, Deanna Stinemat, and Youth Directors, Jack and Nedra Kelly our young people in the Grange provide the enthusiasm that is needed to brighten the future of the Grange in Wisconsin. We in Wisconsin are fortunate to have Joann Goodlaxson as our Public Relations Director. We are especially proud to have Joann receive National honors.

Fraternally submitted,
Lester Wallace, Master

WYOMING

Worthy Master, Officers, Delegates and Members of the National Grange:

Pearl and I bring greetings from the Wyoming State Grange. Our annual session was held in Buffalo, Oct. 20, 21 and 22 with 16 Granges present. Jim Miller, National Legislative Assistant, was our National representative. Jim was well accepted and helped out considerably. He spoke over radio station KBBS on many legislative issues being supported by the National Grange. Jim is a great asset to the Grange. Jim was our banquet speaker, his topic was on governmental employees in Washington, D.C.

Bobby Arndt, President of the Wyoming F.F.A. was a guest speaker at our session, giving a very interesting talk on agriculture and the Future Farmers. He stated that the Grange was the only agriculture organization that had invited him to speak. He stated that he liked talking to Grange people because they understand what he is talking about.

Sandra Luethy, Regional membership Director, from Denver was present review-

ing the membership program and her duties as Director.

The Grange Insurance Association hosted the annual breakfast for Agents and State Officers. Representatives gave comments on Grange Insurance, its progress, premiums and new personnel at the Regional office in Denver and the home office in Seattle. G.I.A. presented the Wyoming State Grange with a check for increase in insurance policies written, and gave door prizes during the session.

Linda Duncan, Kaycee, Wyo., gave a mother's view of having a totally deaf child, talking about sign language and how it helps the deaf and how intelligent and independent the deaf are who receive help and understanding, signing as she spoke.

Seven Granges entered the Community Service Program with six completing very good reports.

We held three district conferences and the presence of Mary Buffington gave more light and enthusiasm to the meetings. I am sure all gained from the words from a very Worthy Patron.

One of our members is President of the State AG Unity group, of which the Grange is a member. We are also members of the Highway Users, Water Development, and the Taxation committees.

The Youth are gaining in membership and enthusiasm. The Youth conferred the fifth degree with great capability.

The Juniors are doing a great job in their projects and programs.

Seven of our 14 resolutions were sent to National and seven to our State Legislature.

Our Legislators in Washington, D.C. keep us informed of what is going on in Washington.

Reports from National Grange headquarters help us to write to our Congressmen on important issues.

Our State Grange paper is popular, getting the messages to Patrons statewide, is

a convenient way of letting all know what other Subordinate Granges are doing and to keep members informed about all departments.

Wyoming was represented at the Western State Conference in Spokane, Wash. which was very informative to all who were there.

We have had several radio programs in our state and the newspapers help keep the name Grange before the public. I believe when the economy changes to an upward gain, the Grange will gain in membership.

We were saddened by the death of nine members. The Chaplain conducted a Memorial Service at the state meeting in their honor.

Fraternally submitted,
Charles E. Buell, Master

POTOMAC GRANGE NO. 1 WASHINGTON, D.C.

Worthy Master, Officers and Delegates of the National Grange:

I bring greetings from Potomac Grange No. 1, the Grange of the Founders, in Washington, D. C.

Our members, along with many others in the Washington area, were saddened at the passing of Brother Leo Choate who served as our Master for 11 years. Brother Choate's leadership, knowledge and enthusiasm for the Grange will be remembered by all. During his last years in office, Brother Choate was able to provide many new ideas which helped to increase the effectiveness of Potomac Grange and the National Grange in their service to members.

Potomac Grange has had an exciting year with several new activities taking place. It was our pleasure to have as guests, the National Grange Youth Team at our evening meeting in January. They reviewed with us their activities during their stay in Washington and their hopes and dreams for the future of the Grange.

Laurie and Albert Goforth, of New Jersey, were selected as the 1983 Potomac Grange Rural Leadership Project Winners. The goal of the Project is to provide a husband and wife who participate in the

National Young Couples' Contest with the opportunity to visit Washington, D. C., and learn more about the role the Grange and its members play in establishing legislative policies and representing Grange interests before the federal government. As guests of Potomac Grange members, they visited the National Grange Headquarters, the Congress, the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the historical sites of Washington.

Our Lecturer, Jim Miller, has developed many interesting programs for our noon luncheon meetings which are open to the public. We provide publicity for these meetings through special invitations and posters. Brother Bob Bergland, former Secretary of Agriculture, provided the program for one of the meetings.

Mary Lee Steel, Women's Activities Chairman, and Claudia Crooks, Community Service Chairman, have provided many new ideas for programs in their areas of responsibility. Judy Massabny, Membership Chairman, was able to achieve a net gain in members for the second year in a row.

One of the most exciting and interesting activities this year was the celebration of "National Ice Cream Day" in July. With

over 300 people participating and many gallons of ice cream devoured, Potomac Grange was the center of attention in the downtown area of Washington. It was a pleasure to visit with staff members from other agricultural groups and from the President's staff while eating one of life's greatest joys, ice cream.

It is my hope that this next year will be a successful one for Potomac Grange. We, as well as other Granges, must continue to search for new projects and activities in

which to become involved. As the only Grange in Washington, D. C., we are presented with the opportunity to tell the Grange story to an urban community of lobbyists and politicians. By providing a forum for the discussion of ideas by representatives of a cross section of agricultural interests, Potomac Grange will continue to grow and prosper.

Fraternally submitted,
Harry Massey, Master

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE

MINUTES OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

1982-1983

November 6, 1982

The Executive Committee was called to order by Chairman Silvers at 9:00 a.m. in Room 1602 of the Biltmore Hotel in Providence, Rhode Island. Present were Brothers Lowry, Guthrie, Silvers, Cross and Master Andersen.

Master Andersen reported on some problems within Subordinate Granges in several states.

Sister Lois Deckert, Bookkeeper, joined the Committee at 9:30 a.m. to go over the financial statement and auditor's Report.

A motion was made and seconded that the National Master be authorized to attend the National Future Farmers of America convention in Kansas City, Mo. on Nov. 12, 1982 to receive the Honorary American Farmer Degree. Motion carried.

The committee recessed at 12:35 p.m. for lunch and reconvened at 2:00 p.m.

The Chairmen of Agriculture, Conservation and Natural Resources and Citizenship and Public Affairs Committees met with the Executive Committee to discuss the updating of Grange Policy.

Lewe Martin, Legal Counsel, joined the Committee to bring us up to date on his last year's activities pertaining to the Grange.

The Committee again addressed the financial statement and the Fiscal Year '83 budget.

A motion was made and seconded that we adjourn until Sunday morning. Motion carried.

November 7, 1982

The second day's meeting of the Executive Committee was called to order by Chairman Silvers. Other committee members present were Brothers Lowry, Guthrie, Cross and Master Andersen.

We again considered the budget proposal. The Executive Committee reviewed the building operation budget and by common consent agreed to send this report to the Audit and Budget Committee for their consideration.

The committee discussed more security for the National Grange Building and the operation of the Farm Film Foundation.

The Executive Committee recommends that the National Master develop a report form to be used by National Representatives attending state meetings to adequately report the activities observed at the Session attended.

The Committee recessed for lunch at noon and reconvened at 2:15 p.m. and continued to work on the budget. The Committee adjourned at 4:10 p.m.

November 8, 1982

The Executive Committee was called to order by Chairman Silvers at 4:15 p.m. Others present were Brothers Stauffer, Lowry, Cross, and Master Andersen.

The business at hand continued with the budget.

The Committee recessed at 5:10 p.m. and reconvened at 8:50 p.m. in an attempt to finalize the budget.

A motion was made and seconded that the request from the Foundation for American Agriculture Program of the Farm Foundation for a donation of \$100. be denied. Motion carried.

The Committee reviewed a letter from the American Dental Association in regards to a dental health program and after some discussion, decided it is a state program and should be handled that way.

A tentative date for the next Executive Committee meeting was set for January 24, 25, and 26 with arrival in Washington, D.C. on January 23. The April meeting was tentatively set for April 25, 26, and 27 with arrival in D.C. on April 24.

The Committee adjourned at 10:30 p.m.

November 11, 1982

The Executive Committee met with the High Priest to review the rules for trials and, after some discussion and revision, the draft was ready to present to the Delegates.

November 15, 1982

A meeting of the Executive Committee was called to order after the closing of the 116th Annual Session for the purpose of organizing for the coming year.

Present were Brothers Stauffer (National Overseer), Silvers, Lowry, Moody, Cross and Master Andersen.

Brother Edward Moody was welcomed as the newly elected member of the Executive Committee.

Master Andersen called for nominations for Chairman. Brother Jack Silvers was nominated and declared elected by acclamation. He will serve as Chairman for the coming year. Chairman Silvers then called for nominations for Secretary. Brother Del Cross was nominated and declared elected by acclamation.

The minutes of the Executive Committee and the last day of the session will be sent to each member for approval.

A motion was made and seconded that we adjourn. Motion carried.

Fraternally,
Delwin D. Cross, Secretary

January 24, 1983

The January meeting of the Executive Committee was called to order by Chairman Silvers at 9:00 a.m. Present were

Brothers Silvers, Lowry, Stauffer, Moody, Cross and Master Andersen. The invocation was offered by Chairman Silvers.

Master Andersen began with a report on the Grange building rental space and building maintenance. Building security and cleaning were brought to our attention. A discussion was held on the possibilities of a lunch room and a small conference room being made from some available space on the 10th floor.

A report on personnel was given. Master Andersen also reported on raises in health insurance costs.

A letter from Federal Prescription Services, Inc. was presented asking the Executive Committee to reconsider their decision to discontinue the drug service provided by Federal Prescription Services, Inc. The Committee declined the request.

The Deaf Activities Program was discussed as to the collection and dispersal of Deaf funds and the role of the Deaf Committee in regard to deaf activities.

Sister Lois Deckert, National Grange Bookkeeper, joined the Committee to discuss the financial statement. A motion was made to authorize Master Andersen and Sister Deckert to purchase certificates of deposit in several banks to avoid investing over the \$100,000 FDIC insured limit in any one account. Motion carried. Lois continued the explanation of the financial statement and the breakdown of the departmental budgets through Dec 31, 1982.

The Committee recessed for lunch at 12:10 p.m. and reconvened at 1:20 p.m.

Master Andersen discussed a request from the National Trust for Historic Preservation for an access through our parking lot to their property next door.

Ted Pappas, Insurance Consultant, and Sister Deckert joined the Committee to discuss fiduciary and association liability insurance. Other insurance coverage held by the National Grange was also discussed.

Brothers Robert Frederick and Jim Miller, both of our Legislative Department, along with Lyle E. Gramley, Governor of the Federal Reserve System, met with the Committee to discuss the legislative activities and the outlook for 1983.

The Committee adjourned at 3:40 p.m. to travel to the USDA Administration Building to meet with Secretary John Block to discuss the P.I.K. Program and dairy programs.

January 25, 1983

The second day's session of the January Executive Committee meeting was called to order by Chairman Silvers at 9:10 a.m. Present were Brothers Lowry, Stauffer, Moody, Cross and Master Andersen. The invocation was given by Brother Cross.

A motion was made that the minutes of the Executive Committee meetings held at the National Session be approved. Motion was seconded and carried.

Master Andersen continued with his report. Revision of the Digest was discussed. A motion was made and seconded that Lewe Martin, Legal Counsel; Woodrow Tucker, High Priest; and National Master Andersen be authorized to proceed with revision of the Digest. Motion carried.

A motion was made and seconded that we authorize Master Andersen to purchase a copy machine. Motion carried.

A motion was made and seconded that the National Master be authorized to purchase fiduciary liability insurance. Motion carried. A motion was made and supported that the National Master be authorized to purchase association liability insurance. Motion carried.

A motion was made and supported that we approve the following contribution list for 1983.

American Institute of Cooperation	\$250
National Future Farmers of America	\$100
4-H Foundation	\$100
Highway Users Federation for Safety and Mobility	\$125
National Safety Council	\$100
National Farm-City Committee	\$100
National Association of Soil Conservation Districts	\$100

Motion carried.

The possibility of the purchase of a used or new printing press and an electronic scale was discussed.

The Committee recessed for lunch at 12:05 p.m.

The Committee reconvened at 1:15 p.m. at which time Sister Judy Massabny, Director of Information, joined the Committee to discuss several items in her department. Judy reported that all business of the 1982 Annual Session has been completed. The preliminary program for the

1983 National Session was presented and discussed. She also enlightened us on the progress of the new songbook.

A motion was made and seconded that the minutes of January 24 be approved. Motion carried.

The Committee recessed at 2:15 p.m. to go to USDA for an agricultural briefing outlook for 1983.

We reconvened at 4:00 p.m. and Sister Massabny continued by reporting that only 3500 cookbooks are left for sale. She also reported that Grange Week material is being mailed and the Grange Farm Film Foundation operation is improving.

Master Andersen continued his report regarding some problems in several Grange states.

The Committee adjourned at 5:30 p.m.

January 26, 1983

The third day's meeting of the Executive Committee was called to order by Chairman Silvers at 9:00 a.m. Present were Brothers Lowry, Moody, Silvers, Cross and Master Andersen. Invocation was offered by Brother Daryl Lowry.

Master Andersen continued his report.

A motion was made and seconded that the Executive Committee support the position of the Director of Women's Activities, Sister Mary Buffington, in declining a request from the Paralympic Games Steering Committee. Motion carried.

The Kelley Farm Horse project was discussed.

A motion was made and seconded that we approve the National Junior Grange Advisory Committee being set up on a three year rotating basis, provided that the appointee remains a delegate, officer or spouse of a delegate or officer of the National Grange. Motion carried. A motion was made and seconded that we approve the request of the National Grange Junior Director to develop a Junior Grange Logo contest with prizes for the winning suggestion. Motion carried.

A motion was made and supported that the name "Extension Rules" be changed to "Compensation and Organizing Agreement." It was moved and supported that we approve the new "Compensation and Organizing Agreement." Motion carried.

A motion was made and supported that the minutes of January 25 be approved as amended. Motion carried.

A motion was made and supported to adjust the Youth Committee budget to accommodate a quarterly newsletter. Motion carried.

A motion was made and supported that we request our legislative staff to respond to the resolution entitled "Tax Code/Soil Conservation Study" to see if additional studies are necessary or if existing reports and information are adequate to determine the effect of the IRS tax code on soil conservation efforts.

A motion was made and supported that we request the Youth Department to respond to the resolution calling for a title change of the "Prince and Princess" contest to be used at the state and national level. The suggestions are to be submitted to the Executive Committee at their August meeting. Motion carried.

After some discussion it was the consensus of the Executive Committee that the "Sign-a-Song" resolution be referred to the Youth Committee for implementation.

Lew Martin, National Grange Legal Counsel, and Dave Baker, a member of Lew's law firm, joined the group to discuss the matter concerning the use of our parking lot by others.

Robert Frederick, Jim Miller and Linda Naida, of our Legislative Department, joined the Committee to discuss their activities as well as a resolution concerning the "View from the Hill" newsletter. After much discussion and with information on the cost involved, as provided by the Legislative Department, a motion was made and supported that a memo containing this information be sent to the members of the Delegate Body for final implementation of the resolution passed at the National Session, but not budgeted for, to provide mailings of the "View from the Hill" and "Washington Update" to all Grange legislative chairmen. Motion carried.

By Delegate Body action at the 116th Annual Session, the National Grange Executive Committee was directed to study and report on the concept of the flat rate tax system. Numerous proposals have already been submitted to the 98th Congress, and many now will likely surface in the future.

It was noted that the complexity of the current income tax system is due in no small portion to the efforts of Congress to stimulate investments and purchases to

some areas while discouraging others. Past Administrations, along with the current Administration, have relied heavily on the tax system to grant preferential treatment to home building, industrial and municipal bond investments, energy conservation, etc. Farm production investments also are granted an income tax credit. Many critics of flat rate or simplified tax systems point to the incentives which the current system grants to charitable donations. Under many proposals before Congress, charitable donations would be retained while other tax incentives would not.

The legislative staff was directed to continue their appraisals of the Congressional actions on simplified and flat rate tax systems. More discussion will be devoted to the concept at the next meeting of the committee.

Discussion with the legislative staff then turned to alternatives to the Federal Reserve Board (FRB). Delegate Body action at the 116th Annual Session directed the Executive Committee to study the various proposals that would repeal the FRB.

The Executive Committee noted the difficulties confronting the Federal Reserve Board. Most significant is the inability of the FRB to accurately monitor and gauge the amount of currency in circulation. Mr. Lyle Gramley, a Governor of the FRB who met with the Executive Committee earlier, admitted that the M1 and M2 currency measures were subject to vagaries of interpretation, especially under some of the new investment instruments.

The alternatives available to the Federal Reserve Act, such as basing the currency on the value of precious metals, would be equally unpredictable. Foreign control of precious metals or hoarding could cause considerable confusion to the financial markets.

The Executive Committee concluded that until other alternatives to monetary policy are developed, the National Grange would continue to support the continuance of the Federal Reserve Act.

The P.I.K. farm program was discussed as well as export financing changes. Brother Frederick discussed several issues that will be coming up in Congress in the near future that will be of concern to agriculture. Sister Naida presented to us the proposed changes in the Social Security program.

Brother Miller brought us up-to-date on

some proposed changes in clean air and water legislation, FIFRA and hazardous waste legislation. The National Endowment for Soil and Water Conservation program was discussed.

A motion was made and seconded that we approve the minutes of the last day's meeting of the National Grange Annual Session as amended by the National Master. Motion carried.

The August meeting of the National Grange Executive Committee was set for Aug 27-30 in Elk River, Minnesota. The meeting will be held in conjunction with the Midwest Leaders Conference, and arrival is scheduled for August 27th.

It is with sadness that the Executive Committee noted the death of Brother Leo E. Choate. For years, Leo was an invaluable advisor to the Delegate Body of the National Grange in the development of legislative policies. His years of service as Master of Potomac Grange No. 1 gave our Order a dimension of influence befitting our past.

Leo was a motivating force in generating new ideas to insure the future of the Grange. He was respectful of the past yet cognizant of the need for changes in the Grange to become relevant in today's world.

Brother Choate's counsel as a member of the National Grange Membership Development Committee was inspiring and will be missed, as will his warm friendship and sense of humor which he so willingly shared with us all.

The Committee adjourned at 1:45 p.m.

Fraternally submitted,
Delwin D. Cross, Secretary

April 25, 1983

The April meeting of the Executive Committee was called to order at 9:10 a.m. by Brother Russell Stauffer, in the absence of Chairman Silvers. Present were Brothers Stauffer, Moody, Cross and Master Andersen. Brother Silvers was absent due to a health problem. The invocation was offered by Master Andersen.

The minutes of Jan. 26, 1983 were approved as printed.

Master Andersen reported that we have some vacant rental office space at this time. He reported an attempt to gain a reduction in our property tax since the land evaluation has been raised over \$500,000.

A motion was made and supported that

we pay for P.V.C. fill for the cooling tower out of the Building Maintenance fund. Motion carried. It was reported that we will have a new janitorial service starting May 9.

Sister Lois Deckert, National Grange Bookkeeper, joined the Committee at 10:10 a.m. to discuss the financial position of the National Grange. Brother Lowry joined the Committee at 10:30. His tardiness was due to air service changes and delays.

A motion was made and seconded that we authorize the National Master to invest in up to one and a half year time certificates all monies available except \$150,000 to be retained in six month certificates. Motion carried.

A motion was made and seconded that as a result of loss on postage and handling in resales, we will establish a handling charge of \$1.50 for orders under, and including, \$100 and a \$3.00 charge will be applied to orders of \$100.01 up to and including \$250. A 20 percent discount will be given on orders of \$250.01 and up with the buyer paying postage. Motion carried.

The Committee recessed for lunch at 12:40 p.m. and reconvened at 1:50 p.m. at which time Sister Judy Massabny, Information Director, joined the Committee to report on her department. Sister Massabny discussed the 1983 annual session and the facilities. She explained that all activities except the Seventh Degree, talent finals and coronation will be held at the headquarters hotel.

A motion was made and seconded that we accept the invitation by New York State Grange to host the 1987 annual session. Motion carried.

Sister Massabny reported on the progress on the new songbooks. Hopefully, printing may be completed in June. She also reported on the Grange Farm Film Foundation.

She further reported that, at present, she has had no response from State Masters in reference to radio interviews.

Ted Pappas, insurance consultant, met with the Committee at 3:00 p.m. to discuss health insurance, our pension plan and association liability and fiduciary insurance. A lengthy discussion followed on possible changes in health insurance and pension plan administration. It was reported that the National Grange now has association liability and pension trust fiduciary insurance. Fiduciary and associ-

ation liability insurance will be made available to State and Subordinate Granges through the same insurance broker.

Master Andersen continued with his report concerning insurance and other state problems. We discussed the filing of the 990 report form with the IRS by Subordinate Granges.

The Committee adjourned at 6:35 p.m.

April 26, 1983

The Executive Committee met for the second day at 9:00 a.m. with National Overseer Stauffer as acting chairman. Brother Lowry, Stauffer, Moody, Cross and Master Andersen were in attendance. The invocation was offered by Brother Moody.

Sister Deckert met again with the Committee to bring us some needed information on resales. A motion was made and seconded that a new resales catalog be printed and mailed to all Granges. Motion carried.

A motion was made and seconded that National Grange may supply mailing labels to State Granges at a cost of \$.03 per label for those officers, committee chairmen and deputies already on National Grange mailing lists. Motion carried.

A motion was made and seconded that National Grange change from Aetna to Blue Cross health insurance with National Grange paying \$50 per month on the dependent premium. Motion carried. A motion was made and supported that the Executive Committee will review our health insurance at renewal date. Motion carried.

A motion was made and seconded that National Grange seek a motivational type speaker for the national session in San Antonio, if available, in the price range of \$600. Motion carried.

Brother Lewe Martin, legal advisor, met with the Committee at 10:15 a.m. Brother Martin reported on a meeting with the National Trust for Historic Preservation in regard to an entrance to the rear of their building through our parking lot. He also brought us up to date on Digest revisions.

The Committee continued with the Master's report. A discussion followed concerning membership.

The Committee recessed for lunch at 12:30 p.m. and reconvened at 1:30 p.m.

A motion was made and supported that with minor revisions, the Official Grange

Obligation Ceremony be approved. Motion carried.

The minutes of April 25 and the morning session of April 26 were approved as corrected.

Brothers Robert Frederick and Jim Miller and Sister Linda Naida, legislative staff, joined the committee to relate the activities in their department. They presented for our approval a letter to all U.S. Senators in regard to the pending legislation entitled "Agricultural Export Equity and Market Expansion Act of 1983." A motion was made and supported that we approve and send this letter. Motion carried.

A motion was made and supported that a letter supporting the passage of H.R. 1031 be sent to the House Subcommittee on Grain Elevator Bankruptcies. Motion carried.

Mr. Chuck Hassebrook, representative of the Center for Rural Affairs, joined the group to discuss IRS tax shelters and their effect on the family farmer. Many phases of tax shelters were discussed in an attempt to bring to light the possibility of some sort of tax reform to protect the family farm from unfair competition caused by unfair tax shelters.

The Committee adjourned at 4:30 p.m. to attend a reception in the Goss Conference Room, sponsored by Potomac Grange No. 1, honoring the National Grange Executive Committee. Leaders of several farm associations were invited to meet the Committee members and enjoy the refreshments. We wish to thank Sister Darlene Andersen and her crew for a very nice reception.

April 27, 1983

The third day's session of the Executive Committee was called to order by National Overseer Russ Stauffer at 9:00 a.m. with Brothers Lowry, Stauffer, Moody, Cross and Master Andersen present. The invocation was offered by Brother Cross.

Harry Massey, Membership Development Director, joined the group to discuss the activities in his department. We were presented with some new handout material and a report of the Regional Membership Development Directors. We also received a report of progressive membership growth in several states. Membership and Regional Directors were discussed at length.

A motion was made and seconded that the Digest revisions be adopted in accordance with the direction of the Delegate Body, conforming to the new Trial Book. Motion carried.

After reviewing the report of the Chairman of the Deaf Activities Committee, an informative discussion was held concerning the Deaf Activities Committee and their activities and suggestions for the future direction of the National Grange health projects. Additional suggestions and recommendations will be sought from the Delegate Body.

The reports of the Director of Women's Activities and the National Lecturer were reviewed.

A report by the National Master on T.D.X. phone service was discussed. A motion was made and seconded that the National Master be given authority to grant certain employees the use of T.D.X. for long distance business calls made outside the office. Motion carried.

The August Executive Committee meeting will be held in Elk River, Minn., in conjunction with the Midwest Leaders Conference, August 26-27. Those Executive members not involved in the conference should attempt to arrive on Saturday evening, August 27th to be able to visit the Kelley Farm early Sunday morning, August 28.

A motion was made and supported to approve the minutes of April 26 p.m. and April 27. Motion carried.

The Committee adjourned at 12:45 p.m.

Fraternally submitted,
Delwin D. Cross, Secretary

August 28, 1983

The August meeting of the National Grange Executive Committee was called to order by Chairman Silvers at 1:00 p.m. at the Best Western Inn in Elk River, Minnesota. Present were Master Andersen and Brothers Silvers, Stauffer, Moody, Lowry and Cross. The invocation was offered by Brother Silvers.

Brother Kermit Richardson, National Lecturer, joined the Committee to present his report. He suggested some possible changes in Leaders conferences and informed us the dates of the Corn States Lecturers Conference will be Feb. 25-27 in Blair, Nebraska.

He reported that 100 percent of the states have qualified in this year's Community Service Contest. It was suggested that a brochure on community service be produced to explain more thoroughly what is and what is not considered a community service project.

Brother Robert Frederick, National Legislative Director, joined the Committee at 2:15 p.m. to report on the activities of the Legislative Department. He discussed upcoming legislation concerning coal slurry pipelines, surplus food legislation, social security and a booklet called "Doing More with Less."

Brother Frederick discussed the impact of grain prices in relation to production costs of meat and dairy products. Legislation asking for early announcements of farm programs was discussed and also a freeze on target prices on feed grains, wheat, rice and cotton.

Brother Harry Massey, National Director of Membership Development, met with the Committee at 3:15 p.m. to discuss the activities of his department. He presented us with a report of regional meetings and their impact. He reported membership problems in the Virginia and Missouri State Granges.

Sister Mary Beth Heberer, Director of Junior Grange Activities, met with the Committee at 4:25 p.m. to discuss the Junior program. She reported that there is a substantial increase in new and reorganized Junior Granges and in members. She said that one sponsor for a craft contest has refused to be a sponsor this year. She also informed us that five sets of merit badge slides are available to Junior Leaders on a loan basis directly from her.

After considerable discussion regarding the proposed new Junior Grange songbook, the Executive Committee decided Sister Heberer and Master Andersen should review the songbook before printing.

Sister Mary Buffington, Director of Women's Activities, joined the Committee at 5:00 p.m. to discuss the Women's Activities Program. She anticipates no major changes in the program. She reported that sponsors for the Sewing and Needlework Contests have agreed to sponsor and fund these projects.

Deaf Activities funding and contributions were also discussed. Sister Buffington then reported on a meeting of women

representing major farm organizations and agriculture related organizations in an attempt to organize a group to find agreement on farm problems.

We discussed our trip to the Kelley Farm and the farm's reflection on the Grange of today. Sister Buffington asked for suggestions as to how we could support the Kelley Farm and also suggested a slide program for use in Granges.

The Committee recessed at 6:45 p.m. and reconvened at 8:30 p.m., at which time Brother Bruce Croucher, Director of Youth Activities, joined the Committee to discuss the activities of the Youth Department. Considerable discussion was held concerning youth visitation to camps and conferences and the question of insurance coverage of those attending either.

The topics for the 1984 Public Speaking Contest are "The Grange makes a Difference in my Life" and "The Value of American Agriculture to the Nation's Total Economy."

A discussion on the change of name of "Prince" and "Princess" in the Youth Dept. resulted in no decision.

Brother Croucher presented three new programs that the Youth Department would consider implementing if they are approved. He also indicated they would like to extend the M.T.T. program. He would like to develop a youth button to be handled through the Resales Department and a brochure on membership through the Youth department. He suggested dropping F.A.F.R.A.L.S.M. and using four segments, namely, Social Activities, Leadership Activities, Grange Building Activities and Community Activities and reviewing the judging rules for deaf signing.

Brother Lewe Martin, Legal Counsel, joined the Committee at 10:45 p.m. to discuss a problem with the parking area behind the National Grange building.

At 11:15 p.m. a motion was made and seconded that the Committee adjourn. Motion carried.

August 29, 1983

The second day's session of the Executive Committee was called to order by Chairman Silvers at 8:00 a.m. Present were Master Andersen and Brothers Silvers, Moody, Lowry, Stauffer and Cross. The invocation was offered by Brother Cross.

Brother Martin again joined the Com-

mittee to report on several items. He discussed the progress on the question of the use of a portion of our parking space behind the National Grange building by the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

Brother Martin explained the possibilities of changing our Articles of Incorporation from Kentucky to Washington, D.C. due to the fact that our registered agent could be one of the National Grange officers and that it would be much easier to take care of Incorporation business without hiring a representative in Kentucky to represent the National Grange.

He explained some needed changes in the Digest that would simplify and clarify important sections. A motion was made and seconded that the Executive Committee recommend to the Delegate Body at the 1983 annual session that in the process of revising the Articles of Incorporation, By-laws and Digest, the Grange be incorporated in the District of Columbia. Motion carried. A lengthy discussion was held on revisions to the Articles of Incorporation and the Digest.

A motion was made and supported that Brother Martin be directed to finalize a draft of the Articles of Incorporation (suitable for filing in the District of Columbia), revised by-laws and restated Digest of laws, decisions and rulings of the National Grange, Order of Patrons of Husbandry and that he provide the Executive Committee with copies by Oct 1, 1983. Motion carried.

The Executive Committee with Legal Counsel, Brother Martin, in attendance considered the appeal of Sister Dorothy Abels regarding the decision of the California State Grange Trial Court.

The Committee recessed for lunch at 12:45 p.m. and reconvened at 1:45 p.m.

A motion was made and supported that the 1987 National Grange annual session be held in Syracuse, New York. Motion carried.

A motion was made and supported that the Executive Committee instruct Brother Martin to prepare a response to the appeal of the case of State Grange of California vs. Dorothy Abels indicating that the appeal was upheld since the first three charges are not supported by the law of the National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry. As to charge No. 4, the Executive Committee determined that the finding of guilty is not supported by the evidence contained in the

record of the Trial Court. Therefore, the Executive Committee determined that the Trial Court erred in its findings of guilty and reverses these findings.

A motion was made and supported that the National Grange balance sheet dated June 30, 1983 be accepted. Motion carried.

Master Andersen reported on the leasing of office space in the Grange building.

The Committee discussed the manuscript presented to us by Brother Jerome Davis for our consideration and came to the conclusion that a more in-depth study was needed before a decision could be made and we will attempt to come to some conclusion at or before the national session. Brother Lewe Martin departed for the airport at 3:20 p.m. chauffeured by Brother Stauffer.

Master Andersen reported on changes among office personnel and the rental of office space in the building.

A motion was made and supported to increase employee's present life insurance policy by \$5,000 each to replace policies that were cancelled earlier this year. Motion carried.

A motion was made and supported that the National Master be authorized to purchase the necessary equipment to add word processing to our computer capability. Motion carried.

After considerable discussion, it was the consensus of the Executive Committee that

there shall be no exemptions to the registration fee at National Grange.

A motion was made and supported that the request of the National Lecturer for an advisory committee of six members on a two year rotating basis and with no central meetings and the expenses limited to postage and phone calls be granted. Motion carried.

A motion was made and seconded that the National Grange provide the funds for the Junior Craft Contest awards due to the loss of a sponsor. Motion carried.

The Committee adjourned for supper at 6:00 p.m. and reconvened at 7:50 p.m.

A thorough discussion was held regarding the National Grange Deaf activities Committee, the Deaf Programs, the administration of the Deaf Programs by the Committee and the various departments within the Grange. The Deaf Committee is hoping to find a suitable method to identify responsibility for program activity, to promote deaf activities and also reduce the cost of administration to the National and State Granges.

The Executive Committee authorized the National Master to investigate the possibility of developing a slide program of historical value on the Kelley Farm.

A motion was made and supported to adjourn. Motion carried.

Faternally submitted,
Delwin D. Cross, Secretary

SPECIAL ACTIONS BY THE NATIONAL GRANGE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

During the course of the past year, a number of items required action by the Executive Committee during the intervals between regularly scheduled Executive Committee meetings. These matters were handled on an individual basis through the use of special reply memorandums from the National Master to each Executive Committee members. A tally of the responses was made; the specific action either approved or disapproved, depending on the majority response of the committee members.

Listed below are the special actions requested during the past year and the disposition of each.

January 27, 1983

Requested Action:

"The cost of the A.B. Dick 360 press, including the powder spray attachment to allow printing on glossy paper and chain delivery, which will allow use of our present two color head is as follows:

A.B. Dick Press	\$10,750.00
Spray Attachment	\$ 445.00
Delivery tax @ 3%	\$ 335.85
D.C. sales tax @ 6%	\$ 671.70
Total cost	\$12,202.55

\$10,750 is a price they were using for year-end sales and is the price quoted to Melvin King, our printer, in November. I must have your approval to buy at this price within this next week. If you have any questions, be sure to call, I'll be here."

Disposition:

Approved.

January 31, 1983

Requested Action:

"I overlooked a request by the National Grange Deaf Activities Committee to buy 1000 badges for resale. The badge would be approximate 1½" in diameter, color—golden yellow and blue, design would be the "I love you" handsign in the center with the wording "Grange Deaf Activities" around the edge.

The cost of the badges would be 14¢ each plus a one time cost for the plate at \$16.50 and \$20-\$25. for the artwork.

Selling price: plan to sell them for 50¢

I see no problem with this proposal and ask for your approval."

Disposition:

Approved.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL TREASURER

Worthy Master, Officers, and Delegates of the National Grange:

The following report includes the receipts from the National Secretary for dues and fees from Oct. 1, 1982 to Oct. 7, 1983 and interest and costs from the National Grange Treasurer's Account to Nov. 3, 1983. All disbursements from the Treasurer's Account were authorized by the National Master.

Balance on hand, October 4, 1982	\$ 51,500.27
Received from National Secretary	\$803,250.22
Interest (R.I. Hospital Trust)	\$ 1,002.97
TOTAL	\$855,753.46

Disbursements:

National Grange Operating Account	\$855,747.46
R.I. Hospital Trust (special statement)	\$ 6.00
TOTAL	\$855,753.46
Balance November 3, 1983	\$ 0.00

Fraternally submitted,
Francis J. Silveira, Treasurer

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL SECRETARY

Worthy Master, Officers, and Delegates of the National Grange,

Howdy,—It is indeed a great pleasure to submit to you my fourth annual report as your Secretary as we meet in the great Lone Star State of Texas for the 117th Annual Session of the National Grange.

This is the first time we have met in Texas and we look forward to a fine Convention.

MEMBERSHIP

Our total membership on June 30, 1983 was 379,504 members in 4721 Subordinate Granges in 42 states and the District of Columbia.

Although we did not make a net gain in membership between July 1, 1982 and June 30, 1983 I am happy to report that our losses were not as severe as they have been for several years. Our losses for the 1981-82 year were 16,769 members. Our losses for the 1982-83 year were 10,158 or 6,611 less than 1981-82. This is a start in the right direction.

Eight States had a net gain in membership and will be honored at this session. They are: Connecticut, plus 220 members; North Carolina, plus 99; Michigan, plus 77; Oklahoma, plus 35; Rhode Island, plus 26; Illinois, plus 20; Wisconsin, plus 17; and Pennsylvania, plus 1. We also congratulate Alaska for a net gain of 11 and Potomac No. 1 with a net gain of 1.

Ohio has the most Subordinate Granges with 600. Washington State has the largest membership with 70,490 members, and Tennessee has the smallest membership with 426 members.

Our Junior Grange membership on June 30, 1983 was 10,112 members in 681 Junior Granges in 36 States. Their losses were much less percentage-wise than the Subordinate losses.

The Junior Grange had a net loss for 1982-83 of only 4.

RECOGNITION AND CERTIFICATES

The membership recognition program continues to be a large part of the duties of this office. We issued nearly 2000 Golden Sheaf Certificates this past year. Over 700—55 year Seals, nearly 700—60 year Seals, Over 300—65 year Seals, 150—70 year Seals, 55—75 year Certificates, and 5—80 year letters.

We have in our file cabinet in the office, over 24,000 file cards of Golden Sheaf members since the file card system started in 1975.

The sixth degree certificates are also issued from this office and are sent to the State Grange Secretaries upon receipt of the candidates list and payment of the \$1.50 candidates fee. This past year we issued 2930 certificates.

Due to the high cost of these sixth degree certificates, we have changed the design, and we recently started issuing the new certificates.

IN CONCLUSION

As our founding fathers wrote in our manual "The duties of this office are most arduous of all," I can't help but think that they should have added "But also very rewarding." It has been very rewarding to me, not only for the many friendships I have acquired, but also for the many letters I have received from Secretaries from all parts of this great country.

I wish to thank all those Secretaries, and all the State Secretaries for the fine reports I receive.

A special thanks to my Assistant, Ginny, and to all who have helped me in the past year

Fraternally submitted
B. Franklin Hayes, Secretary

ORGANIZATIONS AND RE-ORGANIZATIONS

The following is the report of Organizations and Re-Organizations of Granges for the year ended Sept. 30, 1983—

State	Sub. Org.	Sub. Re-Org.	Pom. Org.	Jr. Org.	Jr. Re.-Org.
Ark.				1	
Cal.		1			2
Conn.					1
Kansas				1	
Maine				1	2
MD.	1				
Mass.				1	2
N.H.				1	
N.Y.		1		1	4
Ohio					1
Oregon			1	4	
Penn.	3	1		1	2
R.I.					1
Tenn.			1		
Texas	1				
Vt.					1
Wash.				1	4
W.Va.	1				
Wisc.	1				
Total	7	3	2	12	20

RECEIPTS OF THE OFFICE

The following is the report of the receipts and disbursements handled through this office for the year ended Sept. 30, 1983

Cash on Deposit—Oct, 1982		\$ 502.20
Receipts		
Subordinate Dues	\$792,650.00	
Junior Dues	4,090.30	
Sub. Charters	105.00	
Junior Charters	65.00	
Pomona Charters	10.00	
6th Degree Fees	4,395.50	
Savings Account Interest	2,052.86	
Misc. Income	139.25	\$803,507.91
		\$804,010.11
Disbursements		
Paid National Treasurer		803,250.22
Cash on Deposit—Sept. 30, 1983		
Checking Account	\$ 300.00	
Saving Account	459.89	\$ 759.89

**THE NATIONAL GRANGE OF THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY
NATIONAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE
SCHEDULE OF FEES AND DUES RECEIVED
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1983**

State	Junior Dues	Subordinate Dues	Sixth Degree Fees
Alaska	\$ 9.00	\$ 326.00	\$
Arizona		104.00	
Arkansas	2.00	893.00	7.50
California	87.40	109,959.00	222.00
Colorado	69.80	20,864.00	52.50
Connecticut	99.00	30,518.50	424.50
Delaware	41.40	2,520.00	31.50
Florida	11.50	2,237.50	19.50
Idaho	11.40	19,619.50	46.50
Illinois	83.50	6,748.00	36.00
Indiana	26.00	3,096.50	33.00
Iowa	30.30	2,294.00	40.50
Kansas	21.50	5,068.50	39.00
Maine	199.50	30,211.50	246.00
Maryland	61.00	2,501.50	37.50
Massachusetts	172.80	29,535.00	650.00
Michigan	44.30	9,298.50	36.00
Minnesota		868.50	6.00
Missouri	7.80	964.50	
Montana		2,651.50	18.00
Nebraska	13.40	1,868.50	16.50
New Hampshire	111.60	16,681.50	120.00
Nevada		84.00	
New Jersey	124.30	7,890.50	45.00
New York	678.30	52,583.50	472.50
North Carolina	45.20	24,429.50	33.00
Ohio	663.00	86,611.00	141.00
Oklahoma		1,958.50	18.00
Oregon	311.70	71,409.50	411.00
Potomac Grange No. 1		148.50	
Pennsylvania	675.80	78,405.50	280.50
Rhode Island	39.00	4,968.00	337.50
South Carolina	21.20	7,126.50	22.50
Tennessee	35.20	861.00	21.00
Texas	29.50	2,208.00	22.50
Vermont	91.20	9,748.50	88.50
Virginia	24.50	1,069.50	10.50
Washington	178.50	138,242.00	352.50
West Virginia	22.70	1,598.80	12.00
Wisconsin	23.20	1,376.50	28.50
Wyoming	23.80	2,972.00	16.50
South Dakota		129.20	
TOTAL	<u>\$4,090.30</u>	<u>\$792,650.00</u>	<u>\$4,395.50</u>

**THE NATIONAL GRANGE OF THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY
THE GRANGE FOUNDATION
AUDITOR'S REPORTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1983**

November 5, 1983

The National Grange
1616 H Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006

Gentlemen:

We have examined the Balance Sheet of The National Grange, as of September 30, 1983, and the related Statements of Income and Expenses, and Statement of Changes in Financial Position, for the year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and, accordingly, included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures that we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly the financial position of The National Grange as of September 30, 1983, and the results of its operations and changes in financial position for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

Very truly yours,
WASSER AND WASSER

**THE NATIONAL GRANGE
BALANCE SHEET
AS AT SEPTEMBER 30, 1983**

<i>ASSETS</i>	<i>Grange Operating Account</i>	<i>Grange Building Account</i>	<i>Total National Grange</i>
Cash on Hand and on Deposit (Sch. I)	\$214,558	\$	\$ 214,558
Certificates of Deposit	382,129		382,129
Accounts Receivable (Schedule II)	65,988		65,988
Prepaid Expenses and Supplies	14,473		14,473
Inventory—Resales	143,326		143,326
Building (At Cost)		1,174,014	1,174,014
Furnishings (At Cost)		46,041	46,041
Accumulated Depreciation		(586,084)	(586,084)
Land (At 1960 Appraised Value)		192,238	192,238
Inter Account Balances (Note B)	(395,521)	395,521	
Total Assets	<u>\$424,953</u>	<u>\$1,221,730</u>	<u>\$1,646,683</u>
 <i>LIABILITIES</i>			
Accounts Payable	\$ 1,313		\$ 1,313
Special Funds	2,190		2,190
Special Fund—Cookbook	157,325		157,325
Building Contingency Fund		\$ 84,400	\$ 84,400
Total Liabilities	<u>\$160,828</u>	<u>\$ 84,400</u>	<u>\$ 245,228</u>

(continued on next page)

THE NATIONAL GRANGE BALANCE SHEET AS AT SEPT. 30, 1983 (continued)

<i>NET WORTH</i>	<i>Grange Operating Account</i>	<i>Grange Building Account</i>	<i>Total National Grange</i>
Building Funds:			
Contributions	\$	\$ 260,746	\$ 260,746
Provided from Exchange of Former Bldg.		396,936	396,936
Bicentennial Cookbook		313,549	313,549
Building Operations		752,183	752,183
Accumulated Depreciation		(586,084)	(586,084)
Operating Account	264,125		264,125
Total Net Worth	<u>\$264,125</u>	<u>\$1,137,330</u>	<u>\$1,401,455</u>
<i>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH</i>	<u>\$424,953</u>	<u>\$1,221,730</u>	<u>\$1,646,683</u>

SCHEDULE I—CASH ON HAND AND ON DEPOSIT

Riggs National Bank, Washington, DC	
Operating Account	\$168,280
Payroll Account	1,387
Riggs National Bank—Money Market Account	26,423
Perpetual American Savings, Washington, DC	4,916
Northhampton National Bank, Northhampton, RI	
Treasurer's Account	500
First National Bank of Rochester, Rochester, NH	
Secretary's Account	760
Granite Savings and Trust Company, Barre, VT	
Lecturer's Imprest Fund	3,000
National Bank and Trust Company of Kennett Square, Kennett Square, PA	
Women's Activities	8,512
Petty Cash	780
TOTAL CASH ON HAND AND ON DEPOSIT	<u>\$214,558</u>

SCHEDULE II—ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Resales	\$11,047
Reimburseables	1,202
Due from Grange Foundation	43,240
Interest, Certificates of Deposits	10,499
TOTAL ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE	<u>\$65,988</u>

**THE NATIONAL GRANGE STATEMENT OF INCOME WITH RESULTANT FUND
BALANCES FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1983**

	<i>Operating Account</i>	<i>Building Operations</i>	<i>Cookbook</i>
Fund Balances, October 1, 1982	\$292,769	\$570,138	\$160,263
Net Income Over Expenses	(28,644)	212,045	(2,938)
Less: Provision for Building Contingency Fund		(30,000)	
Fund Balances, September 30, 1983	<u>\$264,125</u>	<u>\$752,183</u>	<u>\$157,325</u>

THE NATIONAL GRANGE
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES—OPERATING ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1983

INCOME

Dues and Fees:		
Subordinate Grange Dues		\$793,010
Junior Grange Dues		4,090
Subordinate Grange Charter Fees		105
Junior Grange Charter Fees		65
Promotional Grange Charter Fees		10
Sixth Degree Fees		4,396
Seventh Degree Fees	\$21,540	
Less: Refunds	<u>800</u>	20,740
Resales Income		103,727
Interest Income		47,230
Grange Newsletter Subscriptions		144
Kelley Homestead Horses		886
Miscellaneous Income		<u>65</u>
Total Income		\$974,468

EXPENSES

General and Administrative		\$135,319
Lecturer		60,528
Secretary		17,021
Executive Committee		9,257
Women's Activities		36,633
Youth Activities		14,854
Junior Granges		11,097
High Priest		2,661
Membership		116,090
Legislation		173,118
Information		66,331
Annual Session		139,775
Production		15,593
Resaleables		110,582
Grange Promotion		18,305
Community Services Program		12,846
Retirement Plan		7,046
Contributions		775
Building Management		26,942
Furniture and Equipment		24,292
Gold Sheaf Award Program		1,948
Miscellaneous		<u>2,099</u>
Total Expenses		\$1,003,112
EXCESS OF INCOME OVER EXPENSES		<u>\$ (28,644)</u>

**THE NATIONAL GRANGE
SCHEDULE OF EXPENSES—OPERATING ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1983**

	MISCELLANEOUS	SALARIES o' PAYROLL	OFFICE SUPPLIES o'	PAPER AND PRINTING	POSTAGE, TELEPHONE o' TELE- GRAPH	FEES, AWARDS, AND HONORAR- IUMS	PER DIEM AND TRAVEL	LEADERSHIP TRAINING	INSURANCE	TOTAL
General and Administrative										
Legal Fees	\$ 9,074									
Accounting Fees	3,000									
Miscellaneous	9,056									
Lecturer	4,105	\$ 86,044	\$ 5,371	\$ 5,387	\$ 4,700	\$ 358	\$ 4,037	\$ 6,612	\$ 135,319	
Secretary	1,653	28,676	2,993	10,286	5,388	3,039	150	1,197	60,528	
Executive Committee	84	7,834	2,694	1,640	3,147			53	17,021	
Women's Activities	53	19,555	5	40	42		9,086		9,257	
Youth Activities	559		1,314	4,484	3,474	1,066	2,440	1,493	36,633	
Junior Granges	111		403	3,084	1,943	3,478	5,070		14,854	
High Priest			650	2,297	1,176	3,540	977		11,097	
Membership Organization Work	4,204	33,923	617	32,074	5817	92	34,663	1,990	2,661	
Legislation									116,090	
Dues and Subscriptions	2,951									
Miscellaneous	649									
Information	3,600	97,487	15	36,117	21,605	240	8,113	4,219	173,118	
Annual Session	1,298	30,023	27	17,237	11,210	4,574	477	1,377	66,331	
Seventh Degree	4,209									
Registration Fees	(3,660)									
Miscellaneous	3,661									
Supply and Service	4,210	3,276	5,478	29,772	6,068	136	90,635	200	139,775	
Resaleables—Costs of Resales	3,704	98,251	33,097	(126,745)	208	445	19	6,614	15,593	
Songbook	24,946									
Miscellaneous	40,767									
Grange Promotion	59									
Community Serv.—Prog. Awards	10,454									
Miscellaneous	42									
Retirement Plan	10,496									
Contributions	7,046									
Building Management	775									
Furniture and Equipment	26,942									
Gold Sheaf Award Materials	24,292									
Miscellaneous	1,948									
	2,099									
TOTALS	<u>\$184,081</u>	<u>\$430,058</u>	<u>\$55,274</u>	<u>\$26,309</u>	<u>\$72,331</u>	<u>\$19,093</u>	<u>\$174,090</u>	<u>\$25,545</u>	<u>\$1,003,112</u>	

THE NATIONAL GRANGE
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES—NATIONAL GRANGE BUILDING
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1983

INCOME		
Rentals		\$474,043
EXPENSES		
Wages and Payroll Taxes	\$42,603	
Real Estate Taxes	75,295	
Electricity, Gas and Water	63,245	
Building Supplies	7,826	
Service Contract—Inspections	47,149	
Repairs and Maintenance	16,382	
Insurance	8,912	
Fees and Awards	105	
Miscellaneous	<u>481</u>	
Total Expenses		<u>261,998</u>
NET INCOME OVER EXPENSES		<u>\$212,045</u>

THE NATIONAL GRANGE
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES—COOKBOOK
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1983

INCOME		
Sales		\$25,219
EXPENSES		
Wages and Payroll Taxes	\$ 2,099	
Postage and Delivery	8,293	
Telephone	156	
Office Supplies and Expense	260	
Paper and Printing	<u>17,349</u>	
Total Expenses		<u>28,157</u>
NET INCOME OVER EXPENSES		<u>\$ (2,938)</u>

THE NATIONAL GRANGE
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1983

SOURCES OF FUNDS		
From Operations		
Net Income over Expenses—Building Fund	\$182,045	
Building Contingency Fund	<u>24,400</u>	
Total Sources of Funds		\$206,445
USES OF FUNDS		
From Operations		
Net Income over Expenses—Operating Account	\$ 28,646	
Net Income over Expenses—Cookbook Fund	2,934	
Special Funds	<u>2,770</u>	
Total Uses of Funds		<u>34,350</u>
INCREASE IN WORKING CAPITAL (SCHEDULE A)		<u>\$172,095</u>

SCHEDULE A—COMPONENTS OF WORKING CAPITAL

INCREASES

Increase in Cash on Hand and on Deposit	\$ 93,011	
Increase in Certificates of Deposit	62,129	
Increase in Prepaid Expenses and Supplies	2,804	
Increase in Resales Inventory	30,967	
Decrease in Accounts Payable	<u>7,381</u>	
Total Increases		\$196,292

DECREASES

Decrease in Accounts Receivable	\$ 6,917	
Decrease in Cookbook Inventory	<u>17,280</u>	
Total Decreases		<u>24,197</u>

INCREASE IN WORKING CAPITAL

\$172,095

**THE NATIONAL GRANGE
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS AT SEPTEMBER 30, 1983**

A. Summary of significant accounting policies followed:

- Assets, liabilities, income and expenses, other than dues income, are recognized on the accrual basis of accounting. Income from dues is recognized on the cash basis.
 - Investments are stated at cost.
 - Inventories are stated at lower of cost or market on the first-in, first-out basis.
 - The National Grange Building and furnishings were acquired in 1960 and are shown at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation has been computed on a straight line basis with a life of 50 years for the building and 15 years for the furnishings. Furnishings acquired since 1960 have been charged to expenses in the year acquired. Land was acquired through exchange and is shown at the 1960 appraised value. The present assessed value for real estate tax purposes is approximately \$3,155,000 for land and building.
- B. Inter Account Balance on the National Grange Operating Account represents the excess of assets over equity and liabilities. This excess belongs to the National Grange Building Account.
- C. The receipts and disbursements of funds received or set aside by the National Grange for specified purposes have not been included in the statements of income and expenses. A summary of transactions in these accounts follows:

<i>SPECIAL FUNDS</i>	<i>BALANCES</i> 10/1/82	<i>ADDITIONS</i> (<i>DEDUCTIONS</i>)	<i>BALANCES</i> 9/30/83
North Dakota Fund	\$ 98		\$ 98
Women's Activities Fund	1,160		
Interest Added		\$ 12	1,172
Women's Activities Sewing Contest	2,693		
Receipts		21,082	
Expenses		<u>(22,855)</u>	920
Total Special Funds	<u>\$3,951</u>	<u>\$(1,761)</u>	<u>\$2,190</u>

- D. Substantially all of the employees of The National Grange are covered by a defined benefit pension plan. The total required contribution for the plan fiscal year ended June 30, 1983 was paid before September 30, 1983.

GRANGE FOUNDATION

November 5, 1983

The Grange Foundation
1616 H Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006

Gentlemen:

We have reviewed the accompanying Balance Sheet of the Grange Foundation, as of September 30, 1983, and the related Statement of Income and Expenses with Resultant Fund Balances and Statement of Changes in Financial Position, in accordance with standards established by the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. All information included in these financial statements is the representation of the management of the Grange Foundation.

A review consists principally of inquiries of company personnel and analytical procedures applied to financial data. It is substantially less in scope than an examination in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, the objective of which is the expression of an opinion regarding the financial statements taken as a whole. Accordingly, we do not express such an opinion.

Based on our review, we are not aware of any material modifications that should be made to the accompanying financial statements in order for them to be in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

Very truly yours,
WASSER AND WASSER

GRANGE FOUNDATION
BALANCE SHEET
AS AT SEPTEMBER 30, 1983

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash in Checking	\$23,491	
Accounts Receivable	<u>1,373</u>	
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>\$24,864</u>

LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES

CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Payroll Withholding	\$ 210	
Due to the National Grange	<u>39,872</u>	
Total Current Liabilities		\$40,082
FUND BALANCES		
Grange Foundation, General	\$23,757	
Youth Leadership Fund	(7,248)	
Program for the Deaf	6,858	
Farm Film	<u>(38,585)</u>	
Total Fund Balances		<u>(15,218)</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCES		<u>\$24,864</u>

**GRANGE FOUNDATION
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES WITH RESULTANT FUND
BALANCES FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1983**

SCHEDULE I—EXPENSES

	<i>Grange Foundation</i>	<i>Youth Leadership Fund</i>	<i>Program For the Deaf</i>	<i>Farm Film Foundation</i>
Office Expense (checks)	\$169			
Young Couple		\$ 2,113		
Youth Team		5,744		
Convention		12,210		
Prince/Princess		2,999		
Youth Representative Award		2,345		
Creative Writing Contest		125		
Public Speaking Contest		395		
Sign-A-Song Contest		420		
Miscellaneous		25		
"Hearing Dog"			\$ 7,648	
Scholarships			3,000	
Songbook			706	
State Grange Project Funding			500	
Postage			1,179	
Telephone			145	
Supplies			141	
Travel			149	
In-House Printing			1,590	
Outside Printing			287	
Noise: Invisible Ag Hazard			322	
Payroll and Payroll Taxes				\$55,136
Postage				14,096
Telephone				179
Office Supplies				3,078
Travel				93
Printing				2,626
Insurances				3,438
Outside Services				343
Awards				200
Service Contracts				673
Repairs and Maintenance				278
Furniture and Equipment				392
TOTAL EXPENSES	<u>\$169</u>	<u>\$26,376</u>	<u>\$15,667</u>	<u>\$80,532</u>

**GRANGE FOUNDATION STATEMENT
OF INCOME AND EXPENSES WITH RESULTANT FUND BALANCES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1983**

INCOME	<i>Grange Foundation</i>	<i>Youth Leadership Fund</i>	<i>Program for the Deaf</i>	<i>Farm Film Foundation</i>
Youth Leadership Fund				
Contributions		\$19,617		
Deaf Program				
Contributions			\$ 9,354	
Sale of Songbooks			5,387	
"Hearing Ear Dog" Contributions			564	
Farm Film				
Rental Income				\$87,003
Interest Income	1,684			
Total Income	\$ 1,684	\$19,617	\$15,305	\$87,003
EXPENSES (Schedule I)	169	26,376	15,667	80,532
NET INCOME OVER EXPENSES	\$ 1,515	\$ (6,759)	\$ (362)	\$ 6,471
FUND BALANCE, SEPT. 30, 1982	22,242	(489)	7,220	(45,056)
FUND BALANCE, SEPT. 30, 1983	<u>\$23,757</u>	<u>\$ (7,248)</u>	<u>\$ 6,858</u>	<u>\$(38,585)</u>

**GRANGE FOUNDATION
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION
FOR THE YEAR ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1983**

SOURCES OF FUNDS		
From Operations		
Net Income over Expenses		\$ 631
USES OF FUNDS		_____
INCREASE IN WORKING CAPITAL (SCHEDULE A)		<u>\$ 631</u>

SCHEDULE A—COMPONENTS OF WORKING CAPITAL

INCREASES		
Increase in Cash in Bank		\$14,311
Decrease in Due to the National Grange		17,490
Total Increases		\$31,801
DECREASES		
Decrease in Certificates of Deposit		\$30,000
Decrease in Accounts Receivable		960
Increase in Payroll Withholding		210
Total Decreases		<u>31,170</u>
<u>INCREASE IN WORKING CAPITAL</u>		<u>\$ 631</u>

GRANGE FOUNDATION
FOOTNOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
AS AT SEPTEMBER 30, 1983

A. Summary of significant accounting policies.

- 1. Assets, Liabilities, Income and Expenses, other than Dues Income, are recognized on the accrual basis of accounting. Income from dues is recognized on the cash basis of accounting.
- B. The Grange Foundation is a Non-Profit organization affiliated with the National Grange through common officers and management. The National Grange acts as trustee for funds received on behalf of Grange Foundation.

DEPARTMENT REPORTS

INFORMATION DEPARTMENT REPORT

San Antonio, Tex.—Judy Massabny, Director of Information and Public Relations for the National Grange, delivered her annual report here this week to delegates and officers attending the 117th annual session of the National Grange.

(The report was distributed in press release form rather than in person due to Massabny's other job as convention manager requiring her presence elsewhere.)

Massabny reported that 1983 was an active and productive year in the Information Department. "We continued our emphasis on improving contacts with the broadcast media. In addition to our weekly radio show which is on 30 stations, 75 one-on-one radio interviews with National Master Andersen, Bob Frederick and Jim Miller were conducted. Radio and TV interviews are also arranged for National Master Andersen as he travels to various states. A Farm Broadcasters Newsletter is mailed monthly to 250 broadcasters," she said.

In an effort to help local publicity chairmen, Massabny produced two new "how-to" brochures entitled, "The ABC's of Grange Publicity," and, "The PR Dozen." A copy of each was sent to all Subordinate Granges and are available for publicity conferences.

A questionnaire was sent to all State Grange information directors asking what Massabny could do to help them in their publicity efforts. Those requesting specific help were answered and each state was sent a new design for press release paper and a set of labels for the media in their respective states.

All during the year Massabny maintained personal contacts with leading agricultural editors and broadcasters resulting in increased requests for information by the media about both the National Grange and state and local Granges.

Massabny said in a memo to National Master Andersen in May that she was somewhat dismayed to note that only 20 states have bona fide state information directors. She expressed concern that many

states may not regard publicity as an important function to be taken as seriously as other department activities. National Master Andersen assured her that he would make every attempt at regional conferences and other meetings to express his views about the value of publicity and public relations and encourage the appointment of bona fide state directors.

Prior to each of the regional conferences, Massabny sent press releases to the host state media and sample releases to state information directors to use prior to and after the conferences in their respective states. She also arranged interviews with both the print and broadcast media for National Master Andersen and several other officers.

As soon as the list of national representatives going to state sessions was released, Massabny sent pictures and biographies to state Grange publications and state information directors for publicity purposes. During the year, general press releases regarding legislative issues and departmental activities were sent to a list of 1100 media contacts. A select group of 20 also receive copies of important letters, statements and other material.

As Executive Director of the Grange Farm Film Foundation, Massabny reported an increase of bookings and revenue over 1982. She also reported that her year-and-a-half quest to be added to the Government Services Administration's bidders' list has been successful, thereby clearing any obstacles in doing business with government agencies. She was also appointed to a one-year term on the Board of Directors for National Farm-City Week representing GFFF. Her 1982 promotional efforts for GFFF received recognition by the National Capital Chapter of the Public Relations Society of America at their 1983 awards ceremonies for excellence in public relations.

A great deal of time was spent during the year on the production of the new "Grange Songbook" as well as supervising the production of work sent in by out-of-town

directors. As of July, the latter was assigned to another staff person.

As Convention Manager, site inspection trips are necessary to determine the location of future annual sessions. Following last year's annual session, the N.Y. State Grange issued an invitation to host the 1987 annual session. During the first week in July, Massabny and Bert and Mary Morse visited Albany, Buffalo, Rochester and Syracuse to look over facilities. After receiving proposals from each of the cities and further negotiations, Massabny reported to the National Grange Executive Committee that she and Brother and Sister Morse recommended Syracuse be selected as the

convention site. Their recommendation was accepted.

Also all during the year Massabny works on preparations for the annual convention—meeting with the headquarters hotel, host state representatives, convention bureau, media and arranging for supplies, equipment, etc. Detailed lists are made up covering every aspect of the convention. Massabny handles both the coordination of the convention and the publicity.

Concluding her report, Massabny said she is expecting 1984 to be a good year and is in hopes that the Washington Redskins will be Super Bowl champs again.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF JUNIOR GRANGE ACTIVITIES

Worthy Master, National Officers, Delegates and Patrons:

It is a real privilege to have these Juniors with us today and to witness their work. Texas Juniors, you did a superb job. I want to thank Sister Lovelle Knight, Junior Director for the Texas State Grange, the Leaders and parents of these Junior members for their time and energy in preparing for this Junior Day at the National Session.

Ritualism is important in our Junior Granges because it gives them a fraternal tie to our organization and provides them with the opportunity to develop their leadership potential. These young people are the Grange leaders of the future. Are we going to give them the opportunity to carry on the rich heritage that is theirs in the Grange?

This past year I attended five Regional Conferences, two State Sessions and one State Junior Grange camp. I welcome the opportunity to work directly with the Juniors at camp to promote the total Grange program. I have maintained communication with the Junior Grange Leaders, Deputies, State Junior Directors and State Masters through the "J. G. Bulletin" which was sent out quarterly and through newsletters. I want to thank all of the Directors and Leaders for their patience, cooperation and encouragement this past year.

I appreciate the encouragement of Brother and Sister Andersen and the staff at the

National Grange office. I also want to give a special thank you to my advisory committee member Sister Lucille Cross who will be retiring this year from the committee as it is now on a three-year rotating basis. The continuing members are Sister Mary Morse and Sister Pearl Buell. They have all represented the Junior Department well at various functions in the different states this year.

I was pleased with the increased interest of the State Masters in the organization and re-organization of Junior Granges in their states. Knowing that in most cases an active Junior Grange will add interest and new members to a Subordinate Grange, as well as touching the lives of the children, I would urge the State Masters to ask all Subordinate Granges in their state to appoint a Junior Grange Committee to help promote the Junior program. This past year showed a decline in total membership, but I was pleased with the organization of 32 Junior Granges this year. Sixteen states showed an increase in membership.

I would like to just briefly highlight the Junior Grange program this past year. Our theme has been "The Junior Grange Touches Your Life." You can reach out and touch the life of a child by your active participation as a Leader and have your life touched by these children who are so eager to participate and excel in the Junior Grange program.

The Achievement Reports and Director's Reports attest to the eagerness and dedication of the Juniors and their Leaders. The reports are full of so many projects and activities. The judges were really impressed with the number, variety and quality of activities that the Juniors were involved in.

The Community Service Reports this year reflect a multitude of service projects performed by the Juniors for their communities, their Granges, the handicapped, the elderly and the needy. Our Juniors have had their lives touched by the Grange and are reaching out and touching the lives of others in their communities through their involvement in the Community Service program.

The Juniors have worked hard this year to increase their visibility before the public and improve the "Grange Image." The Junior Department would like to thank Sister Judy Massabny and the PR Department for their continued support of the Publicity Contest for Juniors.

The Merit Badge Program continues to be popular, with 5,021 badges, 509 gold bars and 143 green bars having been presented this year. There are 24 states participating in this program. This program gives the boys and girls an opportunity to gain recognition for individual accomplishments.

Through the Small World-International Program, Junior Grangers have learned about the 1983 CARE country, Bangladesh. Many had informative programs about Bangladesh and made donations to CARE. This next year they will be learning more about the Women's Development Program which is the specific project the Grange supports in Bangladesh.

The Deaf project this year has been Tele-Caption Adapters. This was promoted by the National Junior Grange Department but was completed on the state and local levels. The Juniors are also involved in many other ways with the deaf and hearing-impaired.

The craft contests help to develop the creative ability of the Juniors. We had good participation in both the Yarn Pictures and the Nut and Nutshell Creations. Both of these contests will be continued next year.

The Creative Writing Contest continues to grow in numbers of entries. This year the theme was "If I Had a Million Dollars."

Now, there is some really interesting reading! I urge all of you to visit the Junior Display room if you haven't done so.

It has been a privilege and a pleasure to serve as your Director of Junior Grange Activities, and I thank you, Worthy Master, for this opportunity which has touched my life so deeply.

In closing, I leave you with this thought—Each day is a thread woven into the tapestry of Life, and we have the power to choose the colors.

Fraternally submitted,
Mary Beth Heberer, NDJGA

JUNIOR GRANGE AWARDS—1983

Nut and Nutshell Creations

Ages 5-8

1st	Eric Longenbach-PA
2nd	Mandy Hodge-CT
3rd	Joy Chambers-WV
HM	Christi Phelps-VA
HM	Daniel Stinemates-WI
HM	Steffenie Bent-IL
HM	Tony Barhorst-OH

Ages 9-11

1st	Amy DeLaet-OH
2nd	Julie Ann Longenbach-PA
3rd	Ronnie Pope-VA
HM	John M. Allen-NJ
HM	Shane Whitman-CO
HM	James E. Luster, II-WA
HM	Susie Sipos-DE

Ages 12-14

1st	Charles Cole-CT
2nd	Lincoln Vorse-NJ
3rd	Cindy Miller-PA
HM	Brandi Bane-WY
HM	Fred Pilipuf-IL
HM	Cathy Foster-FL
HM	Angie Booth-MD

Yarn Pictures

Ages 5-8

1st	Julie VandeVelde-IL
2nd	Stacey Hain-CO
3rd	Jennifer Rabenold-PA
HM	Kim Dyce-WA
HM	Carijo Groves-IN
HM	Sara Bonham-VA
HM	Brent Dennis-OH

Ages 9-11

- 1st Tori Clausen-CO
 2nd Bradley Bisbee-ME
 3rd Erec Creyer-PA
 HM Heidi Fischer-IL
 HM Stacy Wuest-TX
 HM Brian Dennis-OH
 HM John Allen-NJ

Ages 12-14

- 1st Nick Huck-KS
 2nd Colleen Conley-VA
 3rd Julie Laffin-OH
 HM Annette VandeVelde-IL
 HM Angela Harrison-CO
 HM Lisa Calvi-PA
 HM Lincoln Vorse-NJ

Creative Writing

- | | Age |
|---------------------|-------|
| Theresa Mullen-NY | 5-6 |
| Misty McGhee-TN | 7-8 |
| Rebecca Gray-CT | 9-10 |
| Kristen Anderson-WA | 11-12 |
| Christine DeMeo-NY | 13-14 |

Community Service

- 1st Prairie J.G. #20-IL
 2nd East Hill J.G. #236-WA
 3rd Ekonk J.G. #101-CT
 HM Quonochontaug J.G. #30-RI
 HM Capital J.G. #11-DE

Publicity

- 1st Thurmont J.G. #35-MD
 2nd Ekonk J.G. #101-CT
 3rd Pleasant Hill J.G. #529-PA

- HM Prairie J.G. #20-IL
 HM Marvel J.G. #37-CO

Junior Reporter of the Year

- Michelle Downs-MD

Junior Grange Builder Award

- South Auburn J.G. #136-PA
 (Net gain of 50 members)

Directors Award—over 20 Jr. Granges

- 1st Sandra Westover-PA
 2nd Viola Wayne-OH
 3rd Charlene Morse-ME

Directors Award—under 20 Jr. Granges

- 1st Paul Rabe Sr.-NJ
 2nd Linda Taylor-KS
 3rd Harriet Denko-VT
 HM Alma Rolla & Ruth Chapman-MA
 HM Arlene Christensen-CO
 HM Ethel Brauer-MD

Achievement

- 1st Cayuga Lake J.G. #410-NY
 2nd Farmingdale J.G. #55-NJ
 3rd Prairie J.G. #20-IL
 HM Ekonk J.G. #101-CT
 HM Ontelaunee J.G. #442-PA
 HM Capital J.G. #11-DE
 HM Marvel J.G. #37-CO

Junior Grange of the Nation

- Cayuga Lake Junior Grange #410-NY

Junior Grange Leader of the Nation

- Meta Riester-NY

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL LECTURER

Worthy Master, Officers, Delegates Brothers and Sisters at this 117th Annual Session of the National Grange.

It is indeed an honor to report to you on the activities within the Lecturers Department during the past year. This certainly has been a year of challenge and involvement and also a year of attempting to come to grips with some of the concerns and challenges that face the Lecturers Department. Lecturers need to clearly understand the important role that they play in our organization and especially in the area of membership retention.

Well planned and executed programs can go a long way in maintaining interest of members in our organization but a plan that succeeds requires the concern of all the officers, committees and members.

I have stressed again the absolute need for goals if the Grange is to move forward. In this area we have again this year emphasized three points for Lecturers:

1. Improve attendance
2. Attract new members
3. Increase public awareness

It is my belief that if Lecturers will use these as guidelines when they prepare pro-

grams, that Grange membership can be a much more meaningful experience.

Programs and Contests

Within the Lecturers Department there are a number of programs and contests to meet the varied interests of our Grange membership. Ours is truly a unique organization involving the entire family, different ages, occupations and interests. Because of this diversity of membership the challenge to the Lecturer to provide worthwhile programs is even greater than in many other organizations.

The purpose of the contests within the Lecturers Department should be to achieve participation. In each contest there is a winner and a loser. But I feel it is absolutely essential for us to always keep in mind that the important thing is participation. For this reason and because we are an organization that thrives on participation we have emphasized programs and workshops to achieve this.

I have been pleased that in many cases State and Pomona Lecturers have held workshops in art and photography. This is certainly a wonderful way to stimulate participation. In like manner there have been workshops in connections with the skit writing contests and other aspects of the Lecturers programs. These help greatly to improve the involvement of our members in the Grange organization.

Each quarter we have furnished an eight page Bulletin to provide Lecturers with assistance in programming and leadership development. This Bulletin probably requires the greatest amount of attention of any program that I do. It becomes extremely difficult to meet the interests of nearly 5,000 Lecturers across the country. Starting with the fall Bulletin we emphasize the four degrees and because that was the harvest season that encompassed the fourth degree.

This year we have provided some basic programming material for new Lecturers. This generally involves past Bulletins and the free material that we have to offer at that particular time. This free material is rotated on a regular basis.

Again this year, Brother Adrian DeVries will be interviewing the judges in the Art and Photography Contests. This tape together with slides of the Best of Show winners will be furnished to State Lectur-

ers as a training medium. This provides Lecturers with firsthand information from the National Judges, and I feel that it has helped greatly to improve the quality of entries. I would expect at this year's Art and Photo Show that the total entries will exceed 700.

Lecturers' Conferences

During this Grange year I have attended a total of five Lecturers' Conferences plus three individual state conferences. I have found in each case that the program has been stimulating and worthwhile for Lecturers. I feel it is absolutely essential that we have the support of Masters at all levels for these Lecturers Conferences. We need to constantly remember that it is the Master that really determines the direction of the Grange.

In each case the Lecturers Conferences have provided people with information that is essential if they are to do a good job as Lecturer of the individual Granges. Each conference has had a good balance between the Lecturer type of workshop and individual participation.

In many of the conferences we are now providing special workshops for Lecturers of less than two years experience. I feel that this gives the new person an opportunity to ask the questions that they are concerned about and in this way their experience as Lecturer will be more rewarding. In like manner we have offered special workshops and programs for Pomona Lecturers. This is an effort to recognize the special duties and responsibilities that a Pomona Lecturer has. Pomona Lecturers should provide programs in their district which are outstanding and provide that important link from the Subordinate to State and National. The response to both the new Lecturer Conferences and Pomona Conferences have been excellent. In like manner many of the conferences have provided special time for the experienced Lecturer. This gives them an opportunity for the exchange of ideas and recognition of their contribution and talents to our organization.

Materials

We continue to provide materials either at a minimum cost or at no charge at all. I feel that within the department it is important that there be a balance between the

two. At every Lecturers Conference that I have attended we have shipped in materials for resale and thus are able to offer them at a reduced price because of the lack of shipping charges.

The response from the Lecturers of the material available is excellent. Even though every community has material available to each Lecturer I think it is very important that the National Lecturer make available to them special items of interest and concern. I have also advised Lecturers if they are planning a special program that we would be glad to assist them in any materials that are available to us.

National Leaders Conferences

As the coordination of the National Leaders Conferences I can report that we have completed five Regional Conferences. The conference theme this year was "Positive Leadership" and emphasized the importance of leadership to our Grange organizations. We also offered special programs in membership, Golden Quill, Kelley Farm and the Merit Badge program for Juniors. At some of the conferences we also offered a Master's challenge and group response and also a special program by the National Master and Bob Frederick, our legislative director, on the family farm and tax consequences.

I am convinced that each conference must be planned separately. It is possible for us to have an overall theme and direction, but the interest, concerns and participation at each conference are different.

This year we also did special conferences in the Southwest. I believe that these should be continued so that we are able to reach more Grange leaders in these three states.

The 1983-84 series of conferences will start the first weekend in December in New Hampshire. Emphasis in this year's conferences will be the importance of participation and involvement of Grange members. I think that we have a very worthwhile program planned which should prove to be beneficial to all Grange Leaders. I do urge your attendance and participation in these conferences. I am sure that they will make everyone's job a little more understandable and easier to perform.

Again, this year I would like to express my appreciation to each State Master for their support and participation in the Leaders Conferences. I realize that it represents

a considerable investment of money and time. Certainly it is my intention to plan these conferences so that they are worthwhile and not a waste of your time. As always, your suggestions and ideas for improving them are appreciated.

"The Grange Songbook"

Certainly the highlight of the past year was the completion of our new "The Grange Songbook." This is a project in which we all can be justifiably proud. It represents nearly two years of dedication by a number of Grange people.

I would like to thank the National Master for permitting me the opportunity to chair the National Advisory Committee. On your behalf I would like to express my sincere appreciation to four very talented ladies, Millicent Conklin of New York, Clara Meirs of Ohio, Ruth Esther Shorthill of Kansas and Dorothy Willard of Vermont. Each one of these Sisters brought to the committee individual talents and group concerns unmatched in my memory of Grange work. We all should be deeply indebted to the many hours that they have spent on the Grange Songbook.

I would also like to express my appreciation to Ed Peterson of Capital Music Service, music publisher, and to Victor Graphics Company who actually printed the Songbook. Their cooperation, help and concern was greatly appreciated. I would also like to especially thank Sister Judy Massabny for the many hours that she spent in arranging material, follow up on the copyrights and generally overseeing the production. Her concern and enthusiasm is greatly appreciated.

Do use "The Grange Songbook." Use all of it, each and every one of the songs that are in this beautiful book of 154 songs and seven sections. At this National Session all of the songs that we will be singing in the opening and closing are from this book. This has certainly been a project in which we all can be justifiably proud.

New Programs

Within the Lecturers Department you will see some new programs and new emphasis. I would like to call your attention to some of these.

They are intended to stimulate interest of our members and again provide for the varied interests.

I am very pleased with the response to the Grange Yearbook. This was an optional program for two years within the Lecturer's Department and this is the first year as a full fledged program. The Grange Yearbook is an opportunity to record the living history of the Grange. The Secretary's minutes are the nuts and bolts of Grange activities but many times the pictures, newspaper clippings, articles and real human interest are not available. I am sure if you look at the Grange Yearbook in the display area you will find that these are truly the living history of Granges all across this country.

A new division within the photography contest is Time Lapse Photography. I am certainly indebted to Brother Verno Shorthill who did an excellent workshop, at the Corn States Lecturers Conference, and provided additional insight into what I believe is going to be a very exciting addition to the photography contest. The Time Lapse Photography provides Grange members an opportunity to truly show their talent.

This is the first year in the skit writing contest when we have permitted multiple authorship of up to three Grange members. The skits clearly reflect this additional participation by Grange people and I am sure will make excellent programs when it is produced into booklet form.

With these programs, the same as any program within the Lecturer's Department, I will constantly evaluate it to determine if it meets the interests and needs of our Grange members today. We should not hesitate to eliminate programs that do not meet the needs of our members today and replace them with those that do.

Lecturers Recognition

As I reported to you last year, I have changed the procedure for Lecturers Recognition on the Subordinate and Pomona level. Reports that I have received from State Lecturers clearly indicate that this was a good change and has increased the number of reports that they were received. The reports are intended to accomplish two things. First, to recognize the tremendous effort of Lecturers across the country and second, to provide input, evaluation and suggestions for programming. I am very pleased with the State Lecturers reports that I have received, which indicate a new

desire on their part to provide worthwhile program materials, ideas and leadership for Lecturers.

Leadership Development

If there is one thread of need that runs through the entire Grange at all levels, it is that need for increased training and leadership development. This should be the concern of every Grange Leader if our organization is to succeed and serve.

I would especially call this to the attention of Masters at all levels. Remember, the example of Leadership comes from the top down, not from the bottom up. It is very important that Masters set the pace, tone, goals and purpose of their individual Grange organization. I would strongly urge that we give serious consideration to additional leadership training and development for Subordinate and Pomona Masters. Leadership development will help these Masters to have clearly defined goals and be the motivation for improving their individual Granges. The installation of the Master clearly sets this forth and should be a concern to all of us.

During the past year I have developed a Leadership Program entitled "Planning the Grange Year." Probably the most important meeting during the entire Grange year is the annual planning meeting. This meeting should be well organized and not only establish a calendar of events for the Grange but establish goals that the organization wishes to accomplish. In like manner we must impress upon people that doing things correctly and in a proper manner are very important to our organization. People want to belong to a first class organization in which they can be involved, participate and assume a degree of responsibility. If we in the Grange provide these things, our organization will succeed.

"The Grange Touches Your Life"

This is the second year of this theme. I personally feel that it has been well received by Grange people all across the country. In considering the theme this year I would ask that you would be guided by the following guidelines which we have for Lecturers that I mentioned in the beginning of my report:

1. Improve attendance
2. Attract new members
3. Increase public awareness

Each of us has been touched by the Grange in a very special way. It is our opportunity, in fact, our obligation to see that our organization touches the lives of other people in a very meaningful way. We have within our grasp a unique organization that includes the entire family and the structure encompasses the community, county, state and nation. People who are dedicated to the values of family living, the church and the community, who understand that the most important thing in the world is the individual and the individuals worth.

I would like to express my appreciation to the nearly 5,000 Lecturers across this country whose dedication, attention to detail and real concern provide for us the opportunity to become better informed and participate in the Grange.

I would like to express my sincere appreciation to Worthy Master, Brother Edward Andersen, and to Sister Darlene, the first Lady of the National Grange. I treasure your friendship and concern for the Grange. To my daughter, Beth, who has very ably and faithfully served the Grange since I have been National Lecturer, my sincere appreciation. To my entire family for their understanding and love, my thanks, and especially to Margaret, whose concern for the Grange and its direction and her love, my sincere thanks. Anyone who has had the opportunity to serve the National Grange as an Officer appreciates the sac-

rifice necessitated by their family. I can say to you, sincerely, that I will never be able to repay the many things that the Grange has done for me and my family. It is an organization that we truly believe in.

The Road Not Taken

Two roads diverged in a yellow wood,
And sorry I could not travel both
And be one traveler, long I stood
And looked down one as far as I could
To where it bent in the undergrowth;

Then took the other, as just as fair,
And having perhaps the better claim,
Because it was grassy and wanted wear;
Though as for that the passing there
Had worn them really about the same,

And both that morning equally lay,
In leaves no step had trodden black.
Oh, I kept the first for another day!
Yet knowing how way leads on to way,
I doubted if I should ever come back.

I shall be telling this with a sigh
Somewhere ages and ages hence;
Two roads diverged in a wood, and I—
I took the one less traveled by,
And that has made all the difference.

BY: Robert Frost

Fraternally submitted,
Kermit W. Richardson
National Lecturer

1983 NATIONAL GRANGE ART CONTEST

Best of Show

Adult

COLORADO—Mary Lou Harvey

Junior

PENNSYLVANIA—Mike Beitler

Oils & Acrylics

Adult

1st—WASHINGTON—Karen Germann

2nd—MICHIGAN—Sally Leckrone

3rd—KANSAS—Betty Reynolds

Junior Age 5-9

1st—ILLINOIS—Sarah Hardimon

2nd—PENNSYLVANIA—Mary Greiss

3rd—WASHINGTON—Theresa Swanson

Junior Age 10-14

1st—OHIO—Amy Collen

2nd—ILLINOIS—Joseph Hardimon

Water Colors

Adult

1st—KANSAS—Betty Reynolds

2nd—VERMONT—Gary Harbour

3rd—RHODE ISLAND—Vivian Lang

Junior Age 5-9

1st—OHIO—Gina Snider

2nd—MICHIGAN—Eric Bishop

3rd—MASSACHUSETTS—Nickilas

Paulson

Junior Age 10-14

1st—COLORADO—Karen Reeves

- 2nd—VIRGINIA—Craig Kapfer
3rd—MICHIGAN—Kathleen Kinske

Drawings

Adult

- 1st—OREGON—Don Clarkin
2nd—NEW HAMPSHIRE—Gene Matras
3rd—RHODE ISLAND—Kerin Stedman

Junior Age 5-9

- 1st—MICHIGAN—Eric Bishop
2nd—PENNSYLVANIA—Gina Bittner
3rd—MARYLAND—Todd Pettit

Junior Age 10-14

- 1st—ILLINOIS—Andrea Keller
2nd—MONTANA—Edith Sutton
3rd—OHIO—Jamie Deeter

Pastels

Adult

- 1st—CALIFORNIA—Virginia Davis
2nd—KANSAS—Betty Reynolds
3rd—NORTH CAROLINA—Edith Carter

Junior Age 5-9

- 1st—NEW YORK—Mark Maloy
2nd—IOWA—Travis Atkins
3rd—WASHINGTON—Janelle Pearl

Junior Age 10-14

- 1st—OHIO—Vickie Collen
2nd—PENNSYLVANIA—Tracy Adams
3rd—ILLINOIS—John Hardimon
3rd—MARYLAND—Dorothy Hooley

Banners

Adult 23 and over

- 1st—IOWA—Margaret Harris
2nd—PENNSYLVANIA—Virginia Hay
3rd—MICHIGAN—Pat Kinske

Junior Age 14-22

- 1st—OREGON—Joyce Ramm
2nd—WASHINGTON—Tom Gwin
3rd—OHIO—Heather Schmidt

Junior Age 5-9

- 1st—OHIO—Jimmy Ginnery
2nd—PENNSYLVANIA—Jennifer Beitler
3rd—COLORADO—Krista Arnold

Junior Age 10-14

- 1st—NEW JERSEY—Michael Planner
2nd—NEW YORK—Charlotte Straley
3rd—OHIO—Billy Ginnery

Posters

Adult

- 1st—MARYLAND—Marcy Isennoek
2nd—IOWA—Marilyn Fenner
3rd—VERMONT—Barbara Mercier

Junior Age 5-9

- 1st—NEW JERSEY—Erin Hartung
2nd—MARYLAND—Mark Pettit
3rd—COLORADO—Kristy Arnold

Junior Age 10-14

- 1st—NEW JERSEY—Lee Smith
2nd—OHIO—Jeff Cronebaugh

1983 NATIONAL GRANGE PHOTO AND SLIDE CONTEST

Best of Show

Adult

WASHINGTON—Thomas Damon Brickey

Junior

NEW JERSEY—Dawn Powell

Color Photo Scenes

Adult

- 1st—NEW YORK—Fay Saulter
2nd—IDAHO—Robert Thomas
3rd—NEW HAMPSHIRE—Benjamin Condran

Junior Age 5-9

- 1st—ILLINOIS—Matthew Helms
2nd—PENNSYLVANIA—Luke Miller
3rd—MASSACHUSETTS—Diane Carr

Junior Age 10-14

1st—WASHINGTON—Christi Fleming

- 2nd—NEW HAMPSHIRE—Valerie Ham
3rd—VIRGINIA—Craig Kapfer

Animals

Adult

- 1st—CONNECTICUT—Maureen Sanborn
2nd—OKLAHOMA—Charlotte Waggoner
3rd—PENNSYLVANIA—Michael Walker

Junior Age 5-9

- 1st—MASSACHUSETTS—Tamara Hebert
2nd—NEW JERSEY—Dawn Powell
3rd—MICHIGAN—David Johnston

Junior Age 10-14

- 1st—IOWA—Chuck McTaggart
2nd—PENNSYLVANIA—Cindy Miller
3rd—INDIANA—Jodi Buzzard

People**Adult**

- 1st—CALIFORNIA—Ralph Harie
 2nd—WASHINGTON—Gail E. Holwegner
 3rd—MARYLAND—Loren Fulton

Junior Age 5-9

- 1st—IOWA—Karen Knight
 2nd—PENNSYLVANIA—Luke Miller
 3rd—WASHINGTON—Craig Rasmussen

Junior Age 10-14

- 1st—WASHINGTON—Debbie Bernathy
 2nd—OHIO—Gretchen Derov
 3rd—SOUTH CAROLINA—Tamara E. Milliren

Close Ups**Adult**

- 1st—WASHINGTON—Gregory V. Gormley
 2nd—NORTH CAROLINA—Bobby Gentry
 3rd—IDAHO—Robert Thomas

Junior Age 5-9

- 1st—MICHIGAN—Eric Bishop
 2nd—NEW YORK—Katie Miller
 3rd—ILLINOIS—Jacob Hardimon

Junior Age 10-14

- 1st—NEW JERSEY—Betty Benedik
 2nd—OHIO—Thomas McCormick
 3rd—INDIANA—Jamie Buzzard

Black and White Photo Scenes**Adult**

- 1st—MONTANA—Winton Weydemeyer
 2nd—SOUTH CAROLINA—Judith Lane
 3rd—NEW HAMPSHIRE—Benjamin Condran

Junior Age 5-9

- 1st—ILLINOIS—Jacob Hardimon
 2nd—MICHIGAN—Eric Bishop
 3rd—None

Junior Age 10-14

- 1st—NEW JERSEY—Betty Benedik
 2nd—PENNSYLVANIA—Eric Dorman
 3rd—VIRGINIA—Craig Kapfer

Animals**Adult**

- 1st—SOUTH CAROLINA—Judith Lane
 2nd—PENNSYLVANIA—Horace T. Smith
 3rd—VERMONT—Les Ward

Junior Age 5-9

- 1st—MICHIGAN—Eric Bishop
 2nd—ILLINOIS—Jacob Hardimon
 3rd—None

Junior Age 10-14

- 1st—ILLINOIS—Joseph Hardimon
 2nd—PENNSYLVANIA—Marcia Sonon
 3rd—TEXAS—Eddie Sova

People**Adult**

- 1st—VERMONT—Les Ward
 2nd—NEW HAMPSHIRE—Arline French
 3rd—TENNESSEE—Michael LaForest

Junior Age 5-9

- 1st—MICHIGAN—Eric Bishop
 2nd—ILLINOIS—Jacob Hardimon
 3rd—MARYLAND—Keith Fulton

Junior Age 10-14

- 1st—PENNSYLVANIA—Eric Dorman
 2nd—TEXAS—Eddie Sova
 3rd—MASSACHUSETTS—Michelle Roberts

Close Ups**Adult**

- 1st—MASSACHUSETTS—Paula Baptista
 2nd—PENNSYLVANIA—Nancy Walker
 3rd—MAINE—Ennl Briggs

Junior Age 5-9

- 1st—MICHIGAN—Eric Bishop
 2nd—ILLINOIS—Jacob Hardimon
 3rd—None

Junior Age 10-14

- 1st—ILLINOIS—John Hardimon
 2nd—None
 3rd—None

Color Slides Scenes**Adult**

- 1st—COLORADO—Barry M. Roberts
 2nd—SOUTH CAROLINA—Jack L. Allen
 3rd—OREGON—Edith M. Davis

Junior Age 5-9

- 1st—MICHIGAN—Eric Bishop
 2nd—MASSACHUSETTS—Diane Carr
 3rd—IOWA—John Bierman

Junior Age 10-14

- 1st—PENNSYLVANIA—Heather Schlegel
 2nd—WASHINGTON—Ray Scherrer
 3rd—INDIANA—Jamie Buzzard

Animals**Adult**

- 1st—OHIO—Harold Coyloe
 2nd—MAINE—Frances Fox Starks
 3rd—IOWA—Brian Smith

Junior Age 5-9

- 1st—MICHIGAN—Eric Bishop
 2nd—MASSACHUSETTS—Diane Carr
 3rd—ILLINOIS—Jake Hardimon

Junior Age 10-14

- 1st—WASHINGTON—Ray Scherrer
 2nd—OHIO—Vicky Collen
 3rd—INDIANA—Jami Buzzard

People**Adult**

- 1st—IDAHO—Robert Thomas
 2nd—KANSAS—Ruth Esther Shorthill
 3rd—ILLINOIS—J. Kleive

Junior Age 5-9

- 1st—MICHIGAN—Eric Bishop
 2nd—ILLINOIS—Jacob Hardimon
 3rd—none

Junior Age 10-14

- 1st—PENNSYLVANIA—April Miller
 2nd—OHIO—Vicky Collen
 3rd—WASHINGTON—Ray Scherrer

Close Ups**Adult**

- 1st—WASHINGTON—Colleen Johnson
 2nd—TENNESSEE—June Pinkston
 3rd—IDAHO—Robert Thomas

Junior Age 5-9

- 1st—MICHIGAN—Eric Bishop
 2nd—None
 3rd—None

Junior Age 10-14

- 1st—PENNSYLVANIA—April Miller
 2nd—INDIANA—Jami Buzzard
 3rd—ILLINOIS—Joe Hardimon

Time Lapse Color Photo**Adult**

- 1st—NEW YORK—Frank Avery
 2nd—NORTH CAROLINA—Norman Marshall
 3rd—INDIANA—Mrs. Lennart Olson

Junior Age 5-9

- 1st—NEW YORK—Angel Beesh
 2nd—None
 3rd—None

Junior Age 10-14

- 1st—WASHINGTON—Kenneth Gunter
 2nd—ILLINOIS—John Hardimon
 3rd—IOWA—Craig Starnes

Time Lapse Black and White**Adult**

- 1st—VERMONT—Les Ward
 2nd—PENNSYLVANIA—June Klees
 3rd—CONNECTICUT—Margaret Bernhardt

Junior Age 5-9

None

Junior Age 10-14

None

REPORT OF THE 1983 COMMUNITY SERVICE AWARD PROGRAM

Worthy Master, Officers of the National Grange, Delegates, Brothers and Sisters at this 117th Annual Session of the National Grange:

It is a pleasure for me to report to you as the National Coordinator for the Community Service Award Program. I am sure that we all recognize the value of Community Service in the total Grange program. Any of us that have been involved in membership growth and retention recognize the fact that generally people are concerned with an organization that will be of benefit to the community in which they live. This is why Community Service is so vital to our organization.

During the past year there were a total of 1,240 entries in the program. Each state qualified with excellent programs. At the present time we have approximately 30 state chairmen and I am sure that the increased participation in the program to a large extent is the result of their efforts.

This year's judging occurred in Washington, D.C. on October 13 and 14. This required many hours of careful evaluation of the many varied programs that Grangers were involved in. At the same time it provided me an opportunity to have suggestions from the judges in an effort to improve the program. This year's judges were: Cameron Dubes, Director of Information,

Future Farmers of America; Robert Hampton, Agriculture Economist and Consultant, and Harry Massey, Director of Membership, National Grange.

Again, the reports represented the wide range of Community Service that your Grangers are involved in. The following are some of the projects gleaned from the first place winners.

Some 1983 Project Highlights

Sponsorship of Scouts and Baseball Teams
CPR Training
Scholarships
Entertained groups from the International Union of Forestry

Research Organizations

Health Clinics
Aid to Volunteer Fire Departments
Neighborhood Watch-Crime Alert
Dog Clinic
Candidates Night
Community Park
Emergency Food Supply
Cemetery Restoration and Maintenance
Community Feasibility Studies
Senior Citizens Centers
"Vials of Life"
Swimming Program
Telecommunication Typewriters for the Hearing Impaired
Assistance in Nursing Homes
Community Safety Projects
Easter Egg Hunt for Children in Community
Restoration of Town Hall
Community Fair
Providing House Numbers for Town
"Lifeline" Monitoring Equipment
Community Sign Language Courses
Craft Classes for Community
Equipment for Fire Department
Teen Club

The following statistics are from the first place winners: The total Grange membership in the first place winners is 3,148. Total membership participation in the program is 1,439. This represents a 46 percent participation which may be the highest participation that we have in any program. At the same time the first place reports indicate a total of 2,167 non-Grangers involved in Community Service, which certainly is a tremendous effort on the part

of Grange in reaching into the Community.

Again, from the first place reports total member hours 96,726; non-members 17,765.

I will agree with you that these are mere statistics, but they do graphically represent the importance of Community Service to our members and our organization.

I would like to quote from the comments of judges in one particular state as follows:

Assumed an exceptionally large task along with ongoing projects and accomplished them all.

Projects well developed.

Extensive time and effort shown by high percentage of membership.

Report exceptionally well done.

Project selection good: met need in community, innovative.

Report well-organized and neat, well-documented.

Excellent news coverage

Very good ongoing projects.

Grange membership well represented.

Report very well done.

Good projects

Well documented, neat.

These comments will give you some idea of the scope of Community Service Programs and how they are viewed by judges. It is important that Community Service Projects be truly a reaching into the community and providing for a better place in which to live.

Much of the material for the 1983-84 program will be revised. In part the summary report forms will more nearly track with the five points used by the national judges in scoring. These points are as follows:

1. Need For Community Project—20 points (maximum)
How much does the project contribute to community life and welfare? How many people will it affect and how seriously is it needed to solve real problems?
2. Program Plan—20 points (maximum)
The quality of the overall plan, the inventory of resources, the thoroughness of appraisal of needs and opportunities, and the basis for selecting the specific projects.

3. Obstacles Overcome—20 points (maximum)

Include a detailed report of the obstacles and difficulties that were encountered and overcome. Adverse conditions, initial citizen apathy, or lack of financial support are examples of such obstacles.

4. Cooperation Achieved—20 points (maximum)

Cooperation and involvement of other organizations and agencies in project planning is an important part of a Community Service Program.

5. Program Achievements—35 points (maximum)

Provide a detailed statement of the status of programs in terms of specific project evaluations. These evaluations should answer such questions as:

- a. To what degree was the project successful?
- b. How permanent are the achievements?
- c. How will the project contribute to improved attitudes on the part of the community leaders, better organizations, and better community living?

At this time I would like to recognize the top 10 states in entries in this year's program. (percentage of Granges)

1. West Virginia
2. Connecticut
3. Florida
4. Maryland
5. Virginia
6. Minnesota
7. Nebraska
8. Delaware
9. Iowa
10. Texas and Vermont (tied)

I hope that each of you share with me the importance of Community Service to our organization. It was one of the goals established by the delegate body, and deserves the support and serious concern of each one of us.

My sincere thanks to each and every one of you that has helped in anyway to make this year's program a success. I do hope that you will use your efforts to encourage greater participation in The Community Service Award Program.

Fraternally submitted
Kermit W. Richardson
National Lecturer

REPORT OF THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

Worthy National Master, National Officers, Brothers and Sisters, the Legislative Department of the National Grange is pleased and honored to report to you on the activities of our Department for the Grange year, 1982-1983.

This year has seen a rapid change in the fortunes of agriculture. The year started with huge carry-over stocks in most major commodities and ended, because of a severe drought in major producing areas and the advent of the Payment-In-Kind, with a drastic reduction in carry-over stocks of feed grains, cotton and rice. Wheat stocks continued burdensome and must be addressed in the 1984 wheat program. The rapid change in feed grain supplies has put the livestock, dairy and poultry industry through the price wringer, creating new

problems and challenges to the National Grange.

Further complicating the agricultural picture has been both domestic and foreign policy decisions by the Administration that has impacted on farm exports. Likewise decisions, or lack of decisions, by foreign governments, have had a strong influence over maintaining or expanding foreign market development and increased sales for agricultural commodities.

While the past year has not generated a great deal of major agricultural legislation, the agricultural community has been occupied with legislation that directly or indirectly affects the financial future of farm families.

This past year has been an active and productive period for the legislative staff

of the National Grange. This report deals with several selected issues with which the staff was involved, but in no way, represents the complete menu of our activities. We have selected several of the most important topics. The report is arranged by policy subjects similar to the Annual Session policy committees.

AGRICULTURE

Payment-in-kind

Dominating the activities of Congress and the U.S.D.A. in wheat, feed grains, rice and cotton this year, has been the Payment-In-Kind (PIK) program. The concept of the PIK program first surfaced from U.S.D.A. policy-makers in late October of 1982. The idea originated from a program first devised in the early '60's aimed primarily at cotton surpluses. In 1982, the idea was expanded and developed as a means of reducing huge surpluses in the four commodities, while holding treasury outlays to a minimum. Farmers would receive their "payment" for reduced plantings in the form of grain or cotton, rather than a check drawn on the U.S. Treasury.

Grange reaction to the novel idea was generally one of guarded support. The Grange recognized the problems facing the grains and cotton sectors; and we urged the Secretary to pursue the matter in conjunction with Congress. But the Grange made it clear to Block, and the Administration, that in no way would it agree to a PIK program if agricultural producers would be forced to give up loan and target price protection. The House of Representatives adopted permissive legislation clarifying the Secretary's authorities for PIK, but the measure never received Senate approval due to time delays resulting from a filibuster on highway taxes led by Senator Jesse Helms (R-NC).

Block announced, shortly following the Senate's adjournment, that he would proceed to implement the program in spite of no clear Congressional directive to do so. The Grange recognized the formidable obstacles facing U.S.D.A. in implementing the complicated program, but Grangers were urged to examine the program details and participate on that basis. On February 3, 1983, the Grange expressed strong support for the PIK program and endorsed the move to clarify how taxes would be levied

on farmers and enrolling in the program. Congress did act to exempt PIK payments from the payment limitation statutes, and tax implications were clarified as well.

Sign-up for the program exceeded most everyone's expectations. In total, over 30 percent of the acreage devoted to wheat, feed grains, rice and cotton were diverted. Cotton growers diverted the highest percentage of acreage; wheat growers, particularly winter wheat producers, participated on the lowest percentage basis.

The final chapter of the 1983 PIK program has yet to be written. Administration of the program has been as difficult as was expected, and complaints by participants show problems regarding the quality of the grain as well as transportation difficulties and warehouse abuses.

1984 Programs

At the time of this writing, 1984 programs for wheat, feed grains, cotton, and rice, appear uncertain, at best. The day prior to the U.S.D.A. announcement of PIK enrollment, Secretary Block called farm leaders into his office and exacted his "price" for what was sure to be a market-strengthening announcement on PIK the following day. The Secretary said, "I helped you, now you can help us." Block was referring to his plans to seek a rollback in dairy price supports and a freeze of target prices for the 1984 crop year.

Target prices are scheduled to rise for all commodities according to specific limits stated in the 1981 farm bill. Block is seeking to halt the rise and keep the levels stated for 1983. To this point, Congress has refused to grant the target price freeze, although the book has not yet been closed.

The Grange reacted to Secretary Block's plea for help with stern reservation. National Grange Master, Edward Andersen, stated that PIK had become necessary because of an inadequate 1982 average reduction program and the predictable failings of an ineffective farm bill. In two appearances before the Senate Agriculture Committee, the Grange stated its willingness to discuss adjustments to the 1984 programs. The willingness was based on the need to determine how effective PIK would be and how production costs changed over the year.

Senate efforts to freeze target prices or moderate their rise, have failed due to

staunch resistance by many farm-state Senators. Further complicating the issue was the Secretary's weak and unappealing 1984 wheat program announcement. Relatively low wheat participation in the 1983 program has led to large carryovers this year. This surplus, amounting to over one-half our domestic and international annual utilization, clearly called for a strong and effective 1984 program. Congress will have to act to alter the Secretary's program.

Wheat will probably be the only commodity granted a PIK component in 1984. The 1983 drought, in addition to delayed planting in many areas, compounded the yield declines in cotton, rice, and feed grains. Carryover stocks in these commodities are likely to be too small to justify the added PIK incentive. In spite of the low carryover, several proposals for a 1984 PIK (or paid diversion) program have been submitted by various members of Congress. Many members feel that the reduced plantings in 1983 will spur fencerow-to-fencerow program in 1984.

In separate letters to Congressman Tom Foley (D-WA), and Senator Robert Dole (R-KS), the Grange has reiterated its willingness to cooperate on any compromise legislation designed to moderate the target price rise, as long as basis protection for farmers is continued and a more reasonable 1984 wheat and feed grains program can be achieved.

Dairy Assessment

For the past two years, Congress has been wrestling with the issue of massive milk product surpluses. In an effort to gain control of what was seen as "runaway" treasury outlays for milk purchases, Congress adopted the controversial milk "tax" on producers. The assessment was designed to be implemented in two steps: the first to be implemented was a 50c/cwt assessment on all milk marketed after Dec. 1, 1982. The second 50c assessment was to have gone into effect September 1, 1983. The assessment proposal was made a part of the 1982 Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act, and as such, it was intended solely to meet budgetary goals, rather than serve the dairy industry and the consumers of milk products.

The chain of events that followed adoption of the assessment program was one written entirely by the court system. The

tax was challenged on several basis, but it was eventually upheld and instituted April 1, 1983. The second assessment became effective September 1.

In the waning days of the Congressional session, prior to the August recess, Congress attempted to pass the so-called Dairy Compromise bill. When it became obvious that the dairy bill would be delayed, due to the Administration's insistence on tying it to the controversial target price freeze bill, Congress passed a bill designed to postpone the second assessment until it reconvened in September. But at Secretary Block's request, Reagan vetoed the bill in hopes that the pending assessment would spur quick action to freeze the target price levels for 1984.

The Grange was active in opposition to the dairy assessment plan. Grange policy clearly favored the compromise bill that would create a paid diversion program more effective in reducing surpluses. Practically no one outside the Administration believed that the assessments would reduce production, and even the Administration admitted that it was a poor attempt to provide a solution to the problem. In spite of this overwhelming opposition, farm groups and dairy commodity organizations, including the dairy coops, were unable to unite behind the compromise plan. The Grange expressed its willingness to enter into discussions to break the logjam surrounding the target price/dairy compromise issue; however, the Administration held steadfastly to its insistence that target prices would have to be frozen before the threat of a dairy bill veto could be eliminated. The stalemate continued for months until agreement was finally achieved that would permit action on the two bills independently. In the interim, however, any semblance of consensus had severely eroded, and despite a rather strong showing on the floor of the Senate to pass the dairy compromise bill, the dissention amid agriculture succeeded in preventing speedy consideration on the House side. At the time of this writing, the proposal is slated for extensive House floor debate; it is apparent that a substitute bill will be offered on the floor that would eliminate the paid diversion program in favor of a straight price cut. The proposal will be submitted by Representative, Barber Conable (R-NY).

The Grange has had the opportunity to

offer its support for the mandatory milk product promotion check-off that is a part of the Compromise package. In letters and testimony before the House and Senate Agriculture Committees, the Grange commented that a consumption increase of only modest proportions would eliminate much of the surplus production now occurring. The Compromise Bill contains language that would put the mandatory check-off before producers in 1985 to determine if it should continue in existence.

Tobacco

Part and parcel to discussions by Congress concerning target prices and dairy has been consideration of fundamental changes in the burley and flue-cured tobacco programs. Beginning late in 1982, and continuing through to the present, have been several attempts to restructure the allotment and quota systems, as well as changes to be made in tobacco price supports. With adoption of the No-Net-Cost program in 1982, it became apparent to tobacco producers that, due to the relatively high price supports and loan structure, U.S. tobacco had become noncompetitive and unattractive to foreign buyers. In addition, domestic buyers had begun to import greater quantities of foreign tobacco further diminishing the domestic tobacco market.

The Grange, with the help of North Carolina State Master, James Oliver, took the lead in several efforts to alleviate the problems facing U.S. growers. Repeated appearance before the House and Senate subcommittees of jurisdiction, Master Oliver and legislature staff members worked to secure committee acceptance of major pieces of legislation to retain the current loan and support levels and to restructure and update the manner in which quotas and allotments are held and transferred.

Progress on the bills was delayed, and is currently jeopardized, due to the stalemate and slow development of the bills pertaining to target prices (for wheat, feed grains, rice, and cotton) and changes in the dairy price support programs. The Senate has adopted the measures changing quota and allotment procedures, and the bill is currently pending before the House. The tobacco program will be considered as a part of the dairy, and perhaps target price bills. Maintenance of 1982 levels for loans

and supports was accomplished in the summer of 1983. Clearly, Grange efforts have resulted in the promise of a modern and competitive tobacco industry in the United States.

Farm Credit

Three consecutive years of high inflation and depressed market prices put hundreds of thousands of America's farmers in a severe cost-price squeeze. With the sudden downturn in the general economy, farmland values had begun to fall at precipitous levels thereby wiping out many farmers' net worth positions to enable them to secure necessary credit to continue operating. Early in February, National Grange Master, Edward Andersen, and members of the legislative staff met with USDA Secretary, Frank Naylor. Naylor's administrative responsibilities cover Farmers Home Administration, and as such, the Grange sought his opinions and offered Grange opinions, on the current credit needs facing agriculture. Naylor outlined the several criteria FmHA used to evaluate whether or not a farmer would be carried by FmHA or face foreclosure. Both the Secretary and Naylor expressed their opposition to pending legislation that would provide deferrals or moratoria on FmHA foreclosures. The Grange expressed its similar opposition to such actions and urged the Secretary to utilize his discretionary authority to implement the Economic Emergency Loan program under FmHA.

Congress began to prepare legislation that would not only prescribe the criteria by which FmHA would judge credit worthiness, but would also mandate the EE loan program and in addition, would raise the limits of permissible outstanding loans by 100 percent of the current levels. In several letters and in testimony, the Grange expressed its support for the EE loan program, but opposed both statutory prescription of the credit-worthiness tests and raising the loan levels. On the floor of the House, the Grange, and other concerned farm organizations, were successful in retaining the loan limits at their current levels. The House passed the legislation, but it is currently stalled before the Senate.

In response to a court order, the Secretary of Agriculture has announced that \$600 million will be made available to produc-

ers under the EE loan program beginning December, 1983.

Marketing Orders

Simmering on the Administration's stove, and occasionally coming to boil, is the issue of marketing orders and their perceived interference of free markets for certain commodities. Officials in the Administration, particularly within the Office of Management and Budget, have successfully convinced President Reagan to move to eliminate many of the market orders or to seriously dilute their effectiveness. In April, the Grange, along with other farm groups, was successful in delaying an effort to proceed with the elimination schedule. Only with this group effort, and accompanied by strenuous support from Agriculture Secretary Block, was the move temporarily thwarted. In a letter to Block, National Grange Master, Edward Andersen, expressed the Grange's appreciation for his efforts within the cabinet council on behalf of an effective marketing order policy.

The issue has, however, not been put to rest. Continuing criticism within the Administration and in Congress, will surely give rise to renewed attacks on the programs. Some orders have received substantial warnings that they will be targets for restructuring. Spearmint and hops orders are seen to be particularly vulnerable, due to their production and entry restrictions, although any order that attempts to limit the amounts of commodities produced, or the scheduling of the marketing, are seen as candidates for close scrutiny.

Grange efforts, led by Pennsylvania Master, Charles Wismer, were successful in securing Senate adoption of language that would permit egg and poultry producers to enter into marketing order arrangements. The bill is part of the dairy proposal and is pending before the House.

Grain Elevator Bankruptcies

Failing grain warehouse facilities continue to be a problem plaguing American agriculture. Congress has attempted to address the issue several times, and the attempts by the Senate to enact laws protecting farmers have been met with resistance within the House of Representatives. The resistance in the House is a result of a jurisdictional squabble among Chair-

men of the House Agriculture and the House Judiciary committees. The Judiciary panel's chairman, Peter Rodino (D-NJ), is reluctant to open the U.S. bankruptcy codes to Congressional scrutiny as a result of intense debate as to whether or not the entire code is too lenient in permitting bankruptcy petitions.

In January of this year, Agriculture Chairman, "kika" de la Garza (D-TX), appointed a special subcommittee to study the options available to stem the rise of warehouse failures. The subcommittee was especially directed to determine what could be done without having to enter into debate over the bankruptcy codes themselves. The panel recommended several steps that could be initiated immediately. The National Grange Executive Committee expressed its wishes that the panel develop adequate protection for farmers without creating an atmosphere wherein elevator managers would feel at liberty to take speculative risks, without facing the possibility of endangering its farmer-clients. The panel recommended an expanded Federal Crop Insurance Corporation role in insuring the clients, instead of the warehouse itself. In addition, they recommended increased USDA surveillance of warehouse futures-market activities, a move surely to be resisted by the grain dealers.

The ultimate solution still lies with the Judiciary Committee. Victims of bankrupt warehouses need special protection and consideration when assets of failed elevators are distributed and assessed. Further definition of what constitutes ownership is also needed. The Grange will continue its efforts to move in the adoption of changes to the bankruptcy code.

Drought Relief

The searing drought throughout much of the country this past year has resulted in substantial Congressional efforts to provide relief from affected farmers. The House of Agriculture subcommittee on Conservation, Credit, and Rural Development has given its approval to a bill that would make a 75 million bushel corn disaster reserve available to livestock and other growers at 75 percent of the loan rate. In areas where the reserves are not stored, producers could qualify for cost sharing on feed purchases comparable to the level of assistance received from reserve purchasers. A sepa-

rate proposal would make producers eligible for retroactive FCIC benefits, even if they were not enrolled in the program, if the producer agrees to purchase FCIC coverage for the ensuing five years.

A Senate proposal would make CCC stocks available to producers who could utilize low-grade corn for use as feed for livestock. The bill would also advance deficiency payments to 1984 crop producers for probable acreage reduction programs. President Reagan has acted to reduce the interest rate from eight percent to five percent on disaster loans for amounts up to \$500,000.

The National Grange urged Secretary Block, at a meeting in his office, to move prudently in the disaster relief area. National Master, Edward Andersen, expressed concerns that easy disaster relief could undermine previous USDA efforts to bolster the FCIC programs. If farmers feel that drought relief, and other disaster programs, will always be available, they will tend to minimize their purchases of FCIC coverage.

National Farm Coalition

The National Grange has kept up its active participation in the National Farm Coalition. In two general meetings in 1983, several aspects of the upcoming 1985 farm bill led the Coalition to proceed with the general survey of farmers throughout the country to lean their opinions on what form the 1985 farm bill should take. The survey is in final preparation stages, and results should be obtained and available for publication in early 1984.

Reclamation Reform Act

The National Grange continued its efforts to impose a reasonable reclamation acreage policy within the Department of the Interior. In 1981 and 1982, the Grange worked to assure that family agriculture would be protected in Congressional efforts to amend the 1902 Reclamation Act. Particularly, the Grange was interested in assuring that the largest farming operations receiving federally subsidized irrigation water would pay the fair value for that water delivered on farms over 960 acres. Several provisions included in the final bill, did offer protection for smaller operators, and the Grange pursued that philosophy in statements

submitted and presented during the adoption of regulations to institute the Act.

California State Grange Legislative Director, John Welty, presented the National Grange's testimony, along with the State's views, at a hearing before Department of the Interior Administrative officers in early summer of this year. That testimony pointed out the need for strict record-keeping and implementation of the intent of Congress. Specifically, the Grange urged that regulations require that irrigators of more than 960 acres be obligated to pay full cost for water applied, regardless of where that land is situated, or regardless of how many districts the land was located in. Finally, regulations have not yet been issued; however, it is anticipated that legal challenges will result and will occupy irrigation policy for years to come.

CONSERVATION AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Farmland Preservation

The National Grange continues to press for recognition of an effective farmland preservation policy. The policy was called for by Congress in a separate title to the 1981 Food and Agricultural Act. This Act instructed the Department of Agriculture to develop a program and an implementation plan that would direct federal agencies to recognize the need for farmland preservation and plan and execute their programs in accordance with that need. Several actions that have been taken by the Reagan Administration within the past two years would indicate a deep and entrenched hostility to farmland protection policies in general. Two such actions merit discussion.

In February of 1983, the Administration released its final Soil and Water Conservation Policies that grew out of the Resource Conservation Act (RCA). The drafts that were circulated for analysis and hearing contained specific language including the need to conserve farmland resources in the face of improper and unplanned development by both the private and public sectors. In the final policies, all mention of farmland preservation was deleted by White House insistence—presumably by the Cabinet Council on Natural Resources chaired by then, Secretary of the Interior, James Watt.

A second example of Administration opposition to effective farmland preservation is shown by USDA's repeated attempts to develop regulations under the Farm Bill title mentioned above. An August 1982 draft of the regulations contained rather specific terms that federal agencies were to follow to mitigate farmland losses from such activities as highway, dam, airport, and utility construction. The Grange endorsed the August draft, but in September 1983, after a year's delay, the policies were released showing a substantial revision of the draft. The revision document required little in the way of direction to federal agencies, other than to assess the amount of farmland that their project would destroy. It did not direct them to avoid the destruction whatsoever. The National Grange joined with other farm groups and several environment organizations in opposition to the regulations. At the time of this writing, no final decision has been made on the proposal.

Coal Slurry Pipelines

The Grange has been a leader in the farm and agricultural opposition to coal slurry pipelines. The Grange presented testimony before four committees of Congress detailing how agriculture stood to lose if the right of federal condemnation were granted to slurry pipeline companies. Grange efforts were directed at showing Congress that the slurry issue was not one that involved just the railroads and the major union and construction companies. As Congressional debate on the issue proceeded, farm and agricultural organizations were seen as the key forces in deciding the merits of the bill. Effective farm opposition led to defeat of the slurry bill on the floor of the House of Representatives in September. This was truly an achievement for agriculture and it was a significant victory for the Grange. The Grange was seen as an unbiased spokesman for rural opposition to the bills.

Timber Contract Relief

In an effort to provide emergency relief for timber harvesters caught by high prices and low demand for timber products, the National Grange worked in behalf of the Timber Contract Relief Act of 1983, sponsored by Senator Mark Hatfield (R-OR). The

Act would extend the period whereby private loggers are required to harvest federal forests without losing their harvesting rights. The Act also permits companies to terminate their contracts if they so choose. The legislation is currently stalled in the senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee due to disagreements as to whether the bill should preference to smaller loggers or, if a means test should be added.

Natural Gas Decontrol

The Grange has endorsed actions in Congress that would decontrol natural gas prices over a period of years, allowing market forces to allocate natural gas pricing to consumers. The issue has been a controversial one and, at the time of this writing, the Senate is poised to undertake the issue within the next few weeks. Outlook for the bill is uncertain, at best. There are at least four separate bills before the House, and none appear likely to move in the near future. It is unlikely that one will be passed and signed into law during this session and, next year being an election year, the outlook appears even gloomier for 1984.

Buffer Zone Legislation

The National Grange worked with several development organizations in an effort to defeat a bill that would establish "buffer zones" around national parks and restrict development and other activities within the buffer areas. The idea of buffer zones has been popular among environmental organizations for years and this year, the momentum swung in favor of the proposal in the House of Representatives. The House passed the Parks Protection Act in early October and the measure is now pending before the Senate.

The Grange made efforts to publicize the issue to its members and work in defeat of the bill on the basis that it worked contrary to the multiple use concept endorsed by the Grange. The very notion of buffer zones is to create further constraints on multiple use lands merely because they are adjacent or within a specific distance from a National Park.

Soil Conservation

The U.S. Department of Agriculture has prepared and was given release permission

by the Administration its soil and water conservation policies under the Resource Conservation Act (RCA). The policies mark the end of the first round of the RCA process; a process that lasted some six years.

The National Grange participated in the RCA throughout its course and it was with this background that the Grange found some disappointing results in the policies announced by Secretary Block. As expected, the policies center on the concept of "targeting" soil and water conservation efforts on lands most prone to erosion. On the surface, the Grange argued this targeting approach is attractive. But the problem arises when one considers what will be the result if conservation programs are diminished in areas not now eroding. It was this fear that prompted the Grange to remark that the result of the RCA will, in all likelihood, be an overall reduction in soil conservation efforts. The Grange supports targeting, if the overall federal effort put towards soil conservation is increased so that base programs in non-targeted areas is not reduced.

Non-point Source Water Pollution

The National Grange has followed renewed attempts to place federal regulatory control over non-point source water pollution. In considering renewal of the Clean Water Act, the Senate Environmental and Public Works Committee considered language offered by Senator David Duremburger (R-MN) that would place farmers, loggers, and construction operators under a timetable by which states would have to act to legislate run-off limits, or face federal EPA sanctions. Grange efforts, in concert with other farm and construction interests, were successful in getting Committee acceptance of language to provide funds for demonstration projects and encouraging voluntary efforts in conjunction with state activities. The measure is currently pending before the House Public Works and Transportation Committee, which has scheduled early November hearings on all aspects of the bill.

Wilderness Proposals

Several proposals to expand wilderness designations in some states, were submitted to Congress this year. One such proposal in Vermont was met with Grange action in an effort to secure more complete

hearings. National Grange Master, Edward Andersen, wrote to House Agricultural Subcommittee, Chairman Charles Whitley (D-NC), requesting additional and more fair hearings on the Vermont proposal, than were offered by the House Interior Committee. It is not yet known the results of the Grange request.

CITIZENSHIP AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS Commodity Distribution

Much public attention has been focused during the first half of the 98th Congress on the issue of hunger in America and efforts to expand the surplus food distribution system through the various federal food programs.

We have seen the increase in lines at soup kitchens and cheese giveaways which suggest an escalating number of Americans who can't afford food due to economic hardships or the homeless who have no shelter or food. In addition to the number of needy, the huge stock-pile of surplus commodities has caused Congress to address this issue taking action to alleviate the stockpiled cheese and butter.

Legislation surfaced in early February in the Senate supported by the National Grange which would make use of surplus commodities available to the needy—soup kitchens, schools and charitable institutions, while providing funds to defray the costs of transportation and processing. The bill provided 100 million dollars of Community Credit Corporation funds to reprocess and distribute USDA commodities. The National Grange heartily endorsed this proposal, believing that commodity distribution programs are a vital component in our overall food production policy and any costs associated with increasing them are reasonable when you look at the long-term benefits. There are dividends in the form of reduced public health costs, retention of the productivity of our nation's idled workers and an increased awareness of nutrition which ultimately would increase the purchases of dairy, grain and meat products.

The Senate proposal, led by Senator Robert Dole, was opposed by the Administration who argued that the language in the bill which called for a "mandatory" food distribution program did not allow the Secretary of Agriculture enough discretionary authority to run the program. The Grange

called for the "mandatory" clause stating that more discretionary authority will ultimately let the programs fall by the wayside. The bill was changed allowing the Secretary to decide which commodities were in surplus and how much would be available for domestic food assistance. The National Grange was disappointed, in the provision but overall supported this attempt to strengthen the commodity distribution system.

The House worked on a similar legislative proposal and the National Grange also testified in support of the bill calling it a "common sense" proposal to complement existing food programs. The bill was to go into effect on Oct. 1, 1983 after the "jobs bill" which had included provisions for a temporary food program expired. This version also expanded the list of surplus commodities to include besides, dairy products, rice, flour, cornmeal and honey. USDA was required to pay for initial processing and packaging of those commodities making them into more usable form and paying for delivery to state agencies. In June the House passed the bill called the Emergency Food Assistance and Commodity Distribution Act of 1983 which gave emergency feeding centers first priority on commodities designated as surplus by Sec. Block, but schools, elderly feeding centers and other groups would also benefit from it. A provision in this legislation called for the "dipping into" the food security wheat reserve for up to 300,000 metric tons of wheat. The reserve originally set up for assisting famine abroad would be replenished as soon as possible. National Grange came out in strong opposition to this provision emphasizing that if stocks were low, they should be purchased on the open market.

By August, before adjourning for their recess, the Senate approved a package on food aid for two years at a cost of \$50 million, sending it to the President for signature.

The Grange also took an active role in urging members to participate in the distribution of commodities from warehouse to the distribution centers. The Colorado State Grange actively participated volunteering time and trucks to move the food. There have been many problems within the states distributing the surplus commodities, as often times the truly needy do

not receive the food. Steps have been taken by states and local governments to improve their systems and eliminate fraud and abuse of them.

School Lunch Program

The National Grange also actively lobbied to restore funds to improve the school lunch program. Legislation was introduced in both Houses on September 30th which increases the funding for child nutrition programs for fiscal year '84 by \$106 million dollars. This is considered a strong bipartisan effort by Congress to make changes in programs. Greater participation would be encouraged as the Administration has made over 1.5 billion dollars in cuts which resulted in the loss of over one million children participating in the program. The Grange sent letters to members of the Senate and Grange members asking them to support this proposal which increased the federal subsidy for reduced-price meals and establish a maximum selling price of 25 cents for lunch and 15 cents for breakfast; increase the support for all breakfast by 6 cents per meal to improve their quality. The bill passed the House in late October and currently, at the time of this writing, efforts to add Republican Senators as cosponsors have been successful, although the bill is expected to meet stiff opposition by Senator Jesse Helms.

National Commodity Processing System

USDA has come up with a new processing system which will enable schools and institutions to increase usage of surplus commodities and also make available, low cost processed foods to those groups not presently receiving them. The Food and Nutrition Service of USDA has made contracts with food processors to provide \$5.2 million dollars worth of butter, non-fat dry milk and honey to be converted into such items as pizza, milkshakes, and other basic food items, then selling the foods back to the institutions at reduced prices. This will allow those schools wider variety of products, especially those schools which didn't have the facilities to convert them. The National Grange heartily endorsed this new system.

World Food Day

The National Grange as an original sponsoring organization for World Food

Day, which began Oct. 16, 1979, was invited to the White House for official ceremonies to observe World Food Day, the purpose of which is to focus public attention on the seriousness of the world food supply, especially in third world countries, while encouraging participation in ways to overcome the hunger problems both here and abroad. Nationally, the Washington State Grange took an active role in observance, planning activities included involvement with local food banks, setting up receiving points for food distribution donations; asking Grange members to donate at least one can of food from each family member, setting community observances with local dignitaries speaking on food topics, setting up displays in malls. National Grange Master Andersen urged all Grange members to become involved with World Food Day.

President's Task Force on Hunger

In response to the growing problems associated with hunger in America, the President appointed an eight man commission to study the problems of hunger in America. The bi-partisan commission, at the time of this writing, is expected to meet several times over the next several months, and offer recommendations to the President. The commission comprised of both Democrats and Republicans, includes economists, former public officials and people associated with feeding the hungry. The National Grange heartily endorsed the creation of this task force and hopes that they make concrete recommendations to improve the distribution of food to the needy rather than make cuts in federal nutrition programs.

Social Security System

After months of talks, ideas and proposals on how to save the Social Security Program, the President's Commission on Jan. 15, 1983 approved a compromise plan which would ensure the solvency of the system for future generations of Americans. Most of the commission members supported the package which had been endorsed by President Reagan and his top Congressional leaders.

The changes in the system included many provisions quite a few which were opposed by different interest groups. Some of the major provisions included requirements

that all new federal workers and non-profit workers had to join the Social Security system as of January 1984; the Social Security tax would be raised on self-employed persons to the full level, allowing for deductions on half of their income tax; advancing the scheduled payroll tax increase from 1985 and 1990 to 1984 and 1988 respectively; those individuals with adjusted income from all sources excluding Social Security benefits over \$20,000 would be required to pay tax on one-half of their benefits or married couples filing jointly earning over \$25,000. There were other proposals which included reimbursing the system for uncashed checks and for free wage credits granted to military members.

The Grange was disappointed in the final recommendations, saying that we could support the basic recommendations but that the plan did not address to our satisfaction the long-term problems. The National Grange also came out in opposition to the provision to increase the self-employment tax. Policy adopted at the 116th Annual Session urged Congress to take positive conscientious action to reform and insure that the future solvency of the Social Security System would be intact for future generations. However, with Grange membership including over 425,000 persons, a great deal of whom are farmers and self-employed persons, we were especially concerned with the provisions which would raise the self-employment tax to the full employer-employee level, allocating a tax credit on one-half of the tax liability.

The Master of the National Grange voiced our strong opposition saying that the full burden of the increase was borne by the self-employed and that farmers in general accounted for 14 percent of the self-employed work force. With the farm income at the lowest level in many years, we felt that the tax credit would be of little assistance. At the same time, as employers of farm labor, the National Grange also argued that farmers would have to pay for worker's tax increase, thus placing a disproportionate share of the tax increase on the self-employed. We contacted members of Congress to urge them to not let this provision go through.

The bill went to conference committee where the wrinkles were ironed out in April as the President had wanted action on the measure before the Easter recess. The Sen-

ate version of the bill had tried to eliminate federal workers from joining the system, but that failed to pass. The retirement age which the National Grange had also supported to change to a gradual "phasing" in was changed. The House of Representatives has endorsed it being raised from 65 to 67, the Senate from 65 to 66. They finally agreed to age 67 by the year 2027. The final bill changed the taxation of earnings to be those persons earning over \$25,000 for individuals and over \$32,000 for married persons. It also set up a prospective payment plan for Medicare. In the end, the self-employment tax was modified somewhat, and the National Grange was pleased. Under the final compromise, self-employed would pay the full 100 percent of employee and employer tax, but the measure effectively would reduce the tax during the decade through a credit against the payroll tax beginning at 2.7 percent of payroll in 1984, 2.3 percent in 1985, 2 percent in 1986 through 1989. After that, the credit would be replaced by alterations in self-employment payroll taxes that would be more generous than continuing the credit. The President signed the bill into law on March 25th.

Social Security to Aliens

The National Grange passed policy at their 116th Annual Session on the issue of those persons living outside the U.S. who have dependents who are receiving Social Security benefits, but have never lived in the U.S. In a report issued by the General Accounting Office, GAO, 70 percent of all Social Security beneficiaries living abroad, (citizens and noncitizens) who have received benefits, never lived in the U.S. The report also stated that about 313,000 of these beneficiaries living abroad were paid over \$986 million in benefits in 1981. An amendment to the 1983 Social Security bill restricts the payments of these benefits effective after Dec. 31, 1984, cancelling them for any alien beneficiary who lives outside the U.S. for more than six months. However, excluded were those who have lived in the U.S. for at least five years or whose parents have lived here for that long. In addition, the employer-employee relationship must continue during those five years. As this law is designed to prevent paying out benefits to those who never lived in the U.S., it would not apply to a U.S.

Treaty Obligation or to those persons who are citizens of a country with which the U.S. has an international Social Security agreement.

The National Grange supported this restriction and we noted that the issue had been one of great concern to many Grange members. Our policy stated, "non-resident aliens may only receive benefits up to the amount they have paid into the system, at that point further benefits are terminated."

Daylight Savings Time

The House of Representatives reported out a bill in April to extend the period of daylight savings time by two months. Instead of beginning the first weekend of March, and ending the last weekend of April as it does now, the bill would have it begin the first weekend in March and end the last weekend in October. This was introduced as an attempt to reduce nighttime accidents and save energy. The bill was delayed by speaker of the House Tip O'Neill in July as he said that the legislation has become too controversial to handle before Congress recessed in July. After the recess, the bill was defeated by a close vote and died in the Senate. The National Grange had opposed this proposal.

Telephone Divestiture

The National Grange has viewed with considerable alarm the course being taken by the Federal Communications and the federal court system in handling the divestiture of the American Telephone and Telegraph Corporation. Early this year, an out-of-court settlement was reached whereby the telephone monopoly would be broken up under specific direction of the FCC with court oversight. The FCC then ordered telephone customers to begin paying the full costs of local telephone service that was previously subsidized by higher long distance rates. In order to allow AT&T to charge for the use of their long distance lines, FCC permitted a scheme whereby telephone customers would be charged for the opportunity to make long distance calls. This charge, called an "access charge," would amount to \$2.00 per customer per month for residential users and higher charges for businesses. The access charge would rise over a period of years to

about \$8.00 per month for residential customers.

The National Grange became concerned over the access charges because naturally the charges would be highest where the operating costs were large—rural and light density phone companies. The access charges would significantly impact the poor and the elderly with limited incomes, and the Grange expressed its opposition to the FCC on these grounds. The distances between homes and services in rural areas requires telephone service, and it is precisely these distances that would make that service too expensive to be affordable by a large number of residential customers. The Grange joined a coalition of groups opposing the access charges and participated in a large press conference in October announcing support for a House bill that would prohibit the imposition of the FCC order.

AT&T has pledged to spend at least \$1.5 million on lobbying and public relations in favor of the access charge rule. They are working to defeat both the House measure and also a Senate bill that would delay the imposition of the order for two years to determine its potential impact. House action is expected the week of this writing, and the Senate will likely act shortly before the scheduled Nov. 18th recess.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

The agenda of the National Grange legislative staff is often dictated by the activities of Congress and the Executive Branch. This is especially true in the area of Foreign Affairs. Although foreign policy decisions are little influenced by agriculture, they do have a decided impact on agriculture exports and therefore an indirect effect on domestic farm policy. It is for this reason that the Grange availed itself of the opportunity to add to the legislative staff a part time international trade consultant, Robert N. Hampton. Mr. Hampton came to the Grange after spending 19 years with the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives and is regarded in Washington as one of the outstanding authorities on international agricultural trade.

With this strong support, the National Grange has added to its influential leadership in agricultural trade matters and is regarded as one of the leading farm spokesmen on foreign trade issues. The Grange

continues its role as a coalition builder among farm and commodity organizations and has been influential in determining the course of trade legislation.

Domestic Content

The "Fair Practices in Automotive Products Act," better known as the "Domestic Content" bill was first considered by the 97th Congress in 1982. The bill, directed at foreign auto manufacturers, would be phased in, beginning with the 1984 model year. Auto makers selling 100,000 to 900,000 vehicles would be required to meet specific levels of "domestic content." Under a complicated formula, the domestic content level in model year 1984 cars, could range between 3.3 percent and 30 percent, depending on sales, by the 1986 model year and beyond, 10–90 percent.

The Grange, working with a coalition of farm groups and House leaders, lobbied hard to reduce the margin of affirmative votes. The bill passed the House 214 to 188. The strong showing of opposition in the House was encouraging considering the all-out effort by the House leadership and auto unions for passage of the bill. The Senate failed to take up the bill before adjournment.

The bill was reintroduced in the 98th Congress and the Grange continued its strong opposition to the bill. We appeared before the House Committees on Energy and Commerce and Ways and Means as the agricultural spokesman in opposition to the bill.

The bill represents a critical threat to farm exports, the world trading system and world economic recovery. The proposal to further limit automobile imports suffered a setback as the House Ways and Means Subcommittee on Trade rejected it by a 10 to 3 vote. Floor action is expected even though the full Ways and Means Committee also voted against the bill, since it was passed earlier by the House Energy and Commerce Committee, the Committee with primary jurisdiction.

The House, under heavy lobbying pressures from the United Auto Workers Union, passed the bill 219–199, a narrower margin than in 1982. A crucial vote came in an amendment offered by Rep. Dan Costa (R-IN), which would have rendered the bill inoperative because of the bill's violation of our international agreements and obli-

gations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

The National Grange led the fight for the Costa Amendment and the strong support of agriculture for the amendment resulted in the leadership postponing the vote until the following day to allow the United Auto Workers time to rally their lobbying forces. The Costa Amendment was rejected by a larger vote than we expected. The House then passed the bill on a roll call vote.

The Grange is already active in the Senate, working with Senators and staff to build a strong coalition to off-set the heavy pressures from the unions. We don't expect the Senate to act on the bill this year, but we want to reach Senators before they are committed to the labor interests. We will continue to point out the threat of "domestic content" legislation to our agricultural and national economies, through loss of exports, higher consumer costs and inflationary pressures, net loss of U.S. jobs and further disruption of the world trading system.

Export Administration Act

The Export Administration Act, the law that Presidents use to place trade embargoes on agriculture and other domestically produced products, is due to expire Sept. 30, 1983. Efforts have been underway in both Houses since spring to extend and restrict the Presidential authority contained in the Act.

The Grange has been at the center of an Agri-Trade Group, which we helped to organize, in an effort to bring unity to our efforts on trade issues that affect agriculture. We have worked closely with House and Senate Committee staff members in the development of legislative language that focuses on the appropriate scope of Presidential authority to impose export restraints for foreign policy reasons or because of an arbitrary decision that all our supplies are needed to meet domestic needs.

U.S. non-agricultural interests are in strong support of a proposal to provide that any export controls imposed for foreign policy reasons will not affect existing contracts. This is a stronger provision than the contract sanctity provision which U.S. agricultural products now have, and is seen by the Grange as a useful way of strengthening our protection against the charges of

"supply unreliability" which have hurt our farm export markets so badly in the past decade. We also urge that similar contract sanctity protection should be provided for controls established for "short supply" reasons.

The House passed their version of the Export Administration Act (EAA) and approved several amendments supported by the Grange. The House accepted the Bereuter (R-NE) amendment to exempt agriculture exports from Presidentially-imposed embargoes for reasons of foreign policy. More clearly, the bill now would prohibit the President from suspending sales of agricultural commodities to overseas nations in order to further U.S. foreign policy objectives. The House also approved an amendment offered by Texas Cong. Charles Stendolm stipulating that no language in the EAA is in any way to negate the contract sanctity provision found in the C.F.T.C. law signed in January by President Reagan. The President can still, however, impose an embargo on U.S. agricultural exports, for reasons of national security.

The Senate version of the EAA is not as favorable to agriculture exports as the House version. However, the Grange has been working closely with both Committee and Senator's staffs to draft amendments to be offered from the floor to make the Senate bill more acceptable to agriculture. Senate action is due during the first week in November and we believe the amendments being supported by the Grange will be accepted.

The Grange will continue its strong support for an Export Administration Act that benefits agricultural exports and ensures our overseas customers that the U.S. is a reliable supplier.

Department of International Trade and Industry

The idea of a Department of Trade has been around for a long time. When the Reagan Administration came to power in 1981, White House counselor Edwin Meese resurfaced the idea of doing away with the Office of Special Trade Representatives (STR) and organizing the trade functions of the federal government into one department. Because of strong opposition from the Grange and other farming organizations, historically strong supporters of the

STR, the proposal was placed on the back burner at the White House.

The Administration's interest in reorganizing the trade functions of government took on renewed emphasis when Senator Roth (R-DE) introduced this bill to create a new Department of International Trade and Industry. The Roth bill would revamp the present Department of Commerce into a Department of Trade. Most trade functions, excluding USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service, but including the Special Trade Representative's office, would be transferred to the new department. Parts of the present Department of Commerce will be transferred to other departments or made into independent agencies.

The Grange has been and continues to be strongly opposed to a Department of Trade. When the idea surfaced during the Carter Administration, the Grange was on a White House Task Force to make recommendations on reorganizing the trade function of the federal government. The results at that time led to an increased role for the Special Trade Representative in the Office of the President as the government's primary spokesman on trade issues. The Grange remains a strong supporter of that approach to trade negotiations and the development of a national trade policy.

The need for improvement and more consistent trade policies is evident, but a new cabinet bureaucracy might well intensify rather than resolve conflicting interests.

The Grange continued its leadership role in agricultural trade matters by spearheading an effort to defeat the Roth bill. We joined with seven other agricultural groups in expressing our opposition to diminishing the role of the STR and replacing it with a warmed over Department of Commerce. We pointed out that a Department of Trade would not reduce the complexity of our trade problems, but would merely shift the organizational boxes in a way which would not serve either our agricultural or our national trade interests. We praised the role of the U.S. Trade Representative in reconciling agricultural interests with political and other considerations, and expressed vigorous opposition to having USTR transferred to the new department.

The National Master and the Legislative Director responded to a request from Sen-

ator Roth to meet with him to discuss his trade reorganization bill and our opposition to such a proposal. We met with Senator Roth and his staff on two separate occasions to discuss agriculture's strong opposition to transferring most trade functions of the federal government to a new Department of International Trade and Industry (DITI). We were joined in the second meeting with representatives from the American Soybean Association, American Farm Bureau Federation and National Association of Wheat Growers.

Master Andersen told Senator Roth that the Grange agreed with his objectives to increase trade in agricultural commodities and that all trade matters should receive the highest priority from government and, in particular, the President. However, a large bureaucracy, particularly one built around a Department of Commerce, which traditionally and appropriately, is oriented to be an advocate of business interests, could not be as open and receptive to agricultural views as USTR has been over the years.

The bill has been reported out of the Government Operations Committee with many changes made to make it more acceptable to agriculture. But the bill as reported is still strongly opposed by most of the agricultural community. We met with the Secretary of Commerce, Malcom Baldrige, and Secretary of Agriculture, John Block, at their request, to discuss our opposition to the new DITI. We came away from the meeting more convinced that if the bill was to be defeated, agricultural interests must remain firmly opposed to the bill. The future of the bill in the Senate is uncertain. The Senate Finance Committee scheduled hearings on the DITI, but later canceled the meeting. The bill has strong opposition from Senator Danforth (R-MO), Chairman of the Finance Committee's Subcommittee on Trade and it is expected that he will lead the opposition in the Senate. The House has not scheduled hearings and there appears little support for the measure in the House.

Trade Remedies Reform Act

The Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee's Subcommittee on Trade, Sam Gibbons (D-FL), is proposing a new trade reform bill intended to bring equity to U.S. exporters. The primary provision of the bill is to alter current law

pertaining to countervailing duties. These duties are applied to U.S. imports when they are found to be injuring sectors of our economy, and they act as a means of matching or offsetting lower priced foreign competition.

The "Trade Remedies Reform Act" came to light late in the first Session of the 98th Congress. Oversight hearings had been held earlier on various trade matters, but the move to subcommittee mark-up of a specific bill was done with little public notice being given.

When the bill came to light, the Grange called a special meeting of the Agri-Trade Group to analyze the bill's possible impact on agriculture. It was determined that several provisions of the bill could have a direct impact on the cost of fertilizer entering the United States, especially components of nitrogen. Further meetings were held with organizations representing a wider range of import and export interests and it was determined to seek amendments—that failing—try to defeat the bill.

Two subjects in the proposal are of particular concern to the Grange—they pertain to "targeting" subsidies and "upstream" subsidies. Targeting refers to any coordinated government practice which would assist a specific foreign industry in exporting to the U.S. and cause injury to a segment of our economy. Upstream subsidies are those that are applied to the components of an export product, instead of the product itself (for example, "subsidized" national gas used in the production of nitrogen fertilizer.)

The Grange requested full hearings on the bill, but Representative Gibbons refused, saying that hours of hearings had been held over the years on the subject. In the end, the Chairman did agree to one day of hearings on the natural resource section dealing with "upstream" subsidies. The Grange was again the lead agricultural witness. Due to the travel schedule of the National Master, Robert Hampton, National Grange Trade Consultant, presented the Grange testimony. He again stressed the need for hearings on the targeting subsidies which as defined under the bill's present language are so broad and so vague that they might include almost any kind of government assistance to an industry, from technical or financial help to extension service advice.

The Grange believes that this language is inappropriate to deal with any needed improvements in our countervailing duty law, and that attacking coordinated government practices of competitors would prompt nations to aim similar laws at the U.S. In this event, many programs of USDA, including market development, could be found by other countries as government practices subject to retaliation. Attacking "upstream subsidies" in the manner proposed in the trade subcommittee's draft would lead to higher fertilizer costs for U.S. farmers and would directly target the U.S.'s most important grain customers who are exporters of nitrogen fertilizer.

The bill was on a fast track, but agriculture and other interests have slowed the measure down and further hearings may be held. Similar legislation has not been introduced in the Senate.

TAXATION AND FISCAL POLICY

Interest and Dividend Withholding

As a part of the largest tax increase in the history of Congress, a plan was approved in 1982 that would have withheld ten percent of interest and dividends at their source for income tax purposes. In doing so, Congress was passing judgment that all taxpayers are cheats and do not report interest and dividend income. Grange opposition to the plan was expressed to Congress by the Legislative Department and by Grangers all over the country in letters and phone calls to their Congressional delegations. In March, National Grange Master Edward Andersen wrote concurrent letters to Chairman Dole of the Senate Finance Committee and Chairman Rostenkowski of the House Ways and Means Committee expressing the Grange's historical objections to the proposal. The letters not only gave complete and detailed reasons why the law should be repealed, but the letter went on to call for complete repeal of any income taxes on interest and dividend income to encourage private saving and to provide capital for industrial redevelopment.

A House and Senate conference committee agreed on details of the repeal in late July following intense lobbying by banks and savings and loan interests that caused a furor among many powerful members of Congress. The Congressmen

objected to the tactics used by the banks and savings and loans that resulted in volumes of mail and countless phone calls. The bill retained authority for treasury to require withholding in cases where fraud or evasion had occurred evidenced by IRS tax audits. The measure was signed by the President in August.

Tax Policy and Family Farms

As a result of increasing interest in the issue of tax policies and their effect on family agriculture, the Grange began a series of workshops on the subject at the regional Grange Leadership Conferences. The workshops centered on how some experts are discovering that agriculture has become somewhat of a tax haven for capital investments in order to shelter nonfarm income. In particular, experts cite investment tax credits, capital gains treatment, accelerated depreciation allowances, and estate taxes as attractive nonfarm income shelters.

The Grange began collecting information and preparation of the background materials for the conferences in early January. The highly technical and complex nature of the tax loopholes made it necessary to thoroughly investigate the allegations of tax policy having an adverse impact on farming. The Grange discovered that indeed certain segments of the agricultural economy may be harmed by over-investments due to preferential tax treatment. One such example is the hog industry. Documentation has been made that indicates local or regional pork surpluses may be a result of huge corporate investments in confined hog facilities to shelter income from an entire corporate portfolio of investments. Other examples indicate that investments in agricultural land can be lucrative for tax purposes when improvements such as center pivot sprinkling systems are installed and the land is farmed for a rather short period of time. Investments in breeding stock can provide considerable depreciation and capital gains benefits.

The Grange will continue to provide its members with information on this subject.

Agricultural Development Bonds

Legislation introduced earlier this year by Rep. J. J. Pickel (D-TX) which would have eliminated tax be for industrial devel-

opment bonds used to help finance beginning or young farmers. Pickel introduced the measure as an attempt to eliminate abuses that resulted in large corporations such as K-Mart and McDonald's in using the tax exempt bonds to expand their retail enterprises.

The Grange began working with other farm and ranching organizations in an effort to modify the Pickel bill to exempt farmland purchases for a "targeted" group of potential beneficiaries. The Grange has endorsed amendments that will require strict tests for need before such tax exempt bonds can be used for agriculture. Other real estate with the bonds will be outlawed by the proposal. Representative Pickel has endorsed the Grange-supported amendments, and prospects for the bills passage appear promising at the time of this writing.

Estate Tax Reform Repeal

The National Grange has viewed, with alarm efforts on behalf of House tax leaders, to delay or repeal the recent changes in estate and gift taxes. The proposal would freeze the current level of exemptions and maximum rates at \$275,000 and 60 percent. The 1981 bill permits the exemptions to rise to \$600,000 per spouse in 1987, and the maximum tax rate would drop to a 50 percent level in 1985.

Grangers all over the country have written letters to the Congressmen and Senators opposing the freeze in exemptions and rates, and the National Grange had made every effort to inform Congress and Grange members that Grange policy favors the existing law and its graduated exemption and rate schedule.

Income Tax Indexing

In the face of rising federal deficits, many members of Congress are proposing that the 1981 Tax Relief Act be amended to repeal the law's provision to "index" income tax rates to the inflation rates. The indexing concept is designed to provide taxpayers with protection from rising tax burdens brought on by salary increases to keep workers abreast of inflation, and the Grange has made Congress aware of its opposition to the efforts to repeal the provision. In July, National Grange Master sent a message to the House Ways & Means Committee expressing its concern that, with-

out the indexing provision, tax revenues rise 1.6 times faster than aggregate personal income. The indexing protects taxpayers from the "double whammy" of inflation and higher personal income taxes on increased income to offset the inflation.

EDUCATION AND HEALTH

Anti-Tampering Act

A National Grange supported proposal to make food and drug tampering a federal crime with penalties up to life imprisonment, was passed by the House of Representatives and sent to the Senate.

The bill was a result of the Tylenol poisoning that occurred in 1982, and was reinforced in the 98th Congress. It stated that any person tampering with a product, with the intent to harm or kill, would be penalized \$25,000 and up and could receive ten years prison sentence. However, if a person died, life imprisonment, along with a \$100,000 fine, could be levied.

The legislation had been vetoed by President Reagan last year, as it had been tacked onto another crime bill which was unrelated to this subject. The National Grange strongly believes that persons playing dangerous games with human lives, be punished accordingly.

Labeling of Alcoholic Beverages

The Carter Administration had won a proposal to require that alcoholic beverages be labeled for health reasons. Sulfur dioxide, an additive used during wine making, causes allergic reactions in many persons. The Reagan Administration had the proposal rescinded by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms. The National Grange has always been in support of labeling of alcoholic beverages. There are no new proposals at this time to reintroduce the requirement.

Tuition Tax Credits

The Tuition Tax Credit Bill proposed by the Administration S. 528, was reported out of the Senate Finance Committee and is awaiting action, by the Senate. It is not expected to be taken up by the end of the first session of the 98th Congress. The National Grange continued to oppose the extension of any tuition tax credits to parents who send their children to private schools. The Grange's opposition is based on the belief that offering tuition tax cred-

its to sending children to private schools will undermine the public school system. The Grange has felt that allowing the tuition tax credits will encourage the "white flight" to private schools and set back decades of effort to provide equal educational opportunity for all school children, regardless of race, color or creed.

Tax Credit for Home Health Care

The National Grange sent a message to Senator John Heinz offering Grange endorsement for his proposal to offer a tax credit to families who take elderly relatives into their homes. The bill would allow taxpayers the opportunity to claim credits for a percentage of expenses incurred in caring for elderly relatives. The mounting cost of health care is one reason that home health care is a viable alternative. The National Grange stated that, as a family organization, we support the concept of home health care as an alternative to nursing homes and feel that this encourages the independence of the elderly and helps lift the burden of family costs.

The County Extension Service

The USDA issues a report called Extension for the 1980's, and the U.S. House of Representatives held hearings in June to examine the report which proposes how to strengthen the existing programs and increase the use of technology in extension research programs.

The National Grange has always been an avid supporter of extension programs and we believe that the Extension Service should continue to provide leadership to agriculture. We feel that their programs should be directed to the improvement of rural life of the nation and, at the same time, encourage young persons to enter farming. The major objective of the extension service is to provide information to farmers and agri-business to use natural resources wisely, while protecting the environment, strengthen the family units and home, and to work on the various public policy issues and the international issues of concern to developing nations.

School Prayer

Two proposed amendments regarding school prayer were approved in June by the Senate Judiciary Committee. One would allow voluntary prayer in classrooms; this

one was offered by the President. The other would permit silent meditation in school, while allowing prayer groups to meet outside of the classroom. Strom Thurmond, Chairman of the Committee, put both versions before the Judiciary Committee in June.

The National Grange had continuously supported the voluntary prayer concept since 1964, saying that students should have the right to exercise their religious beliefs. We don't believe that a Constitutional amendment regarding school prayer is desirable. We support voluntary, not mandatory prayer.

Vocational Education

Legislation was passed at the state level, with the hard work of both the California State Grange and the Washington State Grange. The bills similar in nature, mandates, by statute, the existence of a vocational agriculture unit within the Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction. These are two victories for agriculture, because of the statutory mandate and the prayers of an advisory task-force committee of agriculturalists who will push to keep vocational agriculture education alive.

The National Grange feels it is imperative to work at the state and national level towards passage of similar legislation. With more and more vocational educational funds going to the states in the form of block grants, it is important to raise the level of vocational agriculture representation in the state's education department.

The National Grange had also recommended to the Director of Vocational and Adult Education, at the Department of Education, that a nationwide search be conducted to fill the vacancy left by Mr. Byron Rawls, Senior Program Officer—Agriculture, at the Department of Education. We stated that the importance of the position demands that the most experienced and dedicated person be found as soon as possible. We reaffirmed our support for vocational agriculture training and stated that we have worked to sustain and strengthen FFA programs in educational institutions.

LABOR AND JUDICIARY

Immigration Reform

The National Grange continues work for an immigration policy that will permit

"guest workers" to enter the United States to perform seasonal agricultural labor that is unattractive to domestic workers.

The Senate passed a new immigration measure (S. 529) in May that would provide for a three-year transition program allowing employees to hire temporary foreign workers. The bill included a provision, supported by the Grange, that would require the Immigration and Naturalization Service to obtain search warrants before combing farmers' fields for undocumented workers. The bill still contains a provision opposed by the Grange in that it retains employer sanctions, with fines up to \$2,000 per employee, levied against a farmer who knowingly hires legal aliens.

The House bill (H.R. 1510) was approved by the Judiciary Committee with the search warrant provision sought by the Grange intact. The bill as it came from that Committee also contained a Grange endorsed amendment which reduced the record-keeping requirements of employers. The bill was referred to four other House Committees which added amendments. The House Agriculture Committee expanded temporary worker provisions which the Grange supports, but Labor Committee proposals would knock out most provisions supported by the Grange. The bill in its present form is opposed by the Grange.

At this time the bill is caught-up in Presidential politics and unless Tip O'Neill (D-MA), Speaker of the House, gets assurance from the President that he supports the bill, the Speaker will not permit the bill to go to the floor. However with agriculture and most minority groups opposed to the bill, it is doubtful that the bill can pass the House. There is a movement started in the House to obtain 218 signatures on a discharge petition which would force the bill out of the Rules Committee onto the floor for House action. This too is in doubt.

Farm Labor Contractors Registration Act (FLCRA)

The Farm Labor Contractors Registration Act (FLCRA) was replaced by "The Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act" during the lame duck season of the 97th Congress. The signing of the bill into law by President Reagan brought to a successful conclusion, several years of work on the part of the Grange.

The Grange worked with an Ad Hoc

Agricultural Labor Committee made up of Washington farm and agri-business organizations to repeal the old objectional law FLCRA and pass in its place, MSAWPA. All of our attempts to have the old law amended ended in failure because of objections from labor unions and the Department of Labor who consistently interpreted the law to the disadvantage of family farmers. It was determined that agriculture could gain its objectives by passing a new law which contained acceptable definitions of crew leaders, employees, employers and seasonal migrants.

Starting in 1981, the Grange met with representatives of the Department of Labor, USDA and agricultural employers to develop language that would remove the ambiguities from the old law. For instance, the new language eliminates the confusing distinction between "full-time or regular" and makes a clear differential between a bona fide employee and an independent labor contractor. The legislation clarifies the meaning of many of the provisions of the old law that were a consistent burden to family farmers and ranchers. By doing so, it eliminates unnecessary and often overlapping regulations for farmers, ranchers and other agricultural employers, including their employees. At the same time, it increases protections for migrant farm workers by targeting the Department of Labor's enforcement so as to require independent farm labor contractors to regulate and comply fully with law.

The Grange also filed comments with the Department of Labor on the regulations promulgated to implement the "Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act." Final regulations become effective September 12, 1983 and contained several of the recommendations of the Grange. This brings to conclusion, at least for now, a successful legislative effort of the National Grange.

TRANSPORTATION

In the last days of the 97th Congress, "The Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982" was passed and signed by the President. This bill, referred to as a "jobs bill" occupied most of the lame duck session of Congress.

The bill meets with the Grange's primary object of moving ahead with the job of rebuilding highways and bridges. How-

ever, the Grange was extremely disappointed that the hurry-up legislation procedures did not allow adequate time to prevent the diversion of the Highway Trust Fund to mass transit. The one cent of the user fee increase of five cents, diverted to mass transit is an unfair and unjustified tax that will be used to subsidize the mass transit user at the expense of the highway user.

The Grange is represented on two committees of the Highway Users Federation. Master Andersen serves on the Policy Committee and Robert Frederick, Legislative Director, serves as Chairman of the Transportation and Energy Panel. The Grange has worked closely with the Federation and other groups in seeing that the federal highway program is adequately financed to not only complete the Interstate system, but to start a major program of maintenance and repair of the federal-aid highway system.

The Surface Transportation Act had some pauses for rural and agriculture highway users. A long-term goal of the Grange was reached when Congress approved as part of the bill, increased weights for heavy duty trucks up to 80,000 lbs., 65 ft. length, double bottoms and 102 inch width on the Interstate system and certain designated feeder highways (the latter was a part of the DOT budget for FY 1983).

In addition, the tax on highway tires 40 pounds or less are exempt and the taxes on non-highway tires, laminated tires, tread rubber and inner tubes are repealed. The present tax on lubricating oil is repealed and the present tax on truck parts is also repealed. The exemption for fuels for farming purposes is increased from the present four cents per gallon to nine cents per gallon, to include the five cent increase in the Federal gasoline tax.

Heavy Vehicle Use Tax

Since the passage of the Surface Transportation Act of 1982, which contained large increases in the heavy vehicle use tax, several bills have been introduced to repeal or reduce the heavy vehicle use tax.

Senator Wallop (R-WY) has introduced legislation in the Senate (similar bills have been introduced in the House) to repeal the special truck weight tax in its entirety and replace it with an increased tax on diesel fuel by an additional three cents per gallon

on July 1, 1983 and by an additional two cents per gallon one year later. The increase would be on top of the nickle-per-gallon fuel tax hike contained in the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982.

The Grange has been working with a broad interest coalition headed by the American Trucking Association, in efforts to have the legislation enacted. The bill is revenue neutral in that it will raise approximately the same amount of tax funds as the heavy vehicle use tax. The bill would reestablish the pay-as-you-go system in that a vehicle traveling 20,000 miles a year will pay more and should pay more than the truck that only travels 10,000. The present heavy vehicle use tax is nothing more than a property tax in that you pay the tax whether the truck moves or not.

Hearings have not been scheduled in either House, but we expect early action in the second session of the 89th Congress.

Waterway User Fees

The Grange appeared before the Subcommittee on Water Resources of Senate Environment and Public Works Committee in opposition to Title V of S.1739, the Water Resources Development Act of 1983. This section would allow new user fees to be established by the Secretary of the Army, with no control over level or type of fee imposed. It establishes an Inland Waterway Users Board which, because of Constitutional problems, can have no more than an advisory function in recommending spending levels to the Secretary. It would completely surrender jurisdiction over inland waterway funding from the elected Congress to the unelected bureaucracy.

The bill has been reported from the Subcommittee to the full Committee and markup is scheduled to start on Nov. 3, 1983. The future of S.1739 is uncertain, but we are assured that Congressional action will not take place until next year.

Just before Congress recessed last month, the House Public Works and Transportation Committee unanimously approved H.R. 3678. Because of the complexity of the bill, the legislative process will be slow.

H.R. 3678, which has been in the development process for over two years, has strong Grange support. The Grange has met with its primary author, Representative Robert Roe (D-NJ) several times during the drafting process.

The bill would authorize enlargement or replacement of seven inland river locks, with one-third of construction costs to come from the Inland Waterway Trust Fund which is derived from the existing barge-line fuel tax. It is believed that this requirement can be met without a change in the present fuel tax law. The tax is currently six cents per gallon, but is to rise to eight cents on October 1st, and to a ceiling of ten cents two years later. The bill would use customs revenues to finance deep-draft port projects and would require non-federal cost-sharing only for projects deeper than 45 ft, and then only from shippers requiring the deeper draft requirements.

The bill would authorize a second lock at Lock and Dam 26, on the Mississippi; Gallegopolis Locks on the Ohio; Bonneville Lock, Columbia; Lock 7, Monogahela; and Lock 8, Monogahela.

The Grange will continue to work with various coalitions to insure that agriculture interests are protected in new water projects dealing with inland waterways and deepening of ports. More importantly, we will give strong support to appropriations to fund the Roe bill.

Boxcar Deregulation

The Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) has proposed to exempt all boxcar service from regulations. The rule change was scheduled to go into effect November 7th, but ICC agreed to review requests from numerous farm shippers and small-to-medium rail lines to stay the decision. In October the ICC initiated a total stay of the boxcar ruling until Jan. 1, 1984. Small railroads, known as Class III carriers, will have until July 1st to comply with Commission's "car line" provision. ICC also denied several recent petitions from reconsideration of entire decision, which exempts all boxcar service from regulation.

The Grange has been working with a shipper/rail coalition to urge key Senators to approve legislation delaying boxcar rule until six months after completion of a judicial review. Court challenge is underway, and strong likelihood exists that ICC rule will be declared illegal. If we gain a legislative stay it would spare shippers burdensome compliance costs in interim.

Basically boxcar rule would hike rail transport costs for all shippers without access to alternate truck services. Freight

competition among rail carriers would be reduced since large railroads could unilaterally cancel joint rate and routing agreements with smaller "feeder" rail lines. Without aggressive truck competition, freight would be channeled to larger rail lines. Small and medium lines would lose traffic and perhaps be forced out of business. Thus, freight rates would no longer be constrained by healthy competition, which the Grange feels is vital under real deregulation. Boxcar traffic rates on through routes would also be deregulated, which would set dangerous precedent for deregulation on grain hopper car freight.

An amendment to stay boxcar decision is likely to be considered by Senate Appropriations Committee during the last week in October. The Grange will continue working with the coalition to press for legislative relief before Congress adjourns in mid-November, since ICC's new January 1 effective date would take effect before Congress reconvenes in late January.

Cargo Preference

The Grange continues its historic opposition to the Cargo Preference Act of 1954 as we believe it increases the cost of agricultural bulk commodity exports and makes U.S. farmers less competitive on world markets. The difference in freight costs between U.S. flagships and foreign flagships must be paid out of Commodity Credit Corporation funds, thus leaving less funds available for market development and other forms of export assistance.

The Grange gave strong support to an amendment offered by Senator Rudy Boschwitz (R-MN) to S-822, the agricultural export assistance bill, which would exempt from cargo preference the new "blended credit" and payment-in-kind export programs of USDA. The amendment was accepted by the Committee, but the bill has not reached the Senate floor because of other problems with the bill.

The Cargo Preference Act, which requires that fifty percent of bulk agriculture exports must be shipped in American flagships if federal funds are used in financing the export in the past, has only applied to PL-480 shipments. However, the President declared that the 50 percent wheat-floor sale to Egypt would be carried in American bottoms, but he did not impose the Cargo Preference Act. Since that time, the

Administration has announced that Cargo Preference would not apply to blended credit of similar assistance programs to agriculture exports.

That, however, has not slowed the efforts of maritime interests in Congress to introduce and push legislation to expand the concept of preference to more than just PL-480 shipments. The Grange has been an active participant in a coalition of export and import interests in opposition to this legislation.

In a letter to Walter Jones, Chairman, Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, National Master Edward Andersen said the reason the Cargo Preference Act was initially passed was to assure a strong U.S. merchant fleet for use in wartime. However, 46 years of subsidies and \$18 billion later, we still do not have a viable merchant fleet—with only 24 U.S. flag, dry bulk ships in existence. The program is not working and will not work, regardless of the amount of subsidies American farmers and other shippers pay into the Merchant Marine pockets.

The Grange urges that the Cargo Preference bills pending before the committee be rejected and that the present Cargo Preference Act be repealed. To increase the current subsidy via H.R. 1242 (Boggs bill) and H.R. 2692 (Jones bill) will only send a signal to the U.S. flag shipping interest that they do not have to become internationally competitive to stay in business.

The legislation is now pending before the full Committee with no action scheduled for the remainder of this session of Congress. The Grange will continue to watch this legislation closely and work with other farm groups and export interests to bring an end to this unwarranted and unworkable subsidy program.

CONCLUSION

It has been a pleasure and honor for the National Grange Legislative staff to bring you this annual report on the stewardship of our responsibilities. It has been a stimulating, busy and exciting year. The Grange has enjoyed many successes and some disappointments, and we submit this report for your information on the highlights of what we believe to be a successful Grange year.

If the National Grange has had any success, it's because you, as the Grange lead-

ers and members, have supported our efforts on your behalf. The legislative program of the Grange covers a wide range of national issues and it is impossible to influence every issue. Without your solid support, our task would also be impossible. Your response to our Hotline action requests and phone calls have made our task much easier and the Grange's position more acceptable to your legislators—for this, we thank you.

As Legislative Director of the National Grange, I cannot let this opportunity pass to express my sincere appreciation to the legislative staff of the National Grange. Though they are small in number compared to the legislative staffs of similar farm and commodity organizations, they are not small in stature in Washington, D.C.

Jim Miller, Assistant Legislative Director, has gained the respect of his counterparts as a knowledgeable leader on issues pertaining to conservation and natural resources, small farmers' programs, and many other issues of importance to the Grange. Jim is a valuable co-worker and his willingness to accept any challenge or job speaks well of his dedication to the Grange.

Linda Naida, Legislative Assistant, shoulders many administrative duties for the legislative department in addition to her legislative responsibilities pertaining to nutrition, health, education, and other non-agriculture issues. Linda was a non-Granger when she joined the staff, but in less than two years, she has become a ded-

icated co-worker and continues to grow in job performance.

Robert Hampton, International Trade Consultant to the National Grange, has been a valuable addition to the Grange staff in Washington. Bob is highly respected in both the legislative and executive branches of government. His association with the Grange has added to our prestige in Washington and his thorough knowledge of international trade and its importance to agriculture and the nation is highly respected.

To all of them, I can only say, "thank you for making my responsibilities to the Grange more productive."

The legislative staff would also like to express our appreciation to the Worthy National Master and to the National Grange Executive Committee for their assistance and guidance. Without their strong support of our activities, our task would have been much more difficult.

A special thanks to Karla Hudson-Vassell, Secretary to the Legislative Department, whose dedication to job performance has made it possible to meet numerous deadlines on short notice and keeps the flow of work, sometimes very heavy, on an even keel.

Fraternally submitted,
Robert M. Frederick
Jim Miller
Linda Naida
Robert N. Hampton

MEMBERSHIP DEVELOPMENT REPORT

The "Grange—Growing for the Future" program, initiated by the National Grange Membership Development Department in 1982, has provided many Grangers across the country with training and enthusiasm and new ideas for continuing the building of an effective community, state and national organization.

John Spellman of Washington State, described a leader as one who must have patience and the skills of being able to organize and communicate. Grange membership Chairmen must develop and use

these same skills in working with prospective members. They must be able to deal with a wide variety of situations in a calm manner and without getting into a terrible fit of excitement. This requires organization. Patience is essential because one is dealing with a lot of other people who need bringing along and who perhaps start out with different points of view. Leadership requires, Spellman says, a lot of listening, a lot of explaining and, more particularly, the amassing of a lot of facts with which to convince and communicate. When the

answers are apparent you have to be able to sell. **Success is getting something done**, not just advocating.

With this idea in mind, the Membership Development Department has worked to establish a network of well-trained, enthusiastic Membership Chairmen across the country who have as their goal increased Grange membership.

Membership Chairmen

In May 1982, the National Grange had a list of 1700 State, Pomona and Subordinate Membership Chairmen. Through the efforts of many State Masters and State Membership Directors, this number has been increased to 2725. Many State Granges doubled the number of Membership Chairmen in their states. Maine's list of Chairmen went from six to 155, Washington's from three to 254. Oregon's from 13 to 139 and Ohio's from two to 75. This is very encouraging in that it means there are now 2725 members in the field who are working to increase membership in their Granges.

It is now the responsibility of National and State leaders to support these Membership Chairmen by providing information, ideas and encouragement. To help do this the Department is publishing "Membership Memo" quarterly and sending it to all Membership Chairmen. It is hoped that the "Memo" will increase the communication between those at different levels of the organization. A quarterly report form will be mailed along with the "Memo," and each Membership Chairman is asked to mail the report to the State Director at the end of the quarter in order to provide him or her with as much information as possible. A number of State Granges have asked not to have these report forms mailed to their Membership Chairmen because a similar system of accounting is already in operation in their states.

Promotional Material

A new set of promotional pamphlets has been printed as of Aug. 5, 1983. The titles include:

1. "Grange—Growing for the Future"—general information with a membership application;
2. "Grange—Where Decisions Are

Made"—legislative review with membership application;

3. "Grange—An Opportunity for Women"—women's activities with membership application;
4. "Grange at Work"—a handout or envelope stuffer with general information;
5. "Grange—Speaking for You"—legislative policy review published after National Grange Session.

Each of the pamphlets has been received well by the Grange public. As evidence of the increase in use of the promotional material, 250,000 "Grange—Growing for the Future" pamphlets were printed in 1982 as opposed to 5,000 Membership Applications in 1981.

Also, the Department offered State Granges the opportunity to have custom-printed, free of charge, information on their own state programs and benefits in space provided in the "Grange—Growing for the Future" pamphlet. The following states took advantage of this offer (included are the numbers of pamphlets which were custom printed): Delaware (300); Michigan (3,000), Maine (5,000), Vermont (3,000) and Washington (22,000). We hope that more State Granges will accept this offer next year.

Compensation and Organizing Agreement

Thanks to the following State Granges for participating in this program during 1982–83.

Arkansas	New York
California	Ohio
Colorado	Oklahoma
Florida	Oregon
Indiana	Pennsylvania
Iowa	Rhode Island
Kansas	South Carolina
Maine	Tennessee
Maryland	Texas
Massachusetts	Vermont
Michigan	Virginia
Minnesota	Washington
Montana	West Virginia
New Hampshire	Wisconsin
New Jersey	Wyoming

As we continue to try to increase interest in this area of Grange work, it is my hope that the Compensation and Organiz-

ing Agreement will be given more and more publicity. I would like to thank those State Grange Masters and State Grange Editors who were able to use the press release on the Agreement in their publications.

The 1984 Agreement will be distributed as soon as possible and I hope that each State Grange will begin making plans to organize new Subordinate, Pomona and Junior Granges.

Regional Directors

Playing a vital role in the "Grange—Growing for the Future" program are the Regional Membership Development Directors. Working with State and Subor-

dinate member recruiters, the Regional Directors have been able to provide "on-the-spot" assistance from the National Grange. They have become a "service arm" to the State Granges with which they work. The Regional Directors' primary responsibility this past year has been training. Through Regional Director leadership, Subordinate Membership Chairmen have been introduced to member recruitment in well-organized training sessions.

The following is a list of the Regional Directors, the numbers of training sessions they conducted and the numbers of participants.

Regional Directors	No. of Training Sessions	No. of Participants
Wib Justi (Ohio and W. Va.)	30	1083
*Don Heikkila (Eastern Wash., Northern Idaho and Mont.)	20	697
*Terry Miller (So. Dakota, Colo., Wyom., Neb., Kans. and Okla.)	22	655
*Mike Warner (New York and Penna.)	10	203
Nathalie Heath (Vt., N.H. and Maine)	31	1282
Carlton Platt (Conn., R.I. and Mass.)	15	556
Jim Vining (So. Idaho and Eastern Ore.)	15	351
Carl Tait (Western Oregon)	—	—
Richard Troendle (Florida)	6	187
Ruth Ping (Indiana)	13	275
John Cox (Texas)	13	275
John Espinola (Northern Calif.)	17	532
Paul Rupp (Southern Calif.)	13	232

Sandra Luethy (Colo. and Wyom.)	1	55
Hazel Ely (Michigan)	21	420
Verno Shorthill (Kansas and Okla.— recently appointed)	—	—
Vera Young (Va.—recently appointed)	—	—
TOTAL	222	6666

*No longer a Regional Director

A hearty, "Well done," goes to each of these Directors for a fantastic job this past year. It has been a pleasure to work with this group of Grangers, and I truly appreciate their patience, understanding and work during the first year of this program.

As National Director, I have traveled to 29 states and held 81 meetings with a total participation of 5338 persons. All together, the "Grange—Growing for the Future" program has reached more than 12,004 members. It is expected that my travel time will decrease as the program continues to develop.

Membership Kits

In August of 1982, the "Grange—Growing for the Future" kit was introduced to the Grange public. Since then, over 4,500 kits have been distributed in 32 states. The main purpose of the kit is to provide Membership Chairmen in the Subordinate Granges with a plan of action for recruiting new members. Also, use of the kit helps to establish an effective network of Membership Chairmen because it identifies them as Chairmen and provides them with information and training. The Membership Development Advisory Committee and I felt that it was tremendously important to introduce the kit properly and to the right persons who would implement the plan. In those states where the plan has been followed, it has worked.

The Regional Directors and State Membership Directors will find that for the next few months Membership Chairmen will need to be supported and nurtured in their implementation of the plan. If each step is followed, the result will be new members.

Where is the Department Headed in the future?

The important issue of organizing new Granges must be faced. Many of our State Granges need to expand their areas of service and strengthen existing Granges. I hope that each State Master and State Membership Director will establish membership goals and a plan for organizing new Granges. The Regional Directors will be able to provide any assistance needed. As the Regional Directors become more involved through helping State Granges with recruitment campaigns, they will be better able to understand the needs of each state.

Incentive Program

The Membership Development Department is now in the process of formulating an incentive and recognition program for Subordinate Granges and Membership Chairmen making net gains. More information on this subject will be forwarded to state Masters and State Membership Chairmen in December.

Grange Week—1984

During April of each year, Granges across the country honor their organization by holding special events, open meetings, community citizen award presentations, Grange Issues forums, fund-raising events and special dinners. Grange Week provides each Subordinate with the opportunity to shine. It also gives the Membership Chairmen a chance to let prospective members know what we are doing at the community, state and national levels.

This year, Membership Chairmen on a Pomona, county or regional basis will be

asked to call region-wide membership meetings for all Subordinate Membership Chairmen and Masters to plan membership campaigns which will climax during Grange Week, April 22-28, 1984. The Subordinate Chairmen will help to arrange open meetings with programs of interest to prospective members. At these meetings, a membership table should be set up with the Subordinate Membership Chairmen on duty to answer any questions prospective members might have and ready, with applications, to sign them up.

Each Subordinate Chairman will receive more information on this project through the "Membership Memo" and the Grange Week mailing.

Have we been successful this year?

Yes, great progress has been made through the "Grange—Growing for the Future" program. By reviewing the National Secretary's report, this progress can be measured. Many State Granges are reversing the downward trend while others are making great advances in Membership Development.

The National Grange is pleased to recognize the following eight State Granges for net gains in membership this past year.

Connecticut

Master—Joe Bell

Mem. Dir.—Richard Chapman

Illinois

Master—Russell Stauffer

Michigan

Master—Roland Winter

North Carolina

Master—Jim Oliver

Mem. Dir.—Ned Hudson

Oklahoma

Master—Marvin Purdy

Mem. Dir.—Kenneth McCann

Pennsylvania

Master—Charles Wismer

Mem. Dir.'s—William Irwin and Fred Suloff

Rhode Island

Master—Felix Wendelschaefer

Mem. Dir.'s—June and Kenneth Pierce

Wisconsin

Master—Lester Wallace

Mem. Dir.—Jim Zanton

In the category of mixed Grange states, Alaska and Potomac Granges (Washington, D.C.) made net gains, and congratulations go to Membership Directors Sigmund Restad and Judy Massabny.

Next Year

In 1984, we must bear constantly in mind that, "Success is getting something done, not just advocating." The future of the Grange is in our hands, and to succeed we must work as a team for the common goal of building a better Grange. Let each one of us pledge himself to achieving the goal of increased membership and participation.

Fraternally submitted,
Harry Massey, Director
Membership Development

ADDENDUM A
Membership Meeting Attended By
National Director During 1982-83

	<i>No. of Meetings</i>	<i>No. of Participants</i>
South Carolina	1	110
California	9	675
Connecticut	3	687
Oregon	2	110
Vermont	1	200
Missouri	2	41
Maine	3	350
Minnesota	2	42
New Hampshire	3	175
Wisconsin	1	26
Maryland	1	21
Virginia	1	2
Ohio	7	1000
Idaho	8	325
West Virginia	2	30
Wyoming	1	12
Indiana	3	220
Colorado	5	180
Michigan	5	175
Iowa	3	160
Delaware	3	225
Washington	1	25
Tennessee	3	78
Texas	3	175
North Carolina	1	5
Oklahoma	2	75
Pennsylvania	3	125
Arkansas	1	53
Rhode Island	<u>1</u>	<u>36</u>
TOTAL	81	5338

REPORT OF THE WOMEN'S ACTIVITIES DEPARTMENT

Worthy Master, Officers, Delegates and Patrons: It gives me great pleasure to present to you the report of the work and accomplishments of the Women's Activities Department of our Order. Truly, the women of the Grange touched the lives of many people, Grangers and non-Grangers, through their accomplishments this year.

Let's take a look at some of the specific areas in which Grange women worked so diligently—

CONTESTS: We worked again on the National level with three contests—sewing, needlework, and stuffed toys. It is not possible at this time to give you exact totals of entries in the latter two contests as reports are just being filed with me, but I am pleased to report we had an increase in Sewing Contest entries in excess of 2,000 more than last year. The promotional work by our State Directors (SD's) and the work of our CWA's on the local level give us exceptional totals to report.

We have 18 states that met their goals, nine states show a continuous gain over the past three years in entries, and 24 states show an increase in total sewing entries over their 1982 entries. The specific states are listed as part of this report, Addendum C. We also list the SD's who won savings bonds for the best participation based upon membership of their individual State Granges.

An illustration of the recognition by the fashion industry of the worthiness and importance of the National Grange Sewing Contest was when a major ribbon manufacturer asked to be a co-sponsor (despite a depressed business economy). That sponsor, C. M. Offray and Son, Inc., is again with our continuing sponsors of previous years sponsoring the 1984 National Grange Sewing Contest.

The complete list of winners, including the Grand National Winner, is given on Addendum B.

Despite an occasional comment that we should perhaps try something new in place of our Sewing Contest, interest seems to be strong in continuing this—and it is an excellent publicity subject and membership tool if our local people make it so.

Regarding the Needlework Contest, we are constantly working with our sponsor Coats and Clark to meet the wishes of our

members. For example the 1983 contest included counted cross stitch, because enough people asked for it. Our 1984 contest sees inclusion of new materials so that entrants can do candlewicking, a new needlecraft.

This year's winners are listed on Addendum E.

Interest and entries in the Stuffed Toy Contest increases as more people realize that all of the toys are given away to homes, hospitals, etc. We wish we had more entries in Class B. Pressures from school activities as well as difficulty in giving away their entry contribute to lower totals in this class, but I feel more young folks would enter if they had the opportunity to help distribute toys. That's really touching the lives of others!

Not once since I have been National Director have we had entries win at the National judging for students who have economics classes and who have had their teacher sign the entry. The school could receive an award matching the contestant's if only this were done.

See Addendum D for Stuffed Toy Contest Winners.

We had inquiries and requests for a quilt contest at the national level—probably because so many of our states have state contests and they desired a national competition. Fairfield Processing Company is now co-sponsoring a Quilt Contest for 1984.

For persons concerned about "another contest" we remind them that this came about because our members asked for it. And we further remind people that no one is expected to enter everything. We seek to meet the interests and desires of our members.

GOLDEN QUILL

While this project reaches a smaller percent of our Grange Sisters than other contests, I feel it serves a tremendous purpose because it gives the person interested in community or legislative matters a niche in our over-all program.

Last year I said I had a goal to see entries at the national level from all of our State Granges. We didn't make it this year, but we did increase participation over last year. Perhaps next year those few remaining State

Granges can see entries at national competition.

If promoted properly, the Golden Quill can bolster your legislative and/or community work. More encouragement to Grange Sisters means more cooperation in several areas, and eventually might mean more success.

This year's Golden Quill winners are announced at the women's Activities Banquet during the National Grange Session and are listed on Addendum F.

We do appreciate the inquiries concerning Grange Brothers' participation and we want you to know that serious consideration has been given to changing participation rules at some future time to permit them to enter.

NATIONAL HEALTH PROJECT

Helping to raise funds for the Grange Foundation Fund for the Deaf was our assignment. Because of changes made over the past year in the National Deaf Program, there was some confusion and the amounts shown on Addendum A are not as exact as we'd wish.

We would hope that decisions made by the delegates at this session will more clearly define not only the CWA's role in relation to Deaf Activities, but give guidance to the entire program.

This department strongly supports Deaf Activities and will work in whatever direction we are asked to make this a success. As discussed with National Master Andersen, I do not feel the program could get the complete attention it deserves if it were to revert to the Women's Activities Department. Gains made over the past several years have been too good to return Deaf Activities here. The work done by Sister Beulah Winter in the past year especially is helping to educate the hearing world of the needs of the deaf.

CERTIFICATE/SEAL OF MERIT

The one area that was disappointing this year was this program. The disappointment is that many Granges which had a certificate and seals from previous years did not qualify for their additional seal this year. The brighter side is that 135 new Granges did receive their certificates (and 1983 seal) for the first time.

The Grange year which has just begun is the final year for this five year program.

We hope more Granges will earn this recognition for the first time and sincerely hope that all Granges with certificates will conclude the program by receiving the seal for the final year.

Use of the two year National Program Book has been beneficial for our department. In hopes of continuing this system, we are planning on making the Certificate/Seal of Merit a four year participation award.

Anytime a CWA asks how they know where to begin their work or what they should be doing my reply is that by looking at this program in our National Program Book and striving to do the items listed, they'll have a good start on doing their job.

CARE

We have just concluded our first year of the two year program of helping to establish Women's Cooperatives in Bangladesh, possibly the poorest nation of the Third World countries. Our goal for the two years is to raise \$21,000.00. These funds are used to establish village cooperatives which will aid women and thereby their families. The cooperatives provide rural women with information about nutrition and health, instruct them on how to care for their gardens, poultry, orchards and vineyards as well as teaching them to work with other people.

Our donations purchase poultry, eggs for hatching, seedling fruit trees, soybean seeds and vegetable seeds. At the end of this first year Granges have contributed over \$11,700.00. I firmly believe we will make our goal by Sept. 30, 1984.

Please keep in mind that CARE is successful because it is people working to help people—without government interferences—and the aid goes to villages where the people desire to help themselves if the opportunity is given them.

National Grange and CARE thank all who support this vital effort to aid our fellowman and hope the strong support we have found in our organization will continue.

REPORTS AND NOTEBOOKS

How do we know what's being done without reports? Would we take a look at ourselves and our efforts if we didn't have to file a report to someone? How do we know what's successful and when changes should be made if someone didn't report

to someone else? These things are true whether we refer to Subordinate, Pomona, State reports and this one to the delegates. Reporting is a part of the responsibility of a CWA and Director of WA.

Our notebooks give a Grange an even better record of their work, their history. They are a lasting detail story, especially helpful in years ahead. They supplement the permanent records, the minutes of meetings.

To those CWA's and Directors who sent notebooks, we express appreciation and know that your Grange is richer for having a dedicated person such as yourself in a position of leadership. To those who filed only a report, we appreciate this, and hope that you can exert a greater effort next year so that you can make your Grange pleased that you appreciate their support of the CWA program and that you make an effort to do a complete job.

Record of this year's winning notebooks is listed on Addendum G.

One thing we point out here is that all SD's are eligible to be named Outstanding State Director of the Year. This high honor is based upon the work reported in the submitted notebooks and the accomplishments are viewed by the judges in relation to number of Granges and members in each state.

KELLEY FARM

Last year we reported a successful project conducted within our Granges to raise money to purchase a pair of horses for the Oliver Hudson Kelley Farm at Elk River, Minnesota. You will recall we reached our goal and had funds remaining. Those funds, at the direction of the delegates, were retained in an interest-bearing account until such time as an appropriate project would be selected. The Historical Society that owns the property hopes to add additional buildings and purchase additional animals. They are planning to do more furnishing within the house. I'm sure they will appreciate funds from us for use as we outline and I sincerely hope our funds are put to good use soon.

The interest expressed in a slide program about the farm, based upon the slides I have shown at many conferences during the past year, has been gratifying. These slides have been of interest because they show some of our rich history. While we

must look to the future for our Grange to be successful today, it is interesting to reflect on the past briefly. The Executive Committee has given authority for a slide presentation to be readied and I'm sure this will be done within the next year.

CONFERENCES

During the past year I was pleased to have participated in the various Leaders Conferences and delighted to have had the opportunity to participate in Women's Activities Department Conferences in several states. Having the opportunity to meet people and discuss our work helps everyone. I will gladly travel to any state to be a part of your SD's plans for CWA conferences. Nothing takes the place of personal contacts and I learned many things when I met with CWA's in Tennessee, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Colorado and Wyoming this past year.

COMMUNICATIONS

The next best thing to personal visits is mail communications. We continue to send out on a quarterly basis, "Memo From Mary." Immediately after the National Session last year, we began the quarterly newsletter to our Pomona CWA's entitled "Pomona Pointers." Both of these have met with success from the comments we receive.

In an attempt to keep our SD's well-informed we continue to send the monthly newsletter "Update" to them, with a copy to State Masters.

We always welcome letters from our members and consider each suggestion and comment. We do make an effort to respond promptly.

SOME OF OUR OTHER PROJECTS OF 1983

VOSH

Many Granges continue to collect eye-glasses. Where this project has been discontinued it is because VOSH itself has been lax in coordinating their own program and our people have problems in disposing of the glasses.

CONSERVATION and SAFETY PROJECTS

These projects were introduced this year to be used in one of several ways in our Granges. Where there was no standing

committee on either of these subjects, CWA's could conduct a program to benefit their members. Where there was a Conservation and/or Safety Committee, our CWA's were to work with those committees. We have discovered a lack of cooperation and the presence of misunderstanding in some Granges concerning these subjects.

Because these are part of our program for the present year, we hope things can be worked out to avoid conflict in those Granges where problems have arisen. These will be discontinued after the present Grange year.

CWA PACKET

This is the major mailing which contains the year's working materials for all CWA's. Each and every Grange chairman and director should receive a packet in the fall so they know what they should be doing during the year and have reporting forms, etc.

This fall we had the information to National headquarters earlier than ever and it looked like we could expect a mid-October mailing to our people. Well, things just didn't work out quite as expected, so the mailings did not begin until early November. I was promised that all mailings would be completed as the National Session got underway.

Without going into detail, I apologize for the delay and assure it was not due to lack of information from me that held up the mailing. What more can we say, but that we'll try harder next year to get the mailing out so that people have their work materials closer to the start of the Grange year.

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

I have appreciated the efforts of the members of my advisory committee. They respond when I contact them on matters and have been a great help to me during National Sessions.

Sister Joy Beatie of California is completing her three year term on my committee. I thank her and Brother Arthur Beatie for all their work. It seems husbands automatically get the "privilege" of working CWA jobs when their wife is a SD, as Sister Joy is.

Continuing on my committee is Sister Margaret Farris, First Lady of the Montana State Grange, and we even try to see Brother

Forest has a job or two so he won't feel left out.

Sister Betty Jane Gardiner, SD of Connecticut State Grange has worked with me all year—via the mails and telephone—and has been a great help during this annual session, her first one on duty. Her husband, Bill, has pitched right in and worked here just as hard as he does in his home state. All their work and support are greatly appreciated.

It is always difficult to replace a good person on a committee, but I felt for several reasons membership on the committee should rotate. We have been fortunate to have hard-workers, strong CWA supporters to work with over the past few years and so we look forward to our new committee member. It is my pleasure to announce at this time that Sister Irene Lee, immediate past SD of Idaho State Grange is the new advisory committee member—and we'll give Brother Lee the honor of working for us too.

During the 117th Annual Session of National Grange, Sister Margaret Farris was elected to the office of Flora. Because of her responsibilities with that office, her final year on my Advisory Committee will be completed by Sister Margaret Maple, First Lady of the New Jersey State Grange. We regret losing Sister Farris but wish her well in her office and thank her for her work and support. We look forward again to working with Sister Maple.

SPECIAL THANKS

No WA report would be complete without thanks to family members who work with us and for us. My family is no exception and my words of praise cannot express my gratitude. To Bill especially—what can I say.

I wish the time would come that more of you could get to know my secretary, Betsy Huber. She's a marvelous person and a great Granger. As a secretary, she's terrific!

The availability of the National Master helps make this position rewarding. I appreciate his interest and willingness to include WA ideas, thoughts, and problems in his busy Grange schedule.

To all of our CWA's, SD's, the Executive Committee, and all of the Grangers who support the programs and projects of this department, I hope we can continue to work

together well in order to strengthen Grange and help it to grow.

IN CONCLUSION

As I report to you in this section and the addendums to this report the activities and accomplishments of the Women's Activities Department, I hope you give thought to the many hours of hard work our CWA's give to Grange.

Sometimes the stand on an issue attracts a non-member and he/she joins Grange. That's good because we are building the Grange. But over the long haul it is the programs and projects, the activities and opportunities presented to our local people that not only increase our number but bring

into this organization the workers who keep our Granges going and make it what other local people come to think of as "Grange." Active regular meeting-attendees and programs and projects adaptable to large and small Granges, rural and urban people are what keeps local Granges going and this is what we strive for in our WA work. The dependable CWA's have a big role in making Grange what it is today and what it will be tomorrow. I am proud to have worked with those dedicated people over the past three and one-half years.

Fraternally submitted,
Mary R. Buffington
Director of Women's Activities

ADDENDUM A WOMEN'S ACTIVITIES ANNUAL REPORT 1983

<i>State</i>	<i>Natl. Deaf</i>	<i>State Deaf</i>	<i>Eyeglasses</i>	<i>CARE</i>
AR	56.00	—	240	56.00
CA	1140.00	3019.00	1900	1475.00
CO	275.00	—	10-15 boxes	290.00
CT	550.25	300.00	✓	842.00
DE	45.00	126.00	180	110.00
FL	135.00	170.00	609	98.00
ID	230.00	187.00	97	241.95
IL	115.00	315.00	687	457.80
IN	183.50	40.00	150	83.00
IA				
KS	67.10	166.71	168	88.50
ME	447.00	567.46	1209	832.05
MD	155.00	1364.00	✓	140.00
MA	1742.00	485.00	1396	1159.60
MI	343.00	700.00	1004	75.00
MN	88.00	—	✓	88.00
MO	27.00	—	65	33.00
MT	78.26	285.44	205	125.44
NE	80.00	150.00	215	130.00
NH	224.00	150.00	2413	588.00
NJ	276.90	2000.00	497	241.90
NY				
NC	107.00	—	61	160.00
OH	604.00	500.00	1800	1560.85
OK	56.00	—	35	26.00
OR	110.20	554.24	10 boxes	760.50

PA	1647.97	2464.92	2796	2013.09
RI	240.78	500.00	377	160.00
SC				
TN	↙	↙	—	↙
TX	80.00	—	138	60.00
VT	170.25	174.25	668	279.00
VA	62.00	200.00	69	77.00
WA	27.10	1071.11	2525	1341.70
WV	35.00	25.00	120	45.00
WI	↙	—	↙	↙
WY	59.50	65.00	78	38.71
Mixed	—	—	19	30.00

**ADDENDUM B
NATIONAL GRANGE SEWING
CONTEST
1983 WINNERS**

**GRAND NATIONAL WINNER—
Virginia Swart, Class A**

CLASS A

1st—Virginia Swart, OH
2nd—Virginia Shields, PA
3rd—Doris F. Palmer, RI
HM—Deborah Vanderwende, DE
HM—Evelyn Sutton, MT
HM—Norma Connors, NH
HM—Gladys G. Howe, NY
Offray Ribbon Award—Deborah Vanderwende, DE

CLASS B

1st—Shelley Farrington, CA
2nd—Karen Maurer, IA
3rd—Kerwin G. Carberry, PA
HM—Carol Russell, KS
HM—Beth Johnson, OH
HM—April Cosand, OR

CLASS C

1st—Sara Christensen, WA
2nd—Lela L. Schmidt, IN
3rd—Agnes Mikel, IA
HM—Zella Horney, ID
HM—Mrs. L. E. Eller, NC
HM—Jean Kizer, OR
HM—Debbie Temple, PA
HM—Hildegard Gard, WY
Offray Ribbon Award—Janice Rafferty, RI

CLASS D

1st—Cammie Heitstuman, WA
2nd—Jennifer Quinn, NH

3rd—Shelly Molloy, CA
HM—Shelley Taldo, AR
HM—Jennifer Mullane, CT
HM—Amy Walker, MI
HM—Tracee Nicholson, MT
Blumenthal Button Award—Doris F. Palmer, RI

JUDGES

Zoe A. Gaul, Manager, Sewing Education,
The Singer Company
Dianne M. Palminteri, Assoc. Editor, "Sew
Business Magazine"
Eda Alessio, Fabric Assistant, Simplicity
Pattern Company
Vicki Enteen, Publicity Director, C.M.
Offray & Son, Inc.
Belle Rivers, Consultant, Risdon Corp.
Becky Stevens, Fashion Coordinator, B.
Blumenthal & Co.
Karen Drake Summers, Creative Services
Director, Wrights Home Sewing Co.
Donna M. Wilder, Director Retail Market-
ing, Fairfield Processing Corp.

**ADDENDUM C
1983 NATIONAL GRANGE SEWING
CONTEST**

State Directors Who Made Their Goals:

Arkansas—Gladys Richards
California—Joy Beatie
Colorado—Marie MacLean
Connecticut—Betty Jane Gardiner
Delaware—Mary Richard
Florida—Margaret Pennell
Illinois—Leona Flentge
Indiana—Lucille Groves
Kansas—Doris Conard
Maryland—Louisa Hott
Michigan—Marie Thelen

Montana—Joan Lee Nicholson
 Oklahoma—Cheryl Shafer
 South Carolina—Elizabeth Stackhouse
 Virginia—Norene Cox
 Washington—Mary Richmond
 W. Virginia—Dorothy Owens
 Wisconsin—Delores Miller

State Directors With an Increase over 1982:

Arkansas—Gladys Richards
 California—Joy Beatie
 Connecticut—Betty Jane Gardiner
 Delaware—Mary Richard
 Florida—Margaret Pennell
 Idaho—Irene Lee
 Illinois—Leona Flentge
 Indiana—Lucille Groves
 Kansas—Doris Conard
 Maine—Hazel Conant
 Maryland—Louisa Hott
 Massachusetts—Mary & Howard Hayward
 Michigan—Marie Thelen
 Montana—Joan Lee Nicholson
 New Hampshire—Frances Towne
 N. Carolina—Vinnie Kiser
 Ohio—Iola Elliott
 Oregon—Irene Homolka
 Pennsylvania—Jeanette Tewksbury
 Rhode Island—Lillian Kruszyna
 S. Carolina—Elizabeth Stackhouse
 Vermont—Ann Yandow
 Washington—Mary Richmond
 Wisconsin—Delores Miller

State Directors With a Three-Year Continuous Increase:

Arkansas—Gladys Richards
 California—Joy Beatie
 Connecticut—Betty Jane Gardiner
 Illinois—Leona Flentge
 Maryland—Louisa Hott
 Michigan—Marie Thelen
 Montana—Joan Lee Nicholson
 Washington—Mary Richmond
 Wisconsin—Delores Miller

State Directors With Highest Percentage of Participation:

Overall Winner—Arkansas—Gladys Richards
 Group I—Virginia—Norene Cox
 Group II—Delaware—Mary Richard
 Group III—Illinois—Leona Flentge

Group IV—New Hampshire—Frances Towne
 Group V—California—Joy Beatie

**ADDENDUM D
 1983 NATIONAL GRANGE STUFFED
 TOY CONTEST
 FAIRFIELD PROCESSING CORP.**

CLASS A (Ages 5–14)

1st—Betsy Lynn Cole—CT
 2nd—Kathryn Johnson—CA
 3rd—Karen Blackman—NC

CLASS B (Ages 15–21)

1st—Kris Eckard—MD
 2nd—Carman Gilbert—CO
 3rd—Michelle Lord—NY

CLASS C (Ages 22 and over)

1st—Betty Farm—OR
 2nd—Jeannette Schwaegler—CA
 3rd—Nancy Moramarco—CA

JUDGES

Margie Valentine, County Agent
 Effie Cato, Home Economist

**ADDENDUM E
 1983 NATIONAL GRANGE
 NEEDLEWORK CONTEST
 COATS & CLARK, INC.**

**Group I—CROCHET OR KNIT
 (Mercerized Cotton)**

GRAND AWARD WINNER—Frances H. Tritle, Class A, WASHINGTON

CLASS A

Bedspreads, Tablecloths or Luncheon Cloths
 1st—Frances H. Tritle—WA
 2nd—Loretta McClean—NY
 3rd—Beth Newman—ME

CLASS B

Doilies, Center Pieces or Sets of 4 Place Mats
 1st—Ann Six—WY
 2nd—Mrs. Russell Dunn—NE
 3rd—Frances E. Losey—NJ

**Group II—KNITTING OR CROCHET
 (Synthetic or Blended Yarns or Wool)**

GRAND AWARD WINNER—Myra Wood, Class C, MAINE

CLASS C

Afghans or Bedspreads

1st—Myra Wood—ME

2nd—Ethel Anderson—CA

3rd—Mrs. Morris Reynolds—IA

CLASS D

Sweaters, Suits, Dresses or Capes

1st—Julia S. Latham—CT

2nd—Jean Cadoret—VT

3rd—Doris Ely—MI

CLASS E

Baby Sets—limited to 3 pieces

1st—Arlie L. Frazee—CA

2nd—Dorothy Clapper—OH

3rd—Carol A. Kingston—PA

Group III—EMBROIDERY & CRAFTS**GRAND AWARD WINNER—Mary Surprenant, Class I, WASHINGTON****CLASS F**

Tablecloths or Luncheon Cloths

1st—Theresa Mantell—OH

2nd—Augusta Woehrlé—WA

3rd—Maude Green—ID

CLASS G

Pair of Pillow Cases or Sheet & Pillow Cases

1st—Emily Bancroft—MA

2nd—Dorothy Browning—OR

3rd—Anna Winslow—ID

CLASS H

Wall Hanging: Picture or Pillow

1st—Mary Barnt—FL

2nd—Marjorie Lindbeck—CA

3rd—Faye A. Neff—WA

CLASS I

Needlepoint or Counted Cross Stitch

1st—Mary Surprenant—WA

2nd—Diana Calkins—OR

3rd—Bertha Meldgaard—NJ

CLASS J

Rugs or Wall Hangings

1st—Roy McMillin—PA

2nd—Celia Wilder—NH

3rd—Ann Honyotski—FL

JUDGES:

Ilse Sloane, Design Studio of Coats and Clark

Yvonne Beecher, Coats and Clark

**ADDENDUM F
GOLDEN QUILL AWARDS**

We would proudly like to recognize 12 women, out of 30 entries, beginning with the nine honorable mentions. They are listed alphabetically by state:

ARKANSAS

Gladys Richards was very actively concerned about several national issues such as: voluntary prayer, taxes and national defense.

FLORIDA

Phyllis Pagles—she chose to become involved with agricultural issues; writing her Senators and Congressman in support of increased funding for agricultural research.

MAINE

Clara Fitz wrote letters to her Congressional delegation opposing the 10 percent withholding tax. She also worked to have a stop light put in at a dangerous intersection.

MONTANA

Bessie Kline who continued her project about landowner's concern about plans of the Highway Department to sell former railroad right-of-way fronting their property.

PENNSYLVANIA

Hedy Chaffee who addresses the issue of preservation and care of abandoned cemeteries.

RHODE ISLAND

Melanie Reid—who took an interest in the proposal to extend daylight savings time and actively worked in opposition to it.

WISCONSIN

Charlotte Holt—this woman took personal tragedy of a daughter being killed by a drunk driver and initiated a group called "Citizens For Sober Driving" actively involving her community.

VERMONT

Shirley Matteson—Shirley chose to pick national issues: Social Security, tax withholding proposal and urged her Grange to

write letters and voice their concerns to their Congressional delegation.

FOURTH PLACE—Flora Wiley— Maryland

Flora recognized that the Grange should give due recognition to Grange members who have made significant contributions to our lives. She chaired a foundation—the Mary Risteau Foundation whose purpose was to restore and preserve Eden Manor, Midd Risteau's Ancestral Home. Her group of co-workers chose a long-term goal to perpetuate the memory of Miss Risteau until such time as her achievements would be accurately recorded for history.

THIRD PLACE—Magdalen Galardo— Colorado

Magdalen's project was to begin a neighborhood watch program in her neighborhood. She had representatives of the Sheriff's Department address her Grange and her neighbors. She also organized the engraving of valuables and kept after her neighbors until the project was completed.

SECOND PLACE—May Ames—Indiana

May Ames, a diabetic, understood how a medic-alert bracelet could save a person's life—it did hers, twice. She decided to take flyers on the medic-alert bracelet to schools to help children. She's since involved her Grange. Every year she's expanded the distribution of flyers to include health fairs and doctors' waiting rooms. She's brought this material to her township trustees and has asked emergency room personnel to actively simulate an emergency using a medic-alert bracelet.

WINNER—Romona Elrod—Oregon

Romona addressed a subject that is sensitive, but often times controversial. When a person is on a life-support system, how long will they be kept on it? Years? Months? It's agonizing for the families. Romona herself said she would never want to be kept on such a system. She has publicized the availability of by which, having a person in good health sign a form declaring their wish not to be put on a system.

She wrote newspaper articles and had people writing to her for copies of the form, which she obtained from an attorney. She has addressed a subject which is important to people's futures. As she put it, "Every-

thing can't be roses and sunshine." She has helped many people and is deserving of the first place of the Golden Quill Award.

ADDENDUM G REPORT AWARDS

Subordinate Report Awards:

- 1st—ILLINOIS—Flora #1762, Emalee Colver, 78 members
- 2nd—TEXAS—Leon Valley #1581, Edrie Dodson, 106 members
- 3rd—FLORIDA—Alafia River #210, Phyllis Pagles, 44 members
- 4th—PENNSYLVANIA—Virginville #1832, Eleanor Hill, 649 members
- 5th—WEST VIRGINIA—Goodwill #499, Catherine Martin, 81 members
- 6th—NEW JERSEY—Hickory #133, Catherine E. Groom, 70 members
- 7th—DELAWARE—Bethesda #64, Mary S. Thomas, 47 members
- 8th—INDIANA—Columbus #2174, Inez E. Setser, 147 members
- 9th—NEW YORK—Turin #549, Mrs. Giles Benedict, 43 members
- 10th—MONTANA—Nyah #133, Erma Magera, 76 members

Pomona Report Awards:

- 1st—MAINE—Knox Pomona #3, Ruth Wiley, 11 Granges
- 2nd—ILLINOIS—McHenry County Pomona #89, Patricia Rich, 6 Granges
- 3rd—NEW HAMPSHIRE—Androscoggin Valley Pomona #15, Elizabeth Mullins, 4 Granges
- 4th—DELAWARE—Kent County Pomona #2, Betty Richard, 5 Granges
- 5th—CALIFORNIA—San Diego County Pomona #35, Peggy Striffler, 8 Granges
- 6th—NEW YORK—Ontario County Pomona #11, Mrs. Warren Schrader, 10 Gr.
- 7th—VIRGINIA—Mountain Empire Pomona #25, Norene Cox, 3 Granges
- 8th—KANSAS—Coffey County Pomona #3, Dorothy Becker, 6 Granges
- 9th—MASSACHUSETTS—Middlesex North Pomona #16, Dorothy McQuaide, 7 Granges
- 10th—CONNECTICUT—Farmington Valley Pomona #11, Johanna Kotowicz, 11 Granges

State Director's Report Awards:

Under 75 Granges:

- 1st—FLORIDA—Margaret Pennell, 26 Granges
 2nd—MARYLAND—Louisa B. Hott, 25 Granges
 3rd—ARKANSAS—Gladys Richards, 16 Granges
 75 to 200 Granges:
 1st—CONNECTICUT—Betty Jane Gardiner, 136 Granges
 2nd—NEW HAMPSHIRE—Frances Towne, 154 Granges
 3rd—VERMONT—Ann Yandow, 109 Granges
 Over 200 Granges:
 1st—CALIFORNIA—Joy Beatie, 310 Granges
 2nd—WASHINGTON—Mary Richmond, 411 Granges
 3rd—OREGON—Irene Homolka, 270 Granges

OUTSTANDING STATE DIRECTOR OF 1983 IS BETTY JANE GARDINER of CONNECTICUT.

**ADDENDUM H
 KELLEY FARM FUND DONATIONS—
 Nov. '82-1983**

California
 Mt. Hamilton

Banner 627 CWA
 Connecticut
 State CWA
 Wallingford 33
 New Haven County Pomona 5
 Iowa
 Prairie Center 2179
 Maine
 Riverside 273
 Maryland
 Beltsville 179
 Massachusetts
 Quascacunquen 236
 Michigan
 Leonidas 266
 New York
 Medford 36
 Vermont
 Carolyn Haynes
 Brownington 279
 Washington
 Quilliscut 372
 Rhododendron 1137

This is a list of contributors inadvertently omitted on last year's report or whose monies were received after the 1982 National Grange Session.

REPORT OF THE YOUTH DEPARTMENT

Worthy Master and Delegates of the National Grange:

It is our pleasure to report to you regarding the activities of the National Grange Youth Department during the past year. Two "Ps"—Participation and Positive thinking were the goals of the Youth Department during this Grange Year.

One cannot consider Positive Thinking without remembering the story of the pessimist who considers the jug of water half empty and the optimist who considers the jug half full. Positive thinking contributes greatly to success. Each and every member of the Youth Team has been stressing positive thinking this year. We have encouraged State Youth Directors to be optimistic about what they might accomplish in their States.

We have all been concerned about Youth participation at all levels of the Grange from the Subordinate to the National level.

At the Regional Leaders Conferences we asked each State Youth Director to set a goal of increased participation for each of the National Youth Contests. Many of them did and the results were gratifying.

YOUTH TEAM

Again this year it has been our privilege to work with a super National Grange Youth Team consisting of Karen Atwood, Princess; Dondi Fitch, Prince; Steve and Joanne Stark, Young Couple; Michael Keller, Latina Suther, Harry and Linda Perez and Roger and Sheryl Ayers. In February, the team met in Washington, D.C. for training and planning for this National Session. Throughout the year, they have accepted assignments to various state camps and conferences. They have conducted workshops and promoted Grange Youth Activities and fellowship. Karen also

represented National Grange Youth at the American Institute of Cooperation summer conference, Dondi represented National Grange Youth at the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association Youth Tour and at the National Future Farmers of America convention.

During this week, this fine group has been putting forth a real team effort to make Youth Activities Days a success.

This Youth Team exemplifies the true meaning of Grange Fraternalism. Thank you for a job well done and for touching our lives each in his own special way.

REGIONAL YOUTH CONFERENCES

Six regional youth conferences were held this year. After a year's absence, interest was sparked and a Great Plains conference was held as well as New England, Mid-Atlantic, Mid-Western, Southeastern and Western. We thank the Youth Directors from Colorado, New Hampshire, Delaware, Indiana, North Carolina and Washington for hosting these conferences. Participation increased at most every conference. We were very pleased to see some new states participating this year.

At each conference we stressed the concept of DREAM (*Dare Realize Energize Aim Mobilize*). Participants were encouraged to dare to dream great things for the Grange, to realize where their particular Grange stands right now, to energize people around them, to aim high and then to mobilize for results. If only a few of our young members' dreams come true, the future is bright.

Did you ever want to learn more about being a clown, membership development, public speaking, recreation or to tour an Atlantic seaport or the Rodeo Hall of Fame? These are just a few of the activities that were available at Regional Conferences this year. If there is a conference in your area next year, we hope you will drop in for a visit. You are always welcome.

YOUTH REPRESENTATIVE AWARD

There were five National Youth Representative Award winners this year: Carrie Wiles, Maryland; Patty Dyer, Ohio; Kristi West, Kansas; Larry LaCorte, West Virginia and James Roderuck, Maryland. Each received an expense paid trip to a regional Youth Conference.

GRANGE INTER-STATE YOUTH EXCHANGE

There were two exchanges made this year. Ellen Huber, Pennsylvania exchanged with Sandra Thomas, Maine and Linda Matteson of Vermont exchanged with Amanda Beaulieu of Massachusetts. This exchange also included the Langleys of Massachusetts as a host family. In a one-way exchange, Janet Jordan of Oregon visited the home of Pennsylvania State Youth Director, Dina Zug. Again reports of lasting friendships came back to us.

PUBLIC SPEAKING

There were 12 regional winners in Public Speaking this year. They have been invited to compete for cash prizes at the National competition here in San Antonio. To upgrade the quality of the contest and in response to delegate wishes, the 1984 topics include an agricultural related topic.

SIGN-A-SONG

The sign-a-song competition continues to be popular among Grange Youth. Each year the regional competitions become more and more competitive as the skill of our signers improves. We have been searching for a sponsor so that we can have a National Sign-A-Song competition.

PROJECT M.T.T

Project MTT (*Meeting Tomorrow Today*) has just completed its second year. This program is designed to be used mainly at the Subordinate and Pomona levels. The object of the program is to determine an interest or need of the young adults and young marrieds in the Grange and the community and then to meet that need. The way of meeting that need might be through educational programs, services or recreation. Some projects that were done this year are career planning workshop, legislative issues, housing, insurance, money management, stress management, foster parenting and estate planning.

The project is designed to be flexible so that it can meet the special needs of a local area. We only ask that a particular need be determined and steps be taken to meet that need or interest. Used on a local level, it can be a successful membership building tool.

ANNUAL SESSION

This year we have an increase in participation in the National Prince, Princess and Young Couple of the Year Competition. Twenty-three states are represented in the Princess competition, 17 in the Prince competition and 16 in the Young Couple competition. Including Youth Officers, there are 32 states represented at this National Session.

Our sincere gratitude goes to Connie Waxler, Texas State Youth Director and her committee for the many hours they have spent preparing for National Session and helping to make youth activities days a success.

STATE YOUTH DIRECTOR REPORTS

Each year we ask State Youth Directors to return a report to us. This not only helps to determine the State Youth Director of the year Awards but also provides us with valuable information about the activities in the various states.

Some highlights of the 1983 reports are a youth survey, pizza bake-off, Grange Youth Caravan, smoothing the transition for graduating juniors, young marrieds conferences, ritual work, finger spelling contest for Juniors. The comments of the Youth Directors were positive and encouraging.

COMMUNICATION

We felt it very important to get the "Youth" word out to as many people as possible. With this in mind, two quarterly newsletters were begun this past year—one to State Youth Directors and State Masters and one to Pomona and Subordinate Youth Chairmen. Notice of upcoming events of importance to Grange Youth and suggestions for activities and programs were included. Presently the National Office has a partial list of Subordinate and Pomona Chairmen. If your state does not presently submit Pomona and Subordinate Youth Chairmen's names and addresses to National, PLEASE send them in so that they can receive the newsletter.

NAME CHANGE FOR ROYALTY

Delegate action in 1982 directed that a more appropriate title be selected to replace Prince and Princess. We requested and welcomed input from the States. Response

was minimal. The following suggestions were received—"Youth Ambassador," "Outstanding Young Granger" and to retain Prince and Princess.

Our recommendation of "Youth Ambassador" as first choice and "Outstanding Young Granger" as second choice has been referred to the Grange Activities committee.

LOOKING AHEAD

In considering Youth and Youth Programs three goals come to mind.

1. To gain new youth members
2. To retain those who have participated in Youth Programs
3. To nurture and encourage leadership development for the betterment of the individual and the Grange.

Youth are busy, mobile people, often under more pressure from school, peers, jobs and families than we realize. As Grangers we have a tremendous opportunity to reach out and touch the lives of young people. We need to be constant observers of the needs and interests of youth in our local areas. Only then can a Grange be truly successful in attracting young people. We need to have enthusiasm, dedication and patience. We must be willing to bend to accommodate the occasional "special need" of our young members such as young children in meetings or absences due to a big test or a championship game. If we reach out to them, they will respond in kind.

Retaining youth members is as important as adding new ones. Two groups seem to suffer the greatest losses, the young teen who has just graduated from Junior Grange and the older young adult who has gone the Grange Camp route many times.

We propose a program to help "bridge the gap" between Junior Grange and Subordinate Grange. This program "Project Rainbow" would be designed to encourage active participation in Subordinate Granges. To receive the patch the new member (14-15 years) would complete a series of requirements.

1. Enter one Grange sponsored contest (talent, sewing, art and photo, public speaking etc.)
2. Help the Junior Leader with one activity.
3. Help with a Grange Community service or fund raising project.

4. Satisfactory completion of a basic test on the opening and closing of the Subordinate Grange.

The patch could be earned a second year by completing a new set of requirements. We believe that this will give the young member a goal for which to aim and at the same time help them to understand the Subordinate Grange.

The M.T.T. Project currently in place aids in retaining the older youth. We would also propose a program to actively involve young adults in the Grange legislative process. Awards would be given to those young adults that demonstrate how they have used the Grange resolution process to address a current issue that directly affects young adults and young marrieds. We would recommend that the top six in the nation receive an award trip to Washington for an in-depth legislative and lead-

ership training conference. Cost of this would be defrayed by the elimination of the two older age groups in the Youth Representative Award.

IN CONCLUSION

It has been a tremendous privilege to serve as National Grange Youth Directors these three years. So many Grangers have touched our lives in such positive ways. We trust that we have done the same. There comes a time for change, however and this is it. This will be our final report to you. We ask that you extend to the new directors the same hands of cooperation and friendship you have extended to us.

We will continue to work for the Grange. As our ritual tells us, "More assistance is needed in the fields, the grain is ripe and ready for the harvest."

THE FABRIC WE WEAVE

by Athie Sale Davis

All life like a fabric is woven
 And textured by things that we do;
 Our dreams and our duties make patterns
 Each day we start weaving anew.

Judicious and careful in planning
 Let us weave the pattern just right;
 All duties will make it too heavy. . .
 It needs a few dreams to give light.

But dreams and mere dreaming can never
 Let life reach its ultimate goal;
 Weave duties and dreams in a pattern
 To give beauty and strength to the soul.

Worthy Master, thank you for the opportunity to serve.

Fraternally submitted,
 Bruce and Sharon Croucher
 Directors of Youth Activities

YOUTH ACTIVITIES DAYS

Wed. Nov 16

Youth registration opened at 10:00 a.m. At 3:30 p.m. the youth group met for an orientation meeting to review and discuss the youth program and activities to take place during the Annual Session. Youth officers met at 4:30 p.m. The Texas State Grange hosted a poolside reception at 6:00 p.m., after which the group attended the evening general session to observe the National Grange Delegate Body in action. After the session, the group enjoyed a Youth Roundup party.

Thurs. Nov. 17

Bright and early at 7:00 a.m., Steve and Joanne Stark, National Young Couple, emcee'd the Youth Breakfast in the Coronado Ballroom. Nearly 300 members were in attendance where the 1983 candidates for Young Couple of the Year, Prince and Princess were introduced. A program followed with the theme: "Dreams—Realities Reflected from the Mirror of your Mind." Guest speaker, National Lecturer Kermit Richardson stressed to the candidates the importance of continuing their work in the Grange and to think of their leadership roles as the first step toward even bigger opportunities in the future. After the conclusion of the breakfast, candidates were issued a written test which is part of the youth recognition competition.

At 9:30 a.m. the youth group and other members of the Grange left the hotel by river taxi for a day-long tour which included the Institute of Texas Cultures, the Alamo, lunch and shopping at the Mexican Market.

Thursday evening after attending the Women's Activities Banquet, there was a Youth Dance and a Young Couples Party.

Fri. Nov. 18

Youth officers met in the session room at 7:30 a.m. for a final rehearsal before opening the general session at 8:30 a.m. National Youth Directors Bruce and Sharon Croucher gave their report. At noon, part of the group attended the Junior Grange Luncheon and at 12:30 p.m. the other part attended the Rural American Luncheon. All during the day candidates met with judges for their oral exams and interviews.

At 3:00 p.m. the second annual National Grange Public Speaking Contest was held. A total of 10 regional winners in two age groups (14-18 and 19-35) competed. The speech topics were: "If Brother Kelley Could See Us Now" and "Freedom Equals Responsibility." The winners were:

Age group 14-18

- 1st—Patricia Henne, OH
- 2nd—Kara Arnold, CO
- 3rd—Lauren Cress, NC

Age group 19-35

- 1st—Richard Carncross, MI
- 2nd—Toni Bleiniger, OH
- 3rd—Kristine Whitford, RI

At 7:00 p.m. the group attended the Talent Finals at the San Antonio Convention Center then returned to the El Tropicano for a Western style Youth Party in the Coronado Ballroom.

Sat. Nov. 19

A youth conference was held at 9:00 a.m. National Legislative Director Robert Frederick and Assistant Legislative Director Jim Miller, led discussions concerning legislative matters including policy development and the importance of developing good resolutions.

After the Seventh Degree Conferral in the afternoon, candidates met at 5:30 p.m. for a candidates buffet and photo session before the Coronation Pageant.

G.R.O.W. Club members attended a dinner at the Little Red Barn for a real "Texas Style" steak dinner. Over 70 past state and national princes, princesses and young couples attended.

The Youth Coronation Pageant was held at 8:00 p.m. in the San Antonio Convention Center Theatre. The Pageant began with a presentation by the National Grange Youth Team using the 1983 Youth theme: "DREAM." Representatives from other youth organizations were introduced and each spoke briefly. They were Tammy Knox, 4-H; Annette Meyer, National Junior Horticultural Assn.; Ginger Nance, National Rural Electric Cooperative Association and Brad Brass, Future Farmers of America.

The retiring 1983 National Grange Youth Royalty, Prince, Dondi Fitch; Princess, Karen Atwood; Young Couple, Steve and

Joanne Stark were called upon for their final remarks.

Brother and Sister Croucher introduced the 1984 candidates. They were:

	PRINCESS	PRINCE	YOUNG COUPLE
CA	Jolie Gorby	Steven Hood	
CO	Karen Greer		Gary & Kathy Wardle
DE	Carolyn Bobola		
ID	Kristina Sorenson		Doug & Donna Hayman
IL	Marge Bossler	Todd Hegge	Karl & Robin Kindberg
IN	Susan Plank	Joseph Savage	
KS			Ray & Marcella Troth
MA	Lisa Langley	Edward Kassor III	Peter & Cynthia Oligny
ME	Renaee Morse	Daniel Cabral	
MD	Theresa Duvall	Michael Spielman	
MI	Patty Merton		Richard & Patty Carncross
NE	Rita Wilson	Curtis Cogswell	Joe & Tamara Fryman
NH	Marcia Dean		Kim & Dan Bascom
NJ	Carolyn Arch	Keith Reed	
NY	Elaine Sprague	Roland Shea Jr.	
OH	Kelly McClelland	Kevin Evans	John & Janet Price
OR	Joyce Ramm		Scott & Barbara Hassett
PA	Barbara Mason	Michael Pratt	Jeff & Susan Graham
RI	Susan Guertin	Kevin Stedman	
TX	Debbie Denson		Richard & Janie Franklin
TN		Michael King	
VA	Sarah Robertson		
VT	Susan Haynes	Christopher Thibault	Jeff & Elaine Isham
WA		Jerry Gwin	John & Helen Gardner
WV			David & Beth Lewis
WI	Deanne Goodlaxson	Kenneth Byerley II	

Brother and Sister Croucher then announced the winners. They were: **1984 Young Couple of the Year—Daniel & Kimber Bascom (NH)**

(runners—up)

Joe & Tamara Fryman (NE)

Prince

—**Michael Pratt (PA)**

(runner—up)

—Kevin Evans (OH)

Princess

—**Kelly McClelland (OH)**

(runner—up)

—Patty Merton (MI)

The entire youth group returned to the El Tropicano for a Coronation Ball. Music and light refreshments added to the festive atmosphere and a delightful climax to the Youth Activities Days at the Annual Session.

GRANGE DEAF ACTIVITIES REPORT

Worthy Master, Delegates, Brothers and Sisters:

It is a privilege to report to you the status of Grange Deaf Activities. Growth at all levels is indicated across the nation through reports, letters, telephone calls and one to one conversations. The Grange deaf program is providing new life and excitement in many areas. Service to the deaf and hard of hearing, and awareness of the need for noise protection has increased.

Grange Deaf Activities, our major health project, with its purpose of aiding and assisting the deaf and hard of hearing and its commitment to hearing protection is a credible program—it is relevant, it is interesting, and it is working! The deaf program provides opportunities for service, membership development, public relations, education, and much more. Projects to aid and assist the deaf and hard of hearing and to further hearing protection are unlimited; people want to join an active organization and families with deaf individuals are learning and promoting, as are many other Grange and non-Grange members; our image increases because of contacts with various agencies in the deaf community and as results of completed projects are seen; thousands of teachers and young students have become acquainted with the Grange through the Sound and Hearing program. All of this has earned us the right to be known as the leader in the field of deafness in rural America.

Six scholarships were awarded this year—five to hearing students and one to a deaf person. We are very proud of the scholarship division and feel that it fulfills the basic philosophy of Grange Deaf Activities: to provide the greatest service to the greatest number with available funds.

Ten persons applied for scholarship funds. The judges were Dr. Harold Bate, Director of Hearing and Speech Department, Western Michigan University; Vivian Stevenson, Director Special Education, Michigan State University; John Shipman, Superintendent, Wisconsin School For The Deaf; and the ten member National Grange Deaf Activities Committee. The judges and committee members were very thorough in screening and with final decisions. I am happy with the broad representation of

states. I would like to see the representation spread to western states.

Scholarship Recipients for 1983 are:

Pamela Humble, Pa.—Teaching Deaf
 Kimberly Devenport, Md.—Audiology
 Julie Hann,—Deaf Education
 Karen Knight, Tex.—Deaf Education
 Laurie Purcell, Ill.—Deaf Education
 Jason Stone, N.J.—Interpreting

Each scholarship recipient has received \$500.00 from the Grange Foundation Fund For The Deaf.

State Grange Project Funding, a program which was intended to provide incentive for states to become involved in a variety of projects, thus a system for growth, received two applications this year. There is evidence that states are involved in a variety of projects and that growth is occurring; they just aren't applying for funds through SGPF.

Colorado and Florida State Grange Deaf Activities Committees submitted applications for State Grange Project Funding this year. The judging committee composed of Brother Jack Silvers, National Grange Executive Committee Chairman; Sister Mary Buffington, GDA Committee Member; and Brother Harry Massey approved a \$500.00 grant to Florida State Grange for their project of providing a PAL (Programmed Assistance to Learning) Machine to the Brevard County Schools.

The Sound and Hearing educational program for 4th, 5th, and 6th grades, 4-H Clubs, and Junior Granges is still our bright shining star. The first comment from teachers is that the material is excellent, the second comment asks if material is available for lower or higher levels. It is hoped that in the future this program can be expanded, as the service rendered to future generations and to the Grange is great, and can be greater. The National Association of the Deaf has told us that it is "the best material available today for this purpose." Let's not let this golden opportunity for the Grange pass by.

The 20 slide-tape sets entitled, "Noise, The Invisible Agricultural Hazard" which were placed in the Grange Farm Film Foundation have been very popular with use nearly into the heavy column. The deaf program maintains use of this material,

paying a fee each time it is used. This is excellent service to the participating groups whether Grange or non-Grange. I urge greater participation by Granges in all states.

Agricultural noise is a real hazard to farmers—and we can provide a service by helping to make them aware of noise problems and steps which can be taken to protect their hearing.

Recently a study showed that 60 percent of college freshmen have a hearing problem. I'm sure you will agree that this is an alarming figure. This is attributed to loud music and other environmental noise.

Grange members are becoming more aware of the need for, and importance of, protecting one's hearing. I cannot urge you strongly enough to take measures which will maintain your quality of life. I challenge you to promote hearing protection in your state through hearing testing clinics and educational programs which will serve to increase knowledge on this subject.

Grange Deaf Activities Newsletters have been sent to State Masters, State Chairmen, Committee Members and Regional Membership Directors bi-monthly this year. Beginning with the first quarter of the 1983–1984 year the Newsletter will be sent quarterly. It is felt that an ample amount of information can be sent to state leaders on a quarterly basis, keeping them up-to-date on a variety of subjects which deal with hearing impairment.

I am especially pleased that a new Grange Deaf Activities brochure was printed this year and that a GDA button was designed. Both are now available for distribution with the button selling for 50 cents each. New colors were chosen to aid in promotion of the program: gold to indicate that it is a program of action, and brown to indicate the warmth and caring of the program. I would like to thank Sister Judy Massabny, Sister Lorraine Hester, and Sister Georgia Taylor for their work on these projects and for persevering with me in bringing to completion these two promoters of the Grange deaf program.

\$9364.88 was given by Granges and individuals all across the country to the Grange Foundation Fund For The Deaf this year. State Chairmen and Women's Activities Directors promoted this fund. Maintenance of the entire deaf program is dependent upon the deaf fund. I feel the program

has accomplished a great deal this year, and to each and everyone who contributed, a sincere thank you.

In 1978 the delegate body to the National Grange made a commitment to move forward with the deaf program. The following is that commitment: (1978 Journal of Proceedings)

PURPOSE

1. To aid and assist with research those who are less fortunate.
2. To incorporate the needs of the Deaf, the Hearing and the Hard of Hearing.
3. To identify the Grange with a National Health Program.

OBJECTIVES

1. To promote research and legislation which would benefit all people.
2. To create an awareness of the problems of the deaf, the hard of hearing and the hearing public.
3. For several years the delegate body requested research to find a health program that was not identified with another organization. We seemed to need one that might become our "trade mark."

In order to fulfill the above commitment, change is needed. Perhaps it is time for the purpose of Grange Deaf Activities to be redefined for continuation of a forward looking program.

Proposal for Reorganization of the National Grange Deaf Program, the Major Health Project

ORGANIZATION

1. Maintain basic philosophy of serving as many as possible with available funds.
2. Recommend that Grange Deaf Activities be recognized as a Department.
3. Recommend that a budget be established for administrative purposes.
4. Recommend that a Director be appointed to oversee the program, provide encouragement for State Directors, develop new programs as funds will allow, search out publicity, and be a motivating force.
5. Recommend appointment of State, Pomona, Subordinate, and Junior Chairmen and Committee.

6. Recommend that National Committee be composed of one member of the Executive Committee, the Lecturer, Women's Activities Director, Youth Director, and Junior Director.
7. Recommend National Committee meet yearly just prior to, or immediately following National Session to discuss old and new projects/programs, and to aid the Director in the administration of the program; or, meet at some time when the Executive Committee is meeting and Directors are present.

PROGRAM THRUST

1. Recommend National Projects.
2. Encourage State Projects.
3. National Projects would be determined on basis of available funds, number of people reached by project, and possibility of receiving national recognition.
4. Provide recognition of State Chairmen.
5. Recommend only projects of national caliber be done by National Grange Deaf Activities.
6. Provide a quarterly newsletter to State, Pomona, and Subordinate Chairmen.

FUNDS: RAISING AND HANDLING

1. Recommend all contributions be used for projects/programs.
2. Recommend annual appeal letter to Pomona, Subordinate, and Junior Granges.
3. Recommend Grange Foundation Fund For The Deaf donations be handled by each State Chairman who would also acknowledge receipt of contribution.
4. Encourage State Chairmen to promote National Grange Deaf Fund.
5. Encourage donations to the Deaf Fund by Granges, individuals, memorials, bequests and other sources.

This proposal and the entire report is respectfully submitted for your consideration. Thank you.

In closing I would like to present this poem by Helen Lowrie Marshall.

AIM FOR A STAR

Aim for a star!
Never be satisfied

With a life that is less
Than the best,
Failure lies only
in not having tried—
In keeping the soul
suppressed.

Aim for a star!
Look up and away,
And follow its
beckoning beam,
Make each tomorrow
a better Today—
And don't be afraid
to dream.

Aim for a star, and keep
your sights high!
With a heartfelt of faith
within,
Your feet on the ground,
and your eyes on the sky,
Some day you are bound
to win!

Fraternally submitted,
Beulah Winter, Chairman

Report of National General Insurance Company

(Presented by Shawn Morris and Lowell Roth)

As I look around the room I see a lot of different states represented. I believe the Grange is active in 37 states and you have 37 State Masters. Not too long ago a piece of paper came across my desk. It indicated the average annual auto insurance premium by state. I thought it was somewhat interesting. The average auto premium per car throughout the whole United States is \$275. Now, it can vary considerably. To give you an example: in New Jersey, the average annual auto insurance premium is \$412. However, in the state of Tennessee it's only \$183. Some other states where the premiums are real high are New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, California, (Dave Austin just whined there). Some of the states where we find they have the lowest insurance premiums are Mississippi, Iowa and Arkansas. Now, what really causes premiums to be higher in one state and lower in another state? It's not just one thing. It's a variety of things. Things such as the demographics of a state, the age composition, how many young people

are there compared to older people? The weather conditions in a state: I'm sure we all realize that in adverse weather, snowy roads, icy roads, we see more accidents, more fender benders, we also see more serious accidents. Road conditions: it's essential the state have a good highway system. Bad road conditions can cause accidents. The population density: how many cities there are? Typically in a city you have more accidents, you have more serious accidents also. But something a lot of people don't think about is the state regulatory body. How the state mandates that their insurance law be put into effect. Charlie Wismer (Pennsylvania State Master) is very familiar with this. Bert Morris (New York State Master) is very familiar with this. Those are two states where through political legislation it has caused the price of automobile insurance to go up. Massachusetts is another example. Existing state insurance laws. That's something that can have as much if not more of an effect than the natural elements or the natural composition of an area. Something to think about!

Which leads me in to how is the Grange Auto Insurance Plan doing? It's doing well. We're now in 23 states and in some of the states it's doing exceptionally well and some of the states it's doing just well. But we fully expect that it's going to do exceptionally well in 1984 in all of the states. The reason is that in the past year we've devoted much of our energies, much of our time, and a lot of expense in developing a new rating plan to better serve Grange members. Let me just give you some of the highlights of this new rating plan we've come out with. We've introduced a new range of discounts—savings that we can offer to Grange members. One of those discounts or savings is an accident free savings. Once a person's insured with us for three years we'll automatically lower their premium by five percent if they have no at-fault accidents. We also have what I like to call our Thrifty Fifty savings. Any Grange member over the age of 50 receives an automatic 10 percent reduction in their premiums. Then a third savings that we came out with is what we call our low mileage savings. That's for the person that maybe has two or three automobiles and drives a couple of them less than 7500 miles a year. In that instance it's going to amount to a 15 percent savings. Now depending upon certain

factors, rounding, etc., a person could receive up to 30 percent in savings. And that savings is off of rates that we believe are already competitive. In the states that we are active in we have pretty much been able in the past year to get our premiums down to a very competitive level, on an overall basis. We think that this is going to have a tremendous impact upon the growth of the Grange Auto Insurance Plan. Because what we've done is we've directed our savings at a representative consensus of what the Grange population is. A person who is over age 50, who lives on a farm, who's accident free, who's a good safe driver. So it's good news. We think it's going to help. We do have three states, however, where it's not approved. Those three states are North Carolina, South Carolina and Texas. Now in Texas, we do have a 10 percent savings. North Carolina and South Carolina are pretty much state mandated rates and they would not allow our new savings. That gets back to how state regulation can actually inhibit lower premiums. That's exactly what they've done in those states. But we're very encouraged with this new rating plan. In most states it was put into effect in June, some a little bit before, some a little bit earlier, and now that we've had a chance to review it we're very pleased with the way it's going. I think that in all of the states we are going to see solid growth next year in the Grange Auto Insurance Plan.

There's another gentleman here with me today who I'm going to have come up and provide you with a few pearls of wisdom, Lowell Roth. I think most of you know Lowell Roth. It's really a treat to have you all here. We're going to be here throughout the session. We are set-up in the area right outside the exhibit hall. Please stop by and see us. For the Grange Masters in the states where we have the insurance active now—you'll be receiving some new advertising material and some new promotional things. If you have any ideas on how we can better promote the program, please let me know because I can pass it on to the other Grange Masters and we can really get going with this in 1984. At this time I'd like to call on Lowell to make a few remarks.

Thank you, Shawn. As always, it's a real pleasure to be here. I hope all of you enjoyed your luncheon. I want you to know the person responsible for that was your

National Master, Ed Andersen. Sitting here talking to Ed he said, he never eats quiche, doesn't care for dark soup, and never touched his sherbert. I carefully made some notes of that. No, it is a real pleasure to be here today.

I have some good news to tell you. The age that we live in today is filled with changes, and I'm sure most of you will agree to that. Every day you pick up a paper and there's some sort of big change that's taken place. In our small little company, which is small when you think of insurance companies in general, is no exception. In fact, I'm happy to tell you that we are going to become part of a much larger concern. A large concern by the name of Crum & Forster, who some of you may have heard of. C & F has assets in excess of one billion dollars. I am pleased to say there has been a signed agreement between Crum & Forster and our company, National General Insurance, that as of Jan. 4, 1984, we will become part of their organization. I guess what you must ask yourself is what effect, if any, will this have upon our program. The effect will be very positive because we'll be going from a small capital base to a much larger capital base. One of the reasons Crum & Forster was very interested in our company was simply because of the things that we do in servicing programs such as the Grange. So if anything, we'll be assured of having a much larger resource base from which to work from. We will be able to expand our programs in many areas and open up new product lines allowing us ways to better serve your organization. I would like to take a moment—last time, last year in fact, I think most of you were here at the luncheon, and it seems like we rushed through the program and we really forgot to pay respect to one of our most honored guests and that's your National Master and leader, Ed Andersen. So at this time I'd like to introduce your National Master, Ed Andersen.

Thank you, Lowell. You know I've always admired Shawn for his good judgement until the Oklahoma State Grange convention. Shawn was there and he was willing to bet me that Missouri was going to beat Nebraska. So, you know, if his judgment isn't better than that I'm wondering. He still says, though, that Missouri played a good game the first half and for some reason or another we think the game goes the

whole rest of the game before we pick the winner. And, so even though he lost his bet he was still good enough to take Darlene and me to the Wichita Airport on our way to Ohio.

Certainly what we're looking at again today is another one of these Grange services that has a lot of merit in our organization. A lot of service can be made available to our members of the Grange. We need to take advantage of these opportunities. We need to again make the members in our Grange aware of what National General is doing, what they are offering. I recognize that in some states we have other competitive insurance agencies or insurers in our organization that are Grange related in some cases. But give National General that opportunity to talk to your people to get the message to them as to what they have available and let them make that choice as to whether they go this route or that route. I have to say this, that in the number of years that we have been associated with National General I've only heard one person talk in terms of they were not able to get a better rate. I've never been made aware of a problem as far as adjusting—as far as taking care of a claim. And I'm sure there have been some but I have not been made aware of them. So I think their track record is very good. I know that some State Masters have had their service in their state report that they are very happy with them. And, of course, there is a fee that goes to the State Grange for every premium that is paid. I'm not sure what it is. Is it five percent? Five percent of the premium, right. That's what I thought it was. So there is, of course, that chance of income towards that State Grange. But that isn't the reason we want to talk about National General. We want to talk about it in terms of whether it provides a service to your members in your state. So if you have not looked into it, if you are not one of those states that is doing something about it, pushing it and promoting it—perhaps you need to look at it. Perhaps you need to look at the literature today and visit with Lowell and Shawn and see if there is some information that can help you and your people, your executive committee to make up your mind as to whether it's something that you need to look at in your state. Let's not pass up that opportunity to bring additional services to our members. Thank you.

**REPORT OF GRANGE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION
FOR THE YEAR 1982**

TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE

Following is an extract from GIA's 1982 annual statement, compared with the same data for the past two years:

	1982	1981	1980
Assets	\$95,970,597	\$88,950,057	\$80,205,295
Policyholders' Surplus (Net Worth)	23,423,962	20,974,589	22,075,912
Direct Premiums Written	61,576,922	61,029,703	54,562,092
Investment and Other Income	6,126,956	5,426,257	4,337,822
Underwriting Gain (Loss)	(4,244,723)	(5,733,069)	(6,026,646)
Loss Incurred	47,639,224	47,382,391	43,606,296
Loss Adjusting & Operating Expense	22,539,819	22,124,164	18,857,168

GIA's premiums written in 1982 was only one percent above the 1981 amount. Lower farm prices generated less crop insurance premiums, and few rate increases were taken in 1982 in our major lines of business.

Underwriting loss persisted in 1982, but at reduced levels from both 1980 and 1981. The greatest improvement in losses was in automobile insurance, where losses were substantially reduced. Property losses, conversely, increased in 1982, with heavy losses incurred due to wind and hail storms in Colorado, crop hail losses in Washington, and on reinsurance assumed from the Grange Mutual Insurance Company, Oregon.

Policyholders surplus (net worth) increased 11.7 percent in 1982, a very satisfactory increase after the decline in surplus recorded in 1981. Continued high interest rates throughout 1982 resulted in an increase of 12.9 percent in investment income, more than offsetting underwriting losses.

No dividends were declared in 1982, as there was an underwriting loss. The record high interest rates of the past few years have greatly increased competition in the property/casualty insurance business, as companies are willing to write insurance at a loss in order to generate investment funds and income in the interim between premium collections and loss payments. Since GIA has returned over \$19,000,000 in savings to its members in prior years, the Association has not accumulated large investment reserves, and hence must price its insurance nearly to cost than many companies. GIA paid out \$1.06 in losses and expenses for every dollar of premium income in 1982. The industry average was \$1.10 paid out for every \$1.00 of premium.

Following is a summary showing percent of premiums derived from each of the states in which GIA does business:

	1982 % Premiums	1981 % Premiums	1980 % Premiums
Washington	58.5	57.5	59.8
Oregon	9.1	9.4	9.0
Montana	.6	.6	.7
Wyoming	1.1	1.2	1.1
Idaho	3.2	3.3	3.3
Nebraska	.2	.2	.1
Colorado	9.1	9.1	7.4
California	18.2	18.7	18.6

The new home office facility was completed in 1982, as was the remodeling of the old home office building. We were pleased to hold an open house in December for Grange members and friends of GIA, which was well attended. We extend an invitation to all of you to come see our beautiful building whenever you're in Seattle. In addition to the home office, GIA now has 23 branch claims and agency offices throughout the west, 12 in Washington, three in Oregon, five in California, two in Colorado and one in Idaho.

Rocky Mountain Fire & Casualty Company, as with GIA, improved its underwriting results in 1982, and increased its net worth 8.6 percent, as strong investment income continued. Following several years of underwriting losses, premiums were increased sharply in 1982, particularly in less desirable automobile classes. While this served to reduce underwriting losses, premium volume was reduced by over 25 percent.

Lower loss trends which became apparent in 1982, continued into 1983, with mid-year 1983 showing an underwriting gain, as well as gain in investment income. Assets of GIA increased to \$99,719,000 at June 30th, and policyholder surplus (net worth) increased 27 percent from year-end 1982, to \$29,719,000 at June 30th. Our Rocky Mountain subsidiary also recorded both underwriting and investment gains, with net worth increasing six percent to \$4,324,000 at June 30th.

GIA began its 90th year of service to the Grange on Apr. 4, 1983, and is the oldest insurance company in Washington. We of GIA are grateful to the Grange for its support over these many years of operation.

Fraternally submitted,
Earl Williams, President

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REPORT OF THE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE

The following resolutions were referred to the Agriculture Committee: 2, 5, 6, 37, 43, 44, 52, 53, 55, 56, 66, 105, 108, 114, 116, 117, 129, 132, 133, 134, 135, 137, 148, 163, 167, 170, 172, 187, 189, 190, 201, 202, 203, 204, 209, 236, 243, 246, 250, 257, 258, 290, 303, 312, 319, 330, 337, 338, 358, 360, 395, 396, 397, 405, 425, 433, 434, 439, 440, 441, 442, 444, 445, 446, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 486, 488, 489, 490, 491, 507, 508.

The following resolutions were received from Conservation and Natural Resources: 89, 90, 107, 120, 136, 157, 261, 271, 277, 304, 331, 393, 398, 443, 464 and 505.

The following resolutions were received from Citizenship and Public Affairs: 113, 211 and 291.

The following resolution was received from Labor and Judiciary: 184.

The following resolution was received from Education and Health: 287.

The following resolutions were received from Foreign Affairs: 115, 447, 483 and 493.

The following resolution was transferred to Conservation and Natural Resources: 304.

The following resolutions were withdrawn: 5 and 6 by Andrews, 89 by Routier, 170 by Edens, 250 and 261 by Caldwell, 330 by Moody, 337 by Hancock, 451 by Wismer, 480 and 486 by Oliver.

The following resolution was voted adversely by the Delegates: 190 by Wendelschafer.

The following resolutions are covered by present policy: 2 by Passmore, 37 and 43 by Hill, 90, 105 and 107 by Routier, 116 by Smith, 136 and 137 by Wallace, 184 and 187 by Hall, 209 and 211 by Wedding, 236, 243, 246, 257 and 258 by Caldwell, 277 by Purdy, 287 by Bergeron, 303 and 312 by Brauer, 319 by King, 331 by Hancock, 358 and 360 by Austin, 393 (in part) and 396 by Morse, 425 by Deweese, 439, 441, 442 (in part), 443, 444 and 447 by Wismer, 477 and 505 by Oliver.

The following action was taken by the Delegates pertaining to present policy in the 1982 Journal of Proceedings and these changes are reflected in the Committee report:

Page 164, delete para. 11; page 165, starting with Sect. 15, delete in its entirety;

page 166, Sec. B and C and Sec. III, IV and V, delete through entirety.

Page 178, delete in its entirety; page 178, amend Sec. 1 as follows: change 5c per hundredweight to 15c per hundredweight and delete all following the period at end of line 6 to period at end of first paragraph. Strike "Be it further resolved" on page 179 following Sec. 10.

Page 167, amend Sec. 2 by striking second sentence; amend Sec. 3 by adding "livestock and poultry" following "to purchase" in line 3.

Page 171, delete Sec. 2b Cotton.

Page 172, delete Secs. 2, 3, 4 and 6, Tobacco Policy.

Pages 172 and 173, delete Agriculture, Quotas and Allotments, Tobacco Grading, Tobacco Price Support, Tobacco Quotas and Price Support and Tobacco Nesting.

Page 175, strike Sec. 5. Page 177, strike Sec. 1.

Page 183, delete Federal Crop Insurance.

Page 183, strike all of Reclamation Act Policy on page 183 and top of page 184; rename section Reclamation Regulations.

Page 185 and top of page 186, delete Southern Leaf Blight. Page 186, delete Petro-Protein.

POLICY STATEMENT

The National Grange continues to support an agricultural policy that is market oriented. However, because forces outside the market impact the agriculture economy, we believe that farm programs that provide agricultural producers some measure of financial protection must be a part of future agriculture policy.

We believe in the free market but we question whether U.S. agriculture can exist as the only segment of the domestic and world economy that is asked to depend upon free market forces to determine price and therefore financial returns to farmers. Farmers cannot sell a large percentage of their production on the world market when the world market price bears little relationship to the higher domestic cost of production.

FUTURE FARM POLICY AND PROGRAMS

WHEREAS, the National Grange remains in support of the market oriented farm pro-

grams as contained in the Food and Agriculture Act of 1977; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the National Grange work closely with the Administration and the Congress in the development of farm policy and programs that:

1. Rely on the market places for farm income rather than excessive Federal farm programs.
2. Retain the farmer-held reserve program and the on-farm storage facility loan program as integral parts of the economic assistance to agriculture.
3. Provide for non-resource loans and target prices for major crops at levels in keeping with the escalating costs of production.
4. Maintain release and call prices at levels that permit the free market to clear.
5. Retain authority for production control programs such as set-asides, paid diversion and a modified normal crop acreage requirement.
6. Production control should be based on units of production.
7. Set reasonable limits on the amount of grain held in the farmers-held reserve program.
8. Retain the present system of private enterprise in foreign sales of U.S. agriculture products.
9. We recommend establishment of a permanent Food and Fiber Commission as an independent entity in the executive branch of government to bring long-term stability to agricultural policy.
10. Provide the Secretary of Agriculture the authority to make other agricultural commodities eligible for loan purchases, target prices and reserve programs.
11. Continue and retains the dairy indemnity program and make new provisions for indemnity to bee keepers.
12. Continue the wool and mohair indemnity program.
13. Allow flexibility in farm program requirements that meet the needs of a mixed livestock and grain farmer and provides a limitation of payment to any one farmer.
14. Maintain programs for cotton, tobacco, peanuts and rice that meets the economic needs of growers and maintain the viability of the producers of these commodities.

This covers resolutions 134 by Peters and 203 by Wedding.

Dairy

1. The National Grange proposes that the dairy price support legislation be amended to provide for orderly and systematic disposition of CCC stocks of dairy products, at concessional prices where possible, but on a free basis to poor countries, if necessary, to prevent large accumulations of dairy product stocks.

2. The Grange continues to seek an increase in exports of milk and milk products, and that the Grange urge milk co-ops and other associations to become actively involved in the development of export markets for dairy products.

3. The National Grange will support action to establish a quota on the amount of casein that may be imported into the United States.

4. The National Grange opposes any changes in the classification of reconstituted milk.

5. The National Grange supports the Federal Milk Marketing Program and encourages its continuance.

6. The National Grange should explore the possibilities of formulating a new pricing formula for Grade A milk to replace the Minnesota-Wisconsin series pricing formula.

7. FDA should reconsider and raise the tolerance levels for antibiotics found in milk and milk products, and a tolerance should be established that would allow a .03 p.p.m. of antibiotic residue level in milk.

8. Import quotas on dairy products should be enforced to provide price stability for producers, processors, and consumers.

9. Imported dairy products should be subject to the same rigid sanitation standards imposed for U.S. produced dairy products.

10. The National Grange goes on record opposing the proposal by the Food and Drug Administration allowing products with the "nutritional equivalency" of a food to be labeled "substitute," and we suggest that any "imitation" or "substitute" product which resembles a dairy product, whether nutritionally equivalent or not, yet includes substitute dairy ingredients, may not in any manner be allowed to bear the name of the dairy product which it is purported

to resemble. This also includes imported "imitation" or "substitute" products.

11. Regulations and standards that relate to health and sanitation for dairies should be enforced in a uniform manner.

12. The National Granges supports the principle of reciprocity in the interests of uniformity of milk and milk products inspection.

13. We recognize the need of dairy farm and dairy plant inspections to help insure the highest quality of dairy products but insist that duplication of inspections by the several government entities (city, county, state and federal) be discontinued, where possible, and the several levels of government should agree to accept reciprocal inspections.

14. The National Grange encourages contacts with the representatives of the American Institute of Banking to promote the increased use and research on the use of dairy products in decades.

15. The National Grange urges that USDA give periodic accounting to the public of any monies collected from dairy farmers under the 50¢ per hundredweight assessment.

16. The National Grange is in complete agreement that the national standards for milk should be reviewed and adjusted to reflect higher butterfat and solids-not-fat content. Currently, the minimum national standards for milk are:

	<i>B.F.</i>
Whole Milk	3.25
Lowfat	.5 to 2.00
Nonfat	0 to .50

	<i>S.N.F.</i>
Whole Milk	8.25
Lowfat	8.25
Nonfat	8.25

The National Grange endorses the following increases in minimum national standards:

	<i>B.F.</i>
Whole Milk	3.50
Lowfat	2.00
Nonfat	.25

	<i>S.N.F.</i>
Whole Milk	8.7
Lowfat	10.0
Nonfat	9.0

Dairy Program

RESOLVED, that the National Grange approve the concept of the program now being considered by the Congress, to wit:

1. Establishment as soon as possible but not later than Jan. 1, 1984 of an incentive program providing payment of \$10 per hundredweight for reductions in marketing of five to 30 percent below the level of the 1982 marketing year, or the average of 1981 and 1982 marketing years by individual farmers. The incentive program would run for 15 months.
2. A 50 cent per hundredweight assessment on all milk marketed beginning on the first of the month following enactment of the bill and running until the incentive program is terminated.
3. A 50 cents per hundredweight reduction in the price support level to \$12.60—the first of the month following enactment of the bill.
4. An additional 50 cent reduction in the price support level—to \$12.10 is authorized at the time the incentive program ends if the estimate of removals for the next 12 months exceeds six billion pounds milk equivalent.
5. A final 50 cent reduction in the price support level to \$11.60 is authorized on July 1, 1985, if the estimate of the removals for the next 12 months is in excess of five billion pounds milk equivalent at that time.
6. A national dairy promotion program funded by dairy farmers through a 15 cent per hundredweight assessment on all milk marketed. This would be a mandatory program with no refund provided, however producers would receive credit of up to 10 cents per hundredweight for their participation in qualified local, state regional promotion and nutrition education programs.
7. The Grange urges continuation of the mandatory 15 cents per hundredweight non-brand advertising and promotion program beyond the proposed cut off date of Sept. 30, 1985, if approved as proposed in the compromise bill and the referendum held prior to Sept. 30, 1985.
8. The Granges believes that past support price cuts have not curtailed production in the heavy milk producing areas of the country. Support price cuts will penalize areas of the country that have

high milk utilization. The Grange supports a more effective way of reducing the surplus milk problem. The Grange supports a Two-Tier pricing system. All milk produced for commercial use plus the 5.0 billion pounds of milk equivalent purchased by the government would be paid for at the Tier I price. All milk produced in excess of this amount would receive a price based on the world market price.

This covers Resolutions 44 by Hill, 132 by Peters, 135 by Wallace, 163 by Farris, 189 by Wendelschaefer, 290 by Bergeron, 397 by Morse, 434 by Deweese, 448 and 450 by Wismer and 478 by Oliver (in part).

National Dairy Product Promotion Program

1. The National Grange will support legislation to authorize the establishment of a National Dairy Product Promotion Program. The program would be financed through a \$.15 per hundredweight mandatory check-off on all milk marketed.

The program is to be administered by a Board of Directors comprised of dairy farmers. The Board would be appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture from nominees submitted by producers. Board membership would be on a geographic basis to assure representation of all milk producing regions. The program would be directed toward increasing sales and consumption of all dairy products. Emphasis would be on those products which have been purchased by the Commodity Credit Corporation, under the price support program.

2. Import quotas on dairy products should be reduced and enforced.

3. Exports of Dairy products should be increased and Dairy Co-ops and others become actively involved in the development of exports market for Dairy products.

4. The Extension Service and all others involved in education should make the general public aware of the nutritional value of real dairy products vs. imitation products.

5. All organizations should support the "Real Seal" program to readily identify real dairy products.

6. The Dairy Industry must develop a better merchandising program for today's changing eating habits and trends.

7. All imitation products must be labeled

as such and not be displayed in the same display cases as the real dairy products.

8. Cheese substitutes should not be allowed to use the word "cheese" to identify their product.

9. Research and development of new dairy product merchandising must be accelerated.

10. The school lunch and all other similar government supported funding programs should encourage and expand the utilization of real dairy products.

School Milk Program

RESOLVED, that the National Grange support the school milk and special milk programs and urge that whole milk be provided.

This covers Resolution 291 by Bergeron.

Livestock Production— Miscellaneous

1. The National Grange supports legislation that would permit meat inspected under a state inspection system that is better or equal to federal standards, to be shipped in interstate commerce.

2. The National Granges supports continued use of additives in feed at subtherapeutic levels.

3. The National Granges requests legislation to authorize the Commodity Credit Corporation to purchase livestock and poultry feed, under the Emergency Livestock Feed Program, near to where and when it is needed to provide the amount necessary to keep the program operating properly to meet farmer and rancher needs.

4. The National Grange urge for an increase in inspection regulations on all livestock, feed, meats, dairy products and all by-products being imported from all countries to the U.S. for the protection of our cattle industry and health conditions, and that the National Grange vigorously oppose any amendment which would lessen the enforcement of our new existing laws pertaining to Hoof and Mouth Disease.

5. The National Grange opposes any restriction on exportation of beef hides.

6. The National Grange recommends that marketing reports of the U.S.D.A. be revised in such a way as may be necessary to assure that the price information contained therein will not be misleading.

Farmers Home Administration

1. The National Grange believes that the primary function of the Farmers Home Administration should be that of a lender of last resort for farmers unable to acquire needed capital from conventional lending sources. Caution must be exercised to avoid granting undue advantage to large operations at the expense of family-sized farming units.

2. The National Grange believes that FmHA should continue and strengthen its programs of reduced interest loans for qualifying limited resource, new entry, applicants to aid them in "graduating" to conventional sources for their credit needs.

3. FmHA county committee should be elected and be given legal authority to act upon farmer loan applications.

4. Emergency loans and assistance with management decisions should be extended to family farmers at times of economic setbacks due to natural disaster, low prices, high interest rates or commodity embargoes.

5. An on-going review, training and adjustment process should be carried on by FmHA, with its country employees, to assure their adequate knowledge of agriculture and ability to supervise the credit management of their borrowers.

6. If sufficient funding for adequate supervision is not available, consideration should be given to servicing loans through an inter-agency agreement with another agency of USDA. In any event, close working relationships with ASCS should be maintained.

7. The National Grange will support legislative and/or administrative changes in the Business and Industrial Loan Guarantee Program as administered by the FmHA to remove this inconsistency from the traditional role of FmHA as a producer of credit to economically disadvantaged family farmers.

8. The National Grange oppose legislation which would grant a blanket moratorium on the repayment of FmHA loans.

WHEREAS, the Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) has been authorized by Congress to provide farmers and stockmen with available funds to maintain their existing operations; anticipating the borrower has the potential for the family farm to eventually become self-supporting and a profitable operation; and

WHEREAS, FmHA has been instructed to set aside 20 percent of all funds for limited resource, small and beginning operators at a lower interest rate; and

WHEREAS, FmHA has used only a small portion of funds made available for limited resource borrowers; and

WHEREAS, FmHA has made many high risk loans which have very limited opportunity of repayment; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that sufficient supervisory loan personnel be available to disperse credit authorized by Congress in a timely fashion and to provide better supervision and give a better accounting of loans; and further

RESOLVED, that continued cooperation between lending agencies and FmHA be encouraged to provide adequate credit; and be it further

RESOLVED, that FmHA give a higher priority to servicing limited resource loans for small and beginning farmers.

Committee resolution covering resolutions 52 by Davies, 108 by Routier, 114 by Smith, 133 by Peters and 204 by Wedding.

Agriculture Imports

1. We will support action to establish a quota on the amount of casein that may be imported into the United States.

2. We do not approve of inspection procedures or standards to limit agricultural imports, but we do insist that all agricultural imports meet the same domestic health and sanitation regulations and marketing standards as required of domestically produced agricultural commodities. All imported meat should be graded and inspected by the same standards used in the United States. Imported meat and meat products containing imported meats be so labeled along with the point of origin. We also recommend that the labeling and inspecting of meat and meat products be strictly enforced.

3. Import quotas on dairy products be enforced to provide price stability for producers, processors and consumers. That imported dairy products be subject to the same rigid sanitation standards imposed for U.S. produced dairy products.

4. That the National Grange endorse a quota system to control the amount of sugar that each foreign supplier may sell in the United States.

5. The National Grange commends the

Administration for increasing the tariff on imported mushrooms, and will cooperate with the Task Force that has been appointed by the President to investigate the domestic mushroom industry to determine methods of increasing its competitive position.

6. That the National Grange bring to the attention of the Secretary of Agriculture, and the United States Secretary of Treasury, and that they be urged to use their influence to see that passenger baggage inspection be increased, rather than decreased so as to adequately protect the United States agricultural industry from the introduction of plant pests and animal diseases. If adequate passenger baggage inspection as determined by the United States Department of Agriculture is not accomplished by United States Customs that the United States Congress be requested to pass legislation that would give primary responsibility for baggage inspection to U.S.D.A.'s Animal Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) along with adequate funds and personnel to finance and accomplish the inspection.

7. That the National Grange support measures which will require tighter oversight and control at port of entry and market outlets in an effort to control the importation of exotic fowl and pet birds.

8. That since the sugar import tariff of the present sugar program and other factors may depress world sugar prices below the sugar program price support level, the President should be prepared to impose import quotas sufficiently restrictive to avoid excessive sugar program costs.

9. That the National Grange urge an increase in inspection regulations on all livestock, feed, meats, dairy product and all by-products being imported from foreign countries to the United States for the protection of our livestock industry.

10. We strongly recommend that quotas or other trade regulatory measures be at such level as to reserve to domestic producers such portion of the market for any agricultural commodity as they are able to supply at a fair and reasonable price level.

11. We support the establishment of dairy product import quotas based on overall milk solids or milk equivalent.

12. We urge that the present import quotas on red meat averaged on a quarterly basis be the trigger point rather than the

present 110 percent of the quota and that all meats, processed meats including all meats in blended products—be included under quota restrictions.

Agriculture Exports & Embargoes

1. The Grange must continue to work for sound trade agreements for agriculture. It is imperative that the Grange be represented in these deliberations and the implementation of these agreements.

2. Farmers should not be called upon to produce through government sponsored programs and then be subjected to trade disruptions. Trade of agricultural commodities should not be disrupted through embargoes except in times of a threat to our national security and only then if the embargo applies to all trade. In that event, adjustments of price to farmers must be made in order to be fair to agriculture producers. Provisions should be made in law, that would permit the Congress to override a Presidential invoked embargo in the export Agricultural commodities.

3. That the National Grange encourage its members to work through their commodity export promotion organizations on the feasibility of increasing producers participation in export market development. We encourage all segments of the agricultural community to increase the private investment in export market development for American agricultural commodities.

4. That the National Grange propose that the dairy legislation be amended to provide for orderly and systematic disposition of CCC stocks of dairy products, at concessional prices where possible, but on a free basis to poor countries, if necessary, to aid in the disposal of the large accumulations of dairy product stocks.

5. We support the increase of exports of milk and milk products and urge milk co-ops and other associations to become actively involved in the development of export markets for dairy products.

6. The National Grange supports legislation that will establish new export credit programs with U.S.D.A. such as Commodity Credit Corporation revolving export credit fund, that does not require annual appropriations from Congress to provide assistance to third world countries to enable them to pay for food imports.

7. The National Grange supports legislation or Administrative action that will continue to maintain and increase the export of agricultural commodities. Consideration should be given to the following:

a. Sufficient funding of P.L. 480 (Food for Peace) and changes in the program that permits the movement of less than No. 2 quality grain at the request of qualified countries;

b. Greater participation by U.S.D.A. in the administration and distribution of the U.S. share of world food programs.

c. If an international grain reserve is established, all exporting countries should share on an equitable basis in establishing such a reserve and it should be established and managed in such a way as not to disrupt the commercial sale of agricultural exports;

d. In order to maintain the U.S. export position on world markets, the codes and agreements negotiated during the Tokyo Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations should be strictly enforced, in particular, the export subsidy code. If foreign countries continue to use export subsidies to capture a greater share of world markets, the U.S. should consider the use of a similar subsidy program, with assurance that such subsidies accrue to the producer.

8. The U.S. should not carry the world's buffer stocks of wheat. The Grange believes that the basic framework and features of an international wheat agreement should include measures which directly influence supply and demand for wheat rather than requiring participating nations to intervene directly, when necessary, in setting wheat trading prices. The National Grange will support an International Wheat Agreement that takes into account the following provisions:

a. International reserves, nationally held, in the hands of producers and financially supported by importing countries:

b. Reference prices that would trigger action, such as movement of stock in and out of reserve, increase or decrease in domestic utilization, and government-to-government consultations;

c. Adjustments in production by all exporting countries to meet the world wheat supply/demand situation;

d. Meet the needs of developing countries and provisions for contributing to world food aid;

e. To prevent the disruption of third-country markets by adherence to an export subsidies code;

f. That allows for comparative advantage to determine competitiveness in world market expansion.

9. We do not believe that the United States should undertake to negotiate international commodity agreements in feed grains, dairy products, meat or oil seeds, at this time.

10. The trade off of the American market for meat and milk in order to gain export markets for feed grains and wheat must be resisted. Grain exports should not be carried to the point of creating extreme hardships to dairy, poultry, swine and beef producers and thus unduly increasing costs to the consumers.

11. The National Grange urges the Federal Grain Inspection Service of the U.S.D.A. to take all steps necessary to prevent a recurrence of exporting grain inferior to quality ordered, and that a testing procedure be developed to insure that only grain of the quality specified in the purchase is moved into the export market.

12. The National Grange supports legislative and/or administrative actions that will provide the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) with the authority to extend export credit programs at an interest rate comparable to the credit and interest rates on commercial sales being offered by our foreign competition.

13. The National Grange also requests that the Administration and Congress fund the export revolving fund authorized in the 1981 Food and Agriculture Act at a minimum of one billion dollars.

14. The National Grange also requests that the Administration authorize additional funds be made available for the blended credit program of the CCC.

Foreign and Domestic Market Development

RESOLVED, that the National Grange recommends that:

1. Federal funds should be made available for use by Federal agencies and approved programs of State Departments of Agriculture for foreign market development.

2. Federal funds should be made available for market development as a combination of Federal expenditures and funds to the State Departments of Agriculture for domestic market development. This resolution in lieu of 476 by Oliver.

Agricultural Exports

WHEREAS, agricultural export expansion has declined, presenting a challenge to American agriculture; and

WHEREAS, it will take a combined and united effort of governments and the private sector to regain our foreign market initiative; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the National Grange recommends the following:

1. To further assure our foreign customers that America is a reliable trading partner, the provision of contract sanctity now providing agricultural exports should be expanded by exempting such exports from "short supply" and "foreign policy" provisions of the Export Administration Act.
2. Utilize to the fullest extent possible "barter trading" as a means of enhancing agricultural exports to foreign customers who have difficulty obtaining sufficient credit to finance purchases.
3. To meet foreign export competition, the United States should consider negotiating long-term trade agreements with our foreign customers to assure American farmers a continued growth in agricultural exports.
4. Increase market development programs conducted through U.S.D.A. and A.I.D. with emphasis on financing and development of the infrastructure of recipient countries to facilitate the receiving and distribution of U.S. agriculture products.
5. Authorize an export "PIK" program whereby foreign purchasers of U.S. agricultural commodities that are in surplus, would be offered "bonus" quantities from Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) stocks when they make commercial purchases above their historic average annual imports from the United States.
6. Integration and coordination of existing state and federal governments export marketing programs. New efforts should be made in the development of marketing programs to expand agricultural

exports that encourages new export marketing groups such as farm cooperatives and export trading companies.

This is a Committee resolution covering resolution 53 by Davies, 66 by Maple, 115 by Smith and 483 by Oliver.

Cotton

1. The National Grange recommends that cotton production on a farm be increased to 90 percent instead of 75 percent of previous years' production, if the County ASCS Committee determines that yield is low due to abnormal weather or other conditions beyond the farmers control.

2. The Grange will support a cotton program that provides:

- a. A loan level that will encourage the continued production of cotton.
- b. For a research and promotion program to increase the market acceptance of cotton.
- c. For the military requirements for textiles be supplied from cotton.
- d. Research into the eradication of the boll weevil.

Farm Coalition

1. A coalition of farm and commodity organizations working together on common problems is in the best interest of agriculture and rural communities. Such a coalition will strengthen and preserve the economic well-being of the family farm.

2. The National Grange will continue to support and take an active role in maintaining an effective national farm coalition.

Farm Labor

1. In the organization of farm laborers on the West Coast and other agriculture labor intensive areas, it is evident that excessive consolidation of production units may lead to increased costs to the consumers and the producer because of possible disruption caused by labor disputes. Therefore, while we continue to support the rights of individuals to organize, we call for sound approaches when dealing with labor problems in the agriculture industry. Labor and management in the food and agriculture industry should seek solutions to labor problems without striking as this would be in the best interest of producers, labor and consumers.

2. The National Grange supports federal

legislation which provides protection for labor, producer and consumer by:

a. Establishing procedures for negotiating labor disputes that will minimize disruptive labor strikes, especially during critical growing and harvest period.

b. Prohibiting the exclusive use of hiring halls for supplying agriculture labor.

c. Prohibiting secondary boycotts.

3. The National Grange supports legislation that will establish a quota or "guest" worker program for controlling agricultural workers entering the United States. However, we will oppose any legislation that places an undue burden of record keeping or immigration enforcement upon agricultural employers.

4. The National Grange supports a youth differential minimum wage rate for youth under the age of 18 so agricultural employers will be willing to employ such persons.

Peanut Policy

1. The National Grange should closely observe the results of the price support program and cooperate with other producer organizations in maintaining a sound and effective peanut program which will allow a fair return on investments and continue to provide consumers with a high quality product.

Tobacco Policy

1. The National Grange seeks legislation to require all tobacco, grown in states with quotas, be charged against that quota.

2. The Grange continues to favor a price support program for burley tobacco.

3. The National Grange opposes any move away from the multilateral trade negotiations agreements by further reduction in U.S. tariff rates or the expansion of the Generalized System of Preference (GSP) item eligibility list on imported tobacco.

4. The Grange supports research and any other initiative to make tobacco marketing efficient.

Lease and Transfer of Tobacco Allotments

RESOLVED, that the National Grange take the position that if the elimination of the lease and transfer program is necessary in order to get more quota redistributed to producers through the sale of allotments to strengthen the basic program, then the

National Grange will support this amendment, with reservations.

This covers resolution 488 by Oliver.

Tobacco Loans

RESOLVED, that the National Grange recommend that tobacco CCC loans be repaid on the same basis that loans are paid by other commodity groups.

This covers resolution 507 by Oliver.

Flue-Cured Tobacco Quota 1984

RESOLVED, that the National Grange recommends no reduction in the 1984 flue-cured base quota of 910 million pounds. However, if the Secretary under the quota law determines that the quota must be reduced in order to comply, the National Grange recommends that the base quota not be cut more than 5 percent below the 1983 level.

This covers resolution 491 by Oliver.

Tobacco Price Supports on Tobacco Grades

RESOLVED, to further adjust price supports on certain grades, the National Grange opposes the amendment included in the tobacco package passed by the Senate to give the Secretary authority to further reduce the price support on grades representing up to 25 percent of the estimated crop by as much as 12 percent.

This covers resolution 508 by Oliver.

Tobacco Program

WHEREAS, it is recognized by most tobacco farmers and tobacco leaders that certain changes must be made in the tobacco program to improve the competitive position of U.S. tobacco with foreign produced tobacco in world trade; and

WHEREAS, the leadership of farm organizations and industry have reached general agreement on several major amendments to the tobacco quota and price support program after months of meetings and negotiations; and

WHEREAS, most of the proposed amendments appear to be a move in the right direction toward a long-range effort of making U.S. tobacco more competitive with foreign grown tobacco; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the National Grange give its support to the following amendment that could result in more stability in

the tobacco program and also eliminate some of the criticism of the program:

1. Support a freeze on tobacco price supports for 1984, and also 1985 if the 1985 level would not be more than 5 percent greater than 1984 level under the regular formula adjustment.
2. Extend from Dec. 1, 1983 to Dec. 1, 1984, the date by which non-farm entities must sell their flue-cured and burley quotas.
3. Give Stabilization Cooperative, with the consent of the Secretary of Agriculture, greater flexibility in the use of the assets of the no net-cost fund in such a way that would be mutually beneficial to producers and to the CCC.
4. Permit Flue-cured Stabilization to request the Secretary to establish a no-net cost account in CCC in lieu of a "fund" in the association. (This is the same as for other associations carrying out the no net-cost provision under the price support program.)
5. Support changing the date for announcing the flue-cured marketing quota and related determination from Dec. 1, to Dec. 15.
6. Require the Secretary to determine the acreage planted to flue-cured tobacco on each farm.
7. Support increase in the new growers percentage from the present 1 percent of the annual National quota to 3 percent annually; and permit the yield for new flue-cured tobacco farmers to be established on the basis of actual productivity data and yields for similar farms.
8. Eliminate double no-net cost assessments by deleting the requirements that the lessor contribute when quota is leased and transferred.
9. Permit lease and transfer beginning in 1984 only if both parties agree to "share in the risk" by requiring that no payment for the lease will be made to the lessor prior to the marketing of tobacco produced under the lease.
10. Permit forfeiture of any flue-cured allotments or quota which has not been planted during two out of three of the previous years, with forfeited allotments being distributed to active producers within a country.
11. For the 1984 and 1985 crop of burley tobacco, authorize the Secretary to

- establish price support levels that will not narrow the normal differential between flue-cured and burley tobacco.
12. Reduce the amount of burley tobacco quota that may be leased and transferred to any farm from 30,000 to 15,000 pounds.
13. Prohibit the filing of any lease of burley tobacco quota after July 1, of the crop year specified in the lease.
14. Modify the prohibition against the lease and transfer of burley quotas across county lines so as to permit the Secretary of Agriculture to combine as one farm, tracts of land in contiguous counties that are owned and operated by a producer as one unit.
15. Oppose the amendment included in the Senate tobacco bill which would require all imported tobacco to: "(a) be inspected for grade and quality as tobacco marketed through a warehouse in the U.S. is inspected, and (b) be accompanied by a written certification by importer that none of the pesticides suspended for use on tobacco in the U.S. has been used in the production of the tobacco offered for importation into the U.S. However, in order to assure that part (b) is eliminated from the bill, the National Grange would consider a compromise, if necessary, by accepting part (a) relative to inspection for grade and quality, if part (b) is dropped."

This covers resolutions 489, 490 and 493 by Oliver.

National Weather Service

The National Grange opposes any action to reduce or eliminate the weather forecasting programs for agriculture, and that any action taken on this matter by the National Weather Service be communicated to members of Congress and USDA.

Animal Rights

1. The National Grange support the development of educational programs which demonstrate advantages of modern animal husbandry, and oppose any legislation and/or regulations that would hinder good animal husbandry practices and lead to increased costs to the consumer for animal products.

2. Consumer understanding of the role agriculture plays in the economy of our

communities, states and nation is essential to the well-being of agriculture. We recommend that the Grange continue to disseminate information on the efficiency of American agriculture as exemplified by the family farm and the contributions it has made in providing our citizens with an adequate supply of food and fiber and the important role of agriculture in the nation's economy.

Organizing or supporting farm-city meetings, farm-city visits, enlisting the cooperation of the news media in presenting agricultural news, and cooperating with other organizations in promoting producer/consumer understanding continue to be among the over-all objectives of the Grange.

3. We must continue to inform the public of the economics and importance of the livestock industry and their contributions to a balanced nutritional diet. Meatless days are not necessary because approximately 70 percent of our beef is produced by the efficient utilization by beef animals of non-grain feed such as pasture and forage crops. Furthermore, a large percentage of livestock is raised on land that is unsuitable for food grain production. The production capacity of U.S. agriculture is sufficient to assure domestic and foreign consumers a continual supply of food and feed grains to meet a growing demand.

Farm Credit Administration

1. The National Grange supports programs of the Farm Credit Administration that will service the needs of farmers actively and directly engaged in the production of agricultural commodities.

2. We support programs and practices that will assist young and new people to remain or engage in the business of farming and farm ownership.

3. We oppose changes in the structure of the Farm Credit System that would further lower the percentage of farmer members in a co-op necessary to enable them to continue to borrow from the Bank for Cooperatives.

4. We oppose any legislation which would allow the Farm Credit System to organize an insurance corporation. We support legislation that prohibits the Farm Credit System from acting as insurance agents for the sale of casualty and property insurance.

5. We oppose any further changes in the lending authority of the Farm Credit System that permits PCA's and FLB's to lend funds for the establishment of marketing and processing facilities that would be in competition with family farmers, ranchers and their cooperatives.

6. The Farm Credit System should remain free of political influence so that it can continue to serve productive agriculture in an unbiased and business oriented atmosphere.

7. The tax exemptions which apply to the Farm Credit System should be retained in order to supply credit to productive agriculture at the lowest possible cost.

8. The National Grange strongly urges that no action be taken which would in any way reduce the ability of the Farm Credit System to serve agriculture. The Administration is implored to discontinue its consideration of such actions or proposals. The Congress is urgently requested to be vigilant and prepared to deal appropriately with legislative proposals which would have a damaging impact in the cost and availability of Farm Credit System loan funds.

Chemicals for Agriculture

1. The National Grange urges that the Environmental Protection Agency reexamine its ban on certain chemicals for possible release for farmer use.

2. The National Grange urges EPA to consult with state, industry, and user groups when developing policy and regulations relating to pesticide industries, and that EPA use a reasonable approach in carrying out the provisions and requirements of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act.

3. The National Grange favors the necessary regulations to allow farmers to continue to use the herbicide 2-4-D.

4. We recommend that acceptable scientific testing procedures be used which are in line with the practical consumption which would be expected from secondary human consumption of the product. Chemicals should not be withdrawn from the market if evidence against a chemical is secured by using unfair or unreasonable testing procedures.

5. Buildings being used for the storage of hazardous, inflammable chemicals be marked by the use of the appropriate plac-

ard so that potential danger can be readily recognized by fire and rescue personnel.

6. We urge EPA to rely on impartial scientific research data before suspending or cancelling the use of a particular chemical. More study should be given to the effects of agricultural chemicals before the public is advised that they are potentially harmful.

7. We urge EPA and the USDA to increase their efforts in research and education to improve Integrated Pest Management and provide for the dissemination of this information to farmers.

8. We support reasonable and practical standards for re-entry to fields or areas treated with agricultural chemicals.

9. The National Grange recommends that the 1958 Delany Amendment to the Food and Drug and Cosmetic Act be amended to establish safe residue tolerance levels (other than 0) for hormones, herbicides, pesticides, and other chemicals used for food production.

Commodity Loans and Target Prices

1. The National Grange supports the continuation or establishment of nonrecourse loan levels and/or target prices on all major farm commodities. The level of such prices should be adjusted annually to equal production cost, including the average acquisition cost of land.

2. The National Grange supports the continuation of farmer-owned reserve program for all major farm commodities with the release and call price levels that permit the free market to clear.

3. We support the establishment, on a need basis, of a recourse loan program that would be used only on severely damaged commodities that require temporary price protection.

4. The Grange supports making grain marketing cooperatives eligible for CCC loans.

5. The establishment of the target price concept for specialty crops should be based on need. The price should be set in relationship to the national average cost of production and at a level that will not encourage production of surplus crops.

6. The National Grange urges the Department of Agriculture to publicize the fact that loan repayments are credited to the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC),

therefore, reducing the cost to the government and such funds are then available for reuse in subsequent loans.

7. A basic position of the National Grange is to support legislation and administrative action that is directed toward obtaining for the farmer returns on his investment in labor, capital and management ability to more equalize his net income to that of other segments of the economy.

8. We recommend that the government set grain storage payments for farm stored grain at the same level as set for commercially stored grain.

Antibiotics

WHEREAS, we recognize the importance of antibiotic, growth stimulants and feed additives to the livestock and food production industry; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the National Grange recommend research to be continued in the development of faster and better tests for the use on feeds, dairy products and meats to determine the levels of antibiotics, growth stimulants and other feed additives. We strongly oppose regulations curtailing the use of these aids in food production without scientific proof of their harmful effect on humans, livestock, poultry and the environment; and be it further

RESOLVED, that we strongly recommend that all producers who use antibiotics, growth stimulants and other feed additives, abide by the directions for the use of and withdrawal provisions for such products.

This is a Committee resolution covering resolution 479 by Oliver.

Antibiotics in Livestock and Poultry Feeds

WHEREAS, antibacterials (antibiotics) have been used in livestock and poultry feeds since 1950 to increase the efficiency of the animal in converting feed; and

WHEREAS, it was subsequently learned that feeding certain antibacterials at low levels also reduced the incidence of disease in livestock and poultry; and

WHEREAS, the safety of antibacterials used in feed has been questioned by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and others because of concern that such

use may result in a loss of antibiotic effectiveness in humans; and

WHEREAS, no adverse impact upon human health attributable to such use has surfaced after more than 30 years of widespread use of antibacterials at low levels in animal feeds; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the National Grange oppose any ban of the use of antibiotics in livestock and poultry feed unless it has been scientifically established and determined that there truly exists an association between the use of feed antibiotics in livestock and poultry and a reduction in antibiotic effectiveness in humans.

This is a Committee resolution.

Interest Rates on Stored Commodities

WHEREAS, interest rates charged to farmers on stored commodities adds to the farmers cost of production; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the Grange use its influence in asking USDA to apply the lowest interest rate possible to stored commodities.

This covers resolution 172 by Edens.

Production Control Programs

1. Adequate authority should be established for set aside and land diversion program, with payments for land taken out of production at rates to reflect the production value of the land and sufficient to accomplish program objectives. A diversion payment on an irrigated yield basis should only be made when irrigated land is diverted from production.

2. The previous years harvested acreage should be used as a base in any acreage reduction program. The historic base should be established on the average of the previous five years, with allowance for crop substitution in any given year, normal crop rotation established for the farm and prevented from planting.

3. We are concerned that a strictly voluntary supply management program will not secure desired results at a reasonable cost to the public. We urge a return to a supply management program on a specific commodity-by-commodity basis.

4. The National Grange opposes land purchase programs that involve the federal government as the purchaser and lessor of farmland.

5. The Grange opposes cross-compliance between conservation and production

adjustment programs, however, we encourage all farmers to perform prudent conservation practices as a part of their farming operations.

6. The National Grange does not support offsetting compliance between farms, but in order to have farm programs meet their supply management objectives, we do support cross-compliance requirements for programs on the same farm.

7. We recommend that land diverted from agricultural production under farm programs be eligible for conservation cost-share practices.

8. The National Grange strongly encourages increasing the effectiveness of the 1984 wheat program by providing for a 30 percent total acreage reduction, including a 10 percent paid diversion program and an optional 10 to 20 percent payment-in-kind program, with an 85 percent payment.

Farm Program Loopholes

WHEREAS, in 1983 acreage for feed grains, wheat and cotton could be set aside in the PIK program; and

WHEREAS, some farmers reduced their acreage for this program and then rented other land to plant these crops, thereby planting as much or more acreage as they did before; and

WHEREAS, we do not approve of this deliberate attempt to bypass the intent of the PIK program, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that National Grange support regulation in future farm programs to prevent participants from circumventing the intent of that legislation.

Committee resolution in lieu of 395 by Morse and 446 by Wismer.

Production Control

RESOLVED, that National Grange support the use of the PIK type farm programs in subsequent years on an (as needed) basis; be it further

RESOLVED, the National Grange supports a long term production adjustment program. Such a program to utilize a series of incentive payments coupled with long term voluntary "conservation reserve" acreage being set aside by farmers to provide a combination of production controls and soil conservation.

This covers resolutions 474 by Oliver and 148 by Stauffer.

Summer Fallow Set-Aside

RESOLVED, that participating growers in land set-aside programs, who summer fallow, be allowed to plant soil conservation cover crops on the acreage not planted.

This covers resolution 433 by Deweese.

Family Farm Policies

1. The National Grange support legislation and regulations that will remove any tax advantages available for farms purchased and financed by non-farm and non-family farm entities, that are not usable by family farms.

2. We support legislation that truly provides economic and tax incentives for family farms without escalating advantages to non-farm investors.

3. The National Grange promotes a U.S. Agricultural policy wherein any income maintenance programs and program requirements would be graduated to offset the effects of lower cost of production realized by larger farms.

4. We encourage the direction of farm program benefits to those classifications of farmers that most need economical assistance.

5. Farm programs requirements should be flexible enough to meet the needs of the mixed livestock and grain family farms.

6. The National Grange works to secure federal policies that sustain and enhance family farms by providing needed credit and/or tax credits for soil and water conservation.

7. The Grange calls upon the President and Congress to lend all their efforts to increase net farm income, especially for the family farm.

Agricultural Stabilization & Conservation Service

1. The National Grange continue its long stand support of ASCS County and Community Committee system as the proper means of supervising and administering new as well as existing farm programs and oppose any effort to place county ASCS employees under Civil Service.

2. The National Grange oppose the transfer of the Agricultural Conservation Program (ACP) or other programs and funds administered by ASCS to other government agencies.

3. The National Grange encourage and endorse USDA efforts to fill vacancies at County, State, and National levels with persons possessing a background through employment in the ASCS county offices, and promotions to State and National levels with persons possessing a background through employment in the ASCS county offices, and promotions to State and National levels receive salary increases comparable to those granted to other State and Federal employees.

4. National Grange also supports legislation which will permit ASCS employees to transfer to Federal positions outside the USDA with full retention of all accrued benefits.

5. The Grange supports funding and staffing of ASCS at levels consistent with the Congressional mandates. In meeting this mandate we will support co-location and cross-agency use of personnel from various agricultural agencies within counties where offices now exist.

6. The National Grange recommends that the ASCS reinstate the purchase order program for approved purchases by ASCS.

Farmer-Elected Committee System

WHEREAS, those who produce and market agricultural products have a vital need to be apprised of the nature of and should be encouraged to be active participants in the various farm programs enacted in an effort to stabilize agricultural production; and

WHEREAS, administration of such programs is efficiently handled on a local level through community and county farmer-elected committees and such committees were designed to function as a democratic means to assist the Secretary, USDA, in administering farm programs; and

WHEREAS, such committees cannot serve either the farmers or the U.S. Department of Agriculture unless their geographical boundaries are designed to reflect the numbers of farms served, regular communication channels within any given area and reasonable crop distribution; and

WHEREAS, legislation has been introduced which weakens the committee system and does not provide a rationale basis for determining community committee boundaries; therefore, be it.

RESOLVED, that the National Grange support legislation or other measures which

would preserve and strengthen the farmer-elected committee system by insuring that community committee boundaries are designed to reflect the numbers of farms served, regular communication channels within any given area and reasonable crop distribution; that community committee members are elected directly by the farmers within the community; that county committee members are elected by the community committee members in a convention assembled; and, that the utilization and functions of farmer-elected county and community committees is clearly specified and a manner which will preserve and strengthen the farmer-elected committee system.

This covers resolution 129 by Massey.

Agriculture Census and Surveys Policy

1. The Grange is opposed to any change in the census definition of a farm that would operate to the disadvantage of family farmers and their participation in state and federal programs.

2. The National Grange urges the Department of Agriculture to find a more accurate and economical way of forecasting world crop estimates.

3. The agricultural crop and livestock forecast should be improved to provide farmers with more accurate information.

Eminent Domain

1. The National Grange seeks legislation which specifies that when property is acquired by a federal agency, through condemnation or negotiated price, for a specific public purpose, and not used for that purpose, the original owner shall have first right of repurchase at the original price or at a lesser price if the value of the property has been decreased.

2. The National Grange requests and will work for more uniform eminent domain legislation that will protect the rights of property owners.

3. The National Grange urges the Federal government to replace, whenever possible, condemned private land with public land of an equal value/productivity, to maintain a balance of public and private lands throughout the nation.

4. The National Grange supports the adoption of a system by which the land-owners be reimbursed for initial discomfort caused, destruction of crops, etc., on

his property, and that he also receive a just return on a yearly basis for the reduced yield from land taken out of production by the construction of energy transmission systems. The aforementioned return should be periodically adjusted to reflect changing conditions and practices.

Agricultural Conservation Program

1. The National Grange urges ASCS update its State ACP fund distribution formulas to help correct the most serious long-term conservation needs.

2. ACP funds should be used for the cost-sharing program they have been appropriated for.

3. Annual ACP appropriations be maintained at a minimum of \$190,000,000.

4. The National Grange seek funding of ACP at a level which will significantly help meet the conservation needs of America's land and that federal ACP guidelines be kept flexible so that the local committees can best meet conservation needs with funds available.

5. ACP appropriations should be increased to \$500,000,000 per year, and we support funding of enduring practices such as terracing, strip cropping, grass water ways etc.

6. A cooperator should be qualified to receive \$7000 in one year but should be ineligible for cost-share the next year, and that any cost shared enduring practices shall remain in place at least five years. If for any reason a practice is removed prior to five years, the owner who removed the practice shall be required to repay ASCS the prorated amount of the cost-shared for the unused period.

7. Full ACP administrative authority should be issued to farmer-elected county committees.

8. In the event any Federal conservation cost-share funds are granted to states, all such funds should be made available to farmers for cost-share payments and that none of these funds be diverted for administrative costs of the state delivery systems.

U.S.D.A. Responsibilities, Authorities & Organization

Authorities & Organization

1. We urge the Secretary of Agriculture that in using any discretionary authority

provided by Congress, that he give serious consideration to the effect of his decisions on the financial interest of American farmers.

2. The National Grange recommends that agriculture be represented on all Executive Branch commissions, task forces or Cabinet Councils that are directed to investigate, study or consider issues that would have an economic impact on farmers.

3. U.S.D.A. agency county offices should be retained in all agricultural counties where they currently exist when there is sufficient workload for one full time employee or more.

4. We reiterate opposition to any proposals or actions that would weaken or fragment the U.S.D.A. in any way. We especially voice strong opposition to any proposals to transfer the Forest Service Soil Conservation Service, REA, Telephone Bank, Economic Research Service, FmHA, and other farm-related agencies from U.S.D.A.

Farm Storage Facilities

1. The Farm Storage Facility loan program should be retained as an integral part of economic assistance to agriculture.

2. The National Grange supports port terminals and storage facilities for feed grains in the northeast.

3. The National Grange commends the U.S.D.A. for continuing and improving the On-Farm Storage Facility Loan Program and recommends that the program be further improved to meet the three to five year storage requirements of the Farmer-owner Reserve Program, and that the program be administered to insure that the benefits are made available to family farms on an equitable basis, including incentives to encourage the construction of storage facilities that do not require fossil-based energy in the drying process.

4. The National Grange urges there be a strict monitoring of grain stored under loan contracts by county, state and national A.S.C.S. officers and State Departments of Agriculture.

5. The Farm Storage Facility Loan Program should be expanded to include farm storage for hay.

6. The grain storage facility loan program administered by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service must

be expanded to avert a storage crises, allowing a farmer under the program to increase his storage capacity to a level of three year's crops of average production.

Grain Inspections

1. The National Grange request the Secretary of Agriculture to urge Congress to postpone action on assessing producer weighing and grading fees until a thorough study of the Federal Grain Inspection Service can be conducted and a factual determination made as to how much federal supervision of this service is necessary and what portion of it should be paid by user fees to keep such costs consistent with other commodity grading programs.

2. The National Grange favors a standard moisture grade for feed grains, and that prices range upward or downward from that standard.

3. The National Grange strongly opposes the elimination of such grade standards as test weight and moist and the modification of broken grain and foreign material in the determination of grades of soybeans and corn, because of the adverse economic effect it would have on producers and consumers.

4. Pricing structures should be changed so that producers should have an incentive to deliver premium quality products and be compensated at the same rate as the discounts that are imposed for lower quality grains.

5. The National Grange supports federal legislation to amend the Grain Standards Act that would require reorganization of the Federal Grain Inspection Service to provide that: (a) the service be changed to a Federal-State-Private Inspection Service that would require Federal inspection at all export points and a State-Private Inspection system at Interior points; (b) a conflict of interest provision that would eliminate any inspection personnel from being financially interested in any business entity owning or operating any grain elevator or warehouse or engaged in selling of grain; and (c) the penalties under the Act be made more severe to discourage acts of improper influence, assault, intimidation, bribes or other fraudulent practices, and have such illegal acts considered as felonies; (d) the U.S.D.A. be authorized to initiate spot inspections of grain at various stages of marketing, that the National Grange sup-

port amendments to the Grain Standards Act that will make the necessary changes in grade standards and inspection procedures to protect the financial interest of the grain producer and purchaser.

Marketing and Cooperatives

1. The National Grange oppose any action that would modify the Capper-Volstead Act and in any way jeopardize the farmer's right to organize and maintain cooperatives for the purpose of processing and marketing their products.

2. The National Grange opposes a checklist approach in monitoring cooperatives for undue price enhancement and any attempt to develop broad definitions or parallels with nonagricultural situations which would ignore the reality and individuality of various markets.

3. Responsibility for monitoring the actions of farmer cooperatives authorized by Section 2 of the Capper-Volstead Act should remain with the Secretary of Agriculture as he has the capability of reviewing agricultural marketing conditions, farm income needs, and other factors that must be evaluated in making a judgment on the undue price enhancement.

4. The National Grange supports the telephone cooperatives who are working very hard to provide services of direct dialing through the utilization of highly technical equipment.

5. The National Grange supports purchasing, processing, marketing, and Rural Electric cooperatives who are providing high quality products and services at cost to members.

6. The National Grange support credit cooperatives who work very closely with agricultural producers in providing money and economic guidance through programs geared to meet specific needs.

7. The National Grange urges the Federal Trade Commission to refrain from actions that undermine the purposes of the Capper-Volstead Act and the Agricultural Marketing Acts and which result in needless duplicate regulation contrary to the intent of Congress.

8. The National Grange agrees that the Secretary should have the authority to thoroughly investigate allegations of undue price enhancement. However, we do not believe that a need exists to create a new

bureaucracy within the Department of Agriculture whose sole purpose would be the daily monitoring of cooperative pricing activities.

9. The National Grange urges greater participation in planning and promotion of agricultural marketing programs by the State Department, farm organizations, U.S.D.A., and producers.

10. The National Grange urges that U.S.D.A. and other appropriate agencies continue their educational programs on hedging and other marketing options with producers, handlers, and lenders and the collection and reporting of more forward contract prices, particularly during the growing season.

11. That the National Grange supports legislative and administrative changes in current laws that will enhance family farmers' ability to market their fresh fruit and vegetables.

12. The National Grange continue to support the efforts of commodity organizations to improve the promotional activities for their products.

13. The National Grange requests that the Agricultural Marketing Service of U.S.D.A. continue and improve the marketing news service for fresh fruits and vegetables and study new marketing techniques that will assist family farmers to market their fresh fruits and vegetables on competitive markets.

14. The National Grange urges and encourages cooperative members to take an active interest in the policies and programs of their cooperatives to insure that cooperatives are membership controlled.

15. The National Grange requests the Agriculture Marketing Service of U.S.D.A. to better inform the producers of fresh fruit and vegetables of the prompt pay provision under the regulations of the Agricultural Marketing Act and provide producers with the information necessary to enable them to use the prompt pay provisions of the Act.

16. The Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act should be amended to require that all purchasers of raw, perishable agricultural commodities that are intended for further processing be bonded in sufficient amount to protect the grower.

17. The National Grange should initiate and sponsor, in coordination with U.S.D.A. and other farm groups, an inten-

sive effort to strengthen the marketing power of agriculture.

18. The National Grange will support federal legislation to prohibit processors and canners of agricultural products from intimidating growers or withholding growers' contracts because of membership in a bargaining association.

19. The National Grange supports legislation to include poultry and eggs under the Federal Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937.

20. The National Grange urges the appropriate Federal regulatory agencies to use their full authority to oversee and control all acquisitions and mergers in the food industry by non-farm interests.

21. The Agricultural Marketing Act of 1937 should be amended to include all agricultural commodities, and that before marketing orders and agreements would be applicable to any agricultural commodity, that public hearings and a producers' referendum be held for the respective producers and that the National Grange should lend support to such hearings when requested by commodity groups.

22. The National Grange endorses Federal and state legislation to protect the bargaining status of cooperatives, including requirements that purchasers must recognize and negotiate in good faith with the designated representatives of their producers to the end that a fair price be established for transactions in the relevant farm commodities and provisions which guarantee the right of producers to control by democratic means the selection of bargaining cooperatives to represent them.

23. The National Grange recommends that the market order approach to improving producers' market prices be strengthened. To this end, enabling legislation should be made available to a greater variety of commodity producers that would:

(a) aid in allocating aggregate market supply among markets in time, space, and form;

(b) regulate trading practices, such as grade standards, unfair trading practices, and containers;

(c) provide for research and education programs to expand market demand by finding new uses for farm products.

24. The National Grange reiterates its longtime firm stand in favor of marketing orders and believes that USDA should hold

sole administrative responsibility for the implementation of Federal Marketing Orders.

25. The National Grange supports legislation that would expedite elevator bankruptcy procedures, establish the legitimacy of a warehouse receipt or scale ticket as proof of ownership of stored grain, ensure that holders of receipts or scale tickets would share in the first tier of asset distribution of the bankrupt facility and allow farmers to reclaim their grain held in the facility following the declaration of bankruptcy.

Urner-Barry Poultry & Egg Quotes

WHEREAS, the Urner-Barry quotes on eggs and poultry prices are misunderstood and contribute to a communication gap between the poultry industry and the general public; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the National Grange urge the U.S. Department of Agriculture to hold hearings on the Urner-Barry poultry and egg price quotes in order to determine if a better pricing service could be provided the poultry and egg industry.

This covers resolution 440 by Wismer.

Livestock Futures Market

WHEREAS, the National Grange has reason to believe that the Futures Market contract on live cattle still has an undue amount of influence on the pricing of livestock; and

WHEREAS, Congress in reauthorizing the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) directed the CFTC, Security Exchange Commission (SEC) and the Federal Reserve (FR) to evaluate the "effect of futures trading on capital formation" and the "economic benefit, if any, of futures markets on the underlying industries;" and

WHEREAS, a part of these studies and ones by USDA and other Federal agencies, will focus on the effects of the Futures Market Contract on live cattle prices to the producer; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the National Grange monitor the studies of the Futures Market Contract on live cattle being conducted by the CFTC, SEC, FR and others; and be it further

RESOLVED, that if these studies determine that there are adverse effects to cattle producers from trading live cattle on the Futures Market, that the National Grange

support legislation to eliminate futures trading on live cattle.

This is a Committee resolution covering resolution 56 by Davies.

Research and Extension

1. The Grange believes the Extension Service should examine the many programs and projects within its authority. We encourage E.S. to continue to provide the leadership it has given to agriculture. The Grange feels E.S. programs should primarily be directed to the improvement of the rural life of the Nation.

2. The National Grange urges Congress and the Administration to fully fund the Federal government's share of the research requirements of agriculture and that in case of emergencies where increased research is needed that the Federal government assumes its appropriate share.

3. The Extension Service, Farmers Home Administration, and other agency programs, should continue to provide increased emphasis on partnership and other relationships that will encourage young men and women to enter and/or stay in farming.

4. The National Grange supports efforts to continue funding for the State Extension Safety Specialist.

5. Federal agricultural research funds should be allocated only to Universities and Institutions that have the expertise and facilities to conduct agricultural research.

6. We urge U.S.D.A. through the State Experiment Stations to set up research on the growing of Spawn for the production of mushrooms.

7. The National Grange supports adequate funding from Federal, State and private sources to allow for expanded research programs to provide technology pertinent to small-scale agriculture, including such areas as biological farming, marketing systems, equipment needs and availability, and animal and human nutrition.

8. The National Grange continues to support funding by federal and state governments, industry and producers for basic and applied research on crop and livestock production, with major emphasis on increasing production, insect and disease control energy utilization and soil and water management.

Use of Wheat for Fuel Alcohol

WHEREAS, we need to reduce the importation of foreign oil; and

WHEREAS, there is a need to improve the export picture; and

WHEREAS, we could provide a wider market for wheat offering two products, flour and fuel; and

WHEREAS, the by-product of alcohol is a high protein wheat flour which the world needs; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the National Grange encourage research into the use of wheat for alcohol.

This covers resolution 117 by Smith.

Animal Waste

WHEREAS, animal waste disposal is such an important element in the agricultural industry; and

WHEREAS, we believe this animal waste has the potential of being a tremendous asset if properly used, resulting in better care and less pollution of our lands and waters, and higher quality foods at lower cost; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the National Grange continue to support research and technology that will benefit agriculture and the consumer in the use of animal waste.

This covers resolutions 445 and 449 by Wismer and 481 by Oliver (in part).

WHEREAS, stray voltage in and around livestock farms is causing reduced production of dairy and meat causing serious financial losses to livestock farmers; and

WHEREAS, research in Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, strongly initiated and supported by the Granges in their respective states has led to some relief from this serious limitation on production; and

WHEREAS, a "neutral isolator switch" has been developed for experimental use by certain utility companies for placement on or near livestock farms that holds promise of helping solve stray voltage problems; therefore, be it,

RESOLVED, that the National and State Granges continue to work with Land-Grant Universities and the State Federal Cooperative Extension Service, seeking additional funding for stray voltage research; be it further

RESOLVED, that the National and State Granges contact both private and public utility companies and offer their coopera-

tion in assisting in the experimental use of the "neutral isolator switch" to control stray voltage on or near livestock farms.

This is a Committee resolution.

Poultry

1. The National Grange support poultry producers in securing programs to stabilize prices.

2. The National Grange seeks legislation that would require egg buyers to be bonded, and that egg buyers come under the same regulations as the livestock, poultry, and cattle buyers as administered by the Packers and Stockyards Administration.

3. The National Grange supports the funding of increased research to control and eradicate poultry diseases and parasites.

Federal Crop Insurance

WHEREAS, Federal Disaster Payment Programs are being replaced Federal Crop Insurance; and

WHEREAS, producers need protection from major disasters; and

WHEREAS, a part of Federal Crop Insurance is being subsidized by the Federal government; and

WHEREAS, a very small percentage of producers are presently carrying insurance, thus leaving many producers without protection from natural disasters; therefore be it

RESOLVED, the National Grange support changes in the FCI program that would include:

1. Preventive planting.
2. That all-risk policy be expanded to cover all crops.
3. That the cancellation period be changed to allow cancellation until the final sign-up date for that crop.
4. That area coverage be dropped and a realistic production base be established for each tract of land.
5. That if most insurable land and crops are not covered in the next three years an alternate plan must be developed which would include dollar per acre insurance and adjustment by field or contiguous tract.

Committee resolution covering resolution 167 by Eden and 201 and 202 by Wedding

Disaster Assistance Program

WHEREAS, agriculture producers need protection from natural disaster; be it

RESOLVED, National Grange support reinstatement of the Disaster Assistance Payment Program.

This is a Committee resolution.

Reclamation Regulations

The National Grange will continue to work closely with the Department of the Interior in the promulgation of rules and regulations for the administration of the Reclamation Reform Act of 1982 to assure the fullest measure of benefits for family agriculture.

The National Grange will work to incorporate rules and regulations that prohibit abuse of the Reclamation Reform Act including, but not limited to, the following:

- a. Strict adherence to established methods of the classification of land productivity in determining equivalency.
- b. Specific and effective land ownership and leasing reporting requirements.
- c. Truly "reasonable" time limits for excess land-owners to file recordable contracts for the disposition of excess lands, including a definition of "excess" lands to identify the cropland acres that must be disposed of first.

Packers and Stockyards Administration

1. The National Grange supports legislation that is designed to preserve competition in the meat industry by:

a. defining the rules of conduct which will be permitted under anti-trust laws in order to protect efficiently operating packers from being victimized by unfair trade practices;

b. upgrading bonding formulas so that livestock dealers would be required to provide bonds in an amount that more realistically reflects the current value of livestock; and

c. requiring all rail scales over which livestock is purchased on carcass weight be equipped with automatic printing devices and a copy of the individual weights be furnished the seller.

Poultry Contract Growers

WHEREAS, poultry producers who raise live poultry under the provisions of a "grow-out" agreement with a poultry processor are having increasing difficulty in receiving payment for their services; and

WHEREAS, in the past two years, five large local and regional poultry processing companies have declared, or are in process of declaring bankruptcies causing 1,718 producers with grow-out agreements to have at risk \$13,750,000 in back payments; and

WHEREAS, many poultry producers who raise live poultry under contract have not been paid for the birds they raised until weeks after the birds have delivered to the processor; and

WHEREAS, the only recourse presently available to the live poultry grower to recover his losses is through the courts, a timely, costly, and financial unsatisfactory solution; and

WHEREAS, producers of livestock and certain poultry producers who sell birds directly to slaughter, are to some degree, financially protected under the prompt pay, trust and letter of credit provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the National Grange, in cooperation with State Granges, have legislation introduced in the United States Congress to amend the Packers and Stockyards Act so as to provide the live poultry grower, who raises birds for a live poultry processor, the same financial protection provisions regarding prompt payments as provided the livestock industry.

This is a Committee resolution.

Livestock Disease Control

1. The National Grange supports continued efforts to eradicate brucellosis and tuberculosis and other animal diseases. We recommend that the indemnity program for these diseases be adequately funded to offset losses incurred by producers who maintain an approved vaccination program.

2. The National Grange supports the following measures to eradicate brucellosis:

a. longer period of quarantine and/or isolation of cattle imported across state lines, except when shipped for immediate slaughter; and

b. all cattle sold for breeding purposes be accompanied by appropriate health records indicating negative tests within 30 days of transaction.

3. The National Grange supports the use of the 1-ring test and blood test for certification of a dairy herd and supports the usage of the ring test as a continued basis for certification.

4. We recommend that Federal funding for the USDA brucellosis eradication program should not be reduced and that states not participating in USDA brucellosis eradication program be quarantined within their borders for livestock movement.

Radioactive Fallout Indemnity

The National Grange supports federal indemnity provisions to indemnify farmers against loss through no fault of theirs in cases such as radioactive fallout and chemical contamination.

Metric System for Land Measurement

The National Grange opposes mandatory conversion to the metric system, and if the U.S. converts to the metric system on a voluntary basis that it not apply to land measurement.

Agricultural Land Trusts

The National Grange opposes the development of agricultural land trusts by financial institutions.

International Federation of Agricultural Producers

We recommend that the National Grange discontinue paying dues to the International Federation of Agricultural Producers (IFAP), but that an observer be sent to the meetings at the discretion of the Executive Committee.

Small Business Administration

The National Grange supports administrative and legislative action to remove the Small Business Administration from the disaster loan program for agriculture and seek reduction in the size standards definition for small agricultural businesses.

Foreign Ownership of Farmland

The U.S.D.A. should strictly enforce the Agriculture Foreign Investment Dislo-

sure Act, and State Granges are urged to initiate state legislation which would prohibit foreign investors from purchasing or owning farmland unless they establish permanent residency within their areas of ownership and become citizens of the U.S.

Weed and Pest Control

1. The National Grange supports the development of effective chemicals to control the destructive fire ant as soon as possible. In the interim, we urge the Environmental Protection Agency to remove the ban on Mirex and allow its use on a controlled basis by state and federal personnel.

2. We urge Congress to immediately provide for U.S.D.A., State and local cooperative programs to control fire ants and that such control programs be coordinated between affected states.

3. The National Grange supports the appropriation of Federal funds to aid in the eradication of witchweed.

4. The National Grange encourages the EPA to reevaluate the restrictions on certain pesticides used for grasshopper control so that a more effective and environmental control program may be offered to farmers and ranchers.

Control of Multi-Flora Rose

WHEREAS, Multi-Flora Rose was originally planted as a government project and has become a problem for many farmers; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the National Grange encourages the U.S.D.A. to develop an educational program as well as provide financial assistance for the control of Multi-Flora Rose.

This covers resolution 271 by Caldwell.

Spread of Noxious Weeds and Rodents

WHEREAS, the spread of noxious weeds and rodent infestations of both public (meaning State and Federal lands) and private lands is increasing rapidly; and

WHEREAS, the control of noxious weeds and rodents on public lands must be implemented to coincide with controlling measures on private lands; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the National Grange support a high priority program on all State and Federal lands to control the spread of noxious weeds and rodents.

This covers resolution 55 by Davies.

Farm Machinery

WHEREAS, throttles, power take-off controls, and engine stopping controls on farm machines create extreme safety hazards by operating in a variety of methods; and

WHEREAS, many accidents have been caused and will be caused by this divergence of operation; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the National Grange use its influence to recommend to domestic and foreign machinery manufacturers that a uniform position and method of slowing and stopping engines on machines and a uniform method of disengaging power take-off controls be initiated as soon possible.

This covers resolution 405 by Morse.

Agriculture Public Relations

WHEREAS, the image of agriculture suffers from a general lack of knowledge of the contribution of agriculture to the economy of the nation; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the Grange support programs to:

- (1) Attempt to remove the public bias toward a "cheap food" policy by working to inform the electorate about agriculture's role in the economy by highlighting such items as agriculture's contribution to a positive balance of trade through exports.
- (2) Develop elementary education programs in the public schools to increase the awareness of children to the role agriculture plays in their everyday world.

This covers resolution 475 by Oliver.

Government Policy on Fragile Lands

WHEREAS, fragile and highly erodable land continues to be developed for crop production, further compounding the current problem of overproduction by the American farmer, and

WHEREAS, many large blocks of such fragile lands are being plowed with little thought of the needs or consequences to the future; and

WHEREAS, there is legislation known as the Sodbuster Bill now being considered in the Congress, which would withhold benefits of government programs to such shortsighted ventures; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the National Grange support legislation that would prohibit producers who breakout fragile lands from receiving program benefits on crops grown on such lands and also make such producers ineligible for other U.S.D.A. loan and assistance programs.

This is a Committee resolution covering resolutions 120 by Smith, 157 by Farris and 398 by Morse.

Support of Low Interest Financing for Rural Electricity

WHEREAS, electricity has been such a tremendous asset to all in our country, including rural and small town America; and

WHEREAS, for the last 50 years the Rural Electric Administration has played such an important part in bringing electric power to rural America; and

WHEREAS, certain elements seem to feel that low interest financing is no longer needed for the continuance of this service; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the National Grange actively support legislation titled "The Rural Electrification and Telephone Self-Sufficiency Act of 1983" currently pending before Congress. This legislation should restore and insure stability to the Rural Electrification Administration.

This is a Committee resolution in lieu of resolutions 113 by Smith and 464 by Wismer.

Sale of Mortgaged Livestock

WHEREAS, livestock auctions are an important part of livestock marketing; and

WHEREAS, when livestock, subject to a lien, are sold through a livestock auction and the seller does not satisfy the lien, the lending institution or agency sues the livestock auction for the amount of the lien; and

WHEREAS, this practice by lending institutions and agencies has cost livestock auctions millions of dollars which must be borne by users of the auction; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the National Grange cooperate with other farm, community and livestock marketing organizations to find a solution to the problems caused when livestock subject to a lien, are sold through a livestock auction.

This covers resolution 452 by Wismer.

Fish Farming

WHEREAS, three Federal agencies USDA, Department of the Interior, and the Department of Commerce, received a total of six million dollars to research fish farming under HR2676; and

WHEREAS, fish are the most efficient convertors of food to meat, and additional research is needed both in marketing and production to increase the potential of this needed food source; therefore; be it

RESOLVED, that National Grange support (the intent of HR 2676) fish farming, which provides additional funds for continued research in marketing and production; and be it further

RESOLVED, that the fish farming industry be encouraged to have a check off program to raise money for their own promotion and research as do other agricultural commodities.

This covers resolution 338 by Winter.

The Agriculture Committee, of the 117th Session of the National Grange, wishes to thank the following resource people for their contributions and help in making information available for us to use in putting this report together: Nancy Benson, Manager of Agriculture Leg. Affairs American Cyanamid Co.; Dr. Richard Gustafson, American Cyanamid Co.' Ben Sunbury, Senior Staff Associate, Farm Credit Administration; Richard Bauermester, Branch Chief, Packers & Stockyards, U.S.D.A.; Bill Jones, Admin., Packers & Stockyards, U.S.D.A.; Mike Maloney, Info. & Leg. Res., NRECA; Ron Eertz, FCIC, U.S.D.A.; Walter Bunch, Farmers Home Adm., U.S.D.A.; David Schoonover, Director, Asia, Africa, Eastern Europe, FAS/USDA; Mr. Craghon, ASCS/USDA and Mel Cotner, ERS/USDA.

In addition to these mentioned, much credit for the help received goes to our own legislative staff, Bob Frederick, Jim Miller, and to the office staff.

Faternally submitted,
James Oliver, Chairman
Wendel Shireman
Edward Moody
David Wedding
Robert Smith
Bert Morse
Marvin Purdy
Ray Hill
Lester Wallace
Lloyd Massey

REPORT OF THE AUDIT & BUDGET COMMITTEE

The following resolution was referred to the Audit and Budget Committee: 57 by Davies

The following resolution was received from Grange Law: 77 by Maple

Resolution No. 77 by Maple was reported adversely.

POLICY STATEMENT

We commend the National Grange and Executive Director, Judy Massabny, for improvement in the operation of the Grange Farm Film Foundation, and for showing a profit for the 1983 Grange year. We recognize the importance of the Grange Farm Film Foundation and urge all Granges to take advantage of their valuable resource.

We recognize the value of the National Grange building in Washington D.C., service to agriculture, and the Grange across the country is symbolized by its location. We encourage continued vigilance in setting rental rates and the handling of these funds. We recommend on-going maintenance of our Grange building and the continuation of the Grange building maintenance fund.

It is important to continue to improve and update equipment which will aid in productivity by the National Grange staff.

We commend the National Grange Officers and Directors for outstanding performance on behalf of our Order.

This policy statement covers resolution no. 57 by Davies and a portion of the National Master's internal report.

RESOLVED, the session Delegates and the approved list of non-delegates, receive a per diem of \$10.00 per person for the required days at the 1984 National Session.

The Audit and Budget Committee recommends to the Delegate Body, to be in compliance with the By Laws of the National Grange, Article 10, Section 1, Page 37 of the 1982 Digest, the following compensation schedule:

RESOLVED, that:

1. The National Master's compensation shall be \$35,000 per year, the mode and manner of compensation to be negotiated between the National Master and the National Executive Committee.
2. The National Lecturer's compensation shall be \$19,000 per year, the manner and mode of compensation to be negotiated between the National Lecturer and the National Executive Committee.
3. The National Secretary's compensation shall be \$8,500 per year, the mode and manner of the compensation to be negotiated between the National Secretary and the National Executive Committee.
4. The High Priest to receive an honorarium of \$2,000 per year.
5. The National Treasurer to receive compensation in the amount of \$100 per year.
6. The per diem rates for all affected departments be raised from \$35 to \$40 per day.

We submit the following report on travel compensation:

Officers who are not delegates:

A. Edward Andersen & Darlene	\$299.00	\$299.00
Kermit W. Richardson & Margaret	\$329.00	\$329.00
Lloyd Massey & Eunice	\$294.00	\$294.00
Francis Silveira & Dorothy	\$288.00	\$288.00
B. Franklin Hayes & Virginia	\$349.00	\$349.00
David Wedding & Patty	\$229.00	\$229.00
Jack Silvers	\$448.00	
Delwin Cross & Lucille	\$268.00	\$268.00
Daryl Lowry & Elizabeth	\$349.00	\$349.00
Woodrow W. Tucker & Marjorie	\$278.00	\$278.00
Morris Halladay & Kitty	\$349.00	\$349.00
J. Luther Snyder & Fae	\$284.00	\$284.00
William Buffington & Mary	\$299.00	\$299.00

Mary Beth Heberer		\$264.00	
Bruce & Sharon Croucher		\$278.00	\$278.00
Verno Shorthill & Ruth Esther		\$230.00	\$230.00

Delegates:

Arkansas	Joe & Ethel Peters	\$115.00	\$115.00
California	David Austin	\$289.00	
Colorado	Jeanne & Miles Davies	\$248.00	\$248.00
Connecticut	Joe & Mildred Bell	\$349.00	\$349.00
Delaware	Wills & Joanne Passmore	(Payment waived)	
Florida	D. Vincent & Madelin Andrews	\$299.00	\$299.00
Idaho	Glen & Dorothy Deweese	\$309.00	\$309.00
Indiana	Wendel & Dorothy Shireman	\$295.00	\$295.00
Illinois	Al & Darlene Henninger	\$392.00	\$392.00
Iowa	Charles & Helen Routier	\$268.00	\$268.00
Kansas	Edward & Grace Moody	\$150.00	\$150.00
Maine	James & Dorothy Shores	\$359.80	\$359.00
Maryland	Alan & Ethel Brauer	\$309.00	\$309.00
Massachusetts	Robert & Dolores Barrow	\$278.00	\$278.00
Michigan	Roland & Beulah Winter	\$299.00	\$299.00
Minnesota	Adel & Albert Brendemuhl	\$299.00	\$299.00
Montana	Forest & Margaret Farris	\$368.00	\$368.00
Nebraska	Robert & Margaret Smith	\$293.00	\$293.00
New Hampshire	Philip & Madeliene Shattuck	\$349.00	\$349.00
New Jersey	John & Margaret Maple	\$278.00	\$278.00
New York	Bert & Mary Morse	\$349.00	\$349.00
North Carolina	James & Judy Oliver	\$279.00	\$309.00
Ohio	Howard & Marie Caldwell	\$299.00	\$299.00
Oklahoma	Marvin & Wilma Purdy	\$229.00	\$229.00
Oregon	W.C. & Lida Harris	\$348.00	\$348.00
Pennsylvania	Charles & Jane Wismer	\$299.00	\$299.00
Rhode Island	Felix & Elsie Wendelschaefter	\$278.00	\$278.00
South Carolina	Hank Edens (Sandra)	\$339.00	
Tennessee	Larry & Dorothy King	\$289.00	\$289.00
Texas	R. G. Carter & Flo	\$—0—	\$—0—
Vermont	Harold & Mary Bergeron	\$349.00	\$349.00
Virginia	Jerry Hancock (Gladys)	\$379.00	
Washington	Ray & Helen Hill	\$349.00	\$349.00
West Virginia	John & Phyllis Hall	\$383.50	\$383.50
Wisconsin	Lester & Betty Wallace	\$299.00	\$299.00
Wyoming	Charles & Pearl Buell	\$259.00	\$259.00

We recommend the following per diem for delegates and nondelegates for the 1983 session at the rate of \$10.00 per day:

	<i>Non-Delegates</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Total Per Diem</i>	
Lecturer	Kermit & Margaret Richardson	12	\$120	\$120
Secretary	B. Franklin & Virginia Hayes	9	90	90
Exec. Comm.	Daryl & Elizabeth Lowry	11	110	110
Exec. Comm.	Jack Silvers	11	110	
Exec.. Comm.	Del & Lucille Cross	11	110	110
High Priest	Woodrow & Marjorie Tucker	9	90	90
Priest Annalist	J. Luther & Fae Snyder	9	90	90

Chaplain	Lloyd & Eunice Massey	12	120	120
Priest Archon	Morris & Kitty Halladay	9	90	90
Treasurer	Francis & Dorothy Silveira	8	80	80
DJA	Mary Beth Heberer	10	100	
DYA	Bruce & Sharon Croucher	8	80	80
DWA	Mary & Bill Buffington	10	100	100
Ceres	Patty & David Wedding	11/5	110	50
7th Degree Dir.	Verno & Ruth Esther Shorthill	9	90	90
Pianist	Betty Sites	9	90	
7th Degree Asst. Dir.	Donald & Ruth Peck	9	90	90

Delegates

<i>State</i>	<i>Delegates</i>	<i>Days</i>	<i>Total Per Diem</i>	
Arkansas	Joe & Ethel Peters	9	\$ 90	\$ 90
California	David Austin	11	110	
Colorado	Jeanne & Miles Davies	9	90	90
Connecticut	Joe & Mildred Bell	9	90	90
Delaware	Wills & Joanne Passmore	9	90	90
Florida	D. Vincent & Madelin Andrews	9	90	90
Idaho	Glen & Dorothy Deweese	9	90	90
Illinois	Al & Darlene Henninger	9	90	90
Indiana	Wendel & Dorothy Shireman	12	120	120
Iowa	Charles & Helen Routier	9	90	90
Kansas	Edward & Grace Moody	12	120	120
Maine	James & Dorothy Shores	12	120	120
Maryland	Alan & Ethel Brauer	9	90	90
Massachusetts	Robert & Dolores Barrow	9	90	90
Michigan	Roland & Beulah Winter	9	90	90
Minnesota	Adel & Albert Brendemuhl	9	90	90
Montana	Forest & Margaret Farris	12	120	120
Nebraska	Robert & Margaret Smith	12	120	120
New Hampshire	Philip & Madeliene Shattuck	9	90	90
New Jersey	John & Margaret Maple	9	90	90
New York	Bert & Mary Morse	12	120	120
North Carolina	James & Judy Oliver	12-9	120	90
Ohio	Howard & Marie Caldwell	9	90	90
Oklahoma	Marvin & Wilma Purdy	12	120	120
Oregon	W. C. & Lida Harris	9	90	90
Pennsylvania	Charles & Jane Wismer	9	90	90
Rhode Island	Felix & Elsie Wendelschaefter	9	90	90
South Carolina	Hank Edens (Sandra)	9	90	
Tennessee	Larry & Dorothy King	9	90	90
Texas	R. G. & Flo Carter	9	90	90
Vermont	Harold & Mary Bergeron	9	90	90
Virginia	Jerry Hancock (Gladys)	9	90	
Washington	Ray & Helen Hill	12	120	120
West Virginia	John & Phyllis Hall	9	90	90
Wisconsin	Lester & Betty Wallace	12	120	120
Wyoming	Charles & Pearl Buell	12	120	120

The following receive special room reimbursement: Betty Sites, Pianist; Rosena Gayle, Texas Lecturer; Lovelle Knight, Texas Director Jr. Grange Activities; Clare & Mary Jane Wagner, Resales.

**NATIONAL GRANGE INCOME
FISCAL YEAR 1984**

	1982 <i>ACTUAL</i> <i>INCOME</i>	1983 <i>ACTUAL</i> <i>INCOME</i>	1984 <i>PROJECTED</i> <i>INCOME</i>
<i>INCOME SOURCES</i>			
Subordinate Grange Dues	\$ 700,880.	\$ 793,010.00	\$ 700,000.
Junior Grange Dues	3,764.	4,090.30	4,000.
Subordinate Charter Fees	90.	105.00	100.
Pomona Charter Fees	—	10.00	—
Junior Charter Fees	65.	65.00	100.
Sixth Degree Fees	4,648.	4,395.50	4,300.
Seventh Degree Fees	37,070.	20,740.00	2,600.
Interest Income	24,312.	31,724.52	30,000.
Resales Income	73,682.	104,000.00	130,000.
Misc. Income	4,252.	(612.00)	5,000.
SUBTOTAL	848,763.	957,528.32	877,500.
NET BLDG. INCOME	182,063.	185,102.53	202,200.
TOTAL INCOME	\$1,030,826.	\$1,142,630.85	\$1,078,300.

BUILDING OPERATION ACCOUNT—1983

INCOME

\$474,043.01 Actual Rental Income (1983)
\$520,000.00 Estimated Rental Income (1984)

	<i>Actual</i> <i>Expenses</i> 1981-82	<i>Actual</i> <i>Expenses</i> 1982-83	<i>Projected</i> <i>Expenses</i> 1983-84
<i>EXPENSES</i>			
Salaries, Wages, Payroll Taxes	\$ 52,729.	\$ 47,908.89	\$ 51,000.
Real Estate Taxes	70,323.	75,295.15	68,000.
Utilities	53,574.	63,245.24	73,000.
Building Supplies	4,578.	7,826.21	6,000.
Service Contracts	47,912.	47,149.25	49,000.
Repairs & Maintenance	7,940.	16,382.30	10,000.
Insurance	9,280.	3,605.00	4,400.
Building Mgmt. Rental Fees	2,697.	26,942.00	25,000.
Misc.	<u>22.</u>	<u>585.77</u>	<u>600.</u>
TOTAL	\$249,055.	\$288,939.81	\$287,800.
TOTAL INCOME	\$461,118	\$474,043.01	\$520,000.
TOTAL EXPENSES	249,055.	288,940.48	287,800.
GROSS NET INCOME	212,063.	185,103.20	232,200.
Building Maintenance Reserve	30,000.	30,000.00	30,000.
NET INCOME	\$182,063.	\$155,103.20	\$202,200.

PROPOSED BUDGET 1983-1984

<i>Department</i>	<i>Actual Exp. FY 1982</i>	<i>Final Budget FY 1983</i>	<i>Actual Exp. FY 1983</i>	<i>Final Prop. Budg. FY 1984</i>
General Administration	\$135,783	\$134,800	\$135,319	\$134,775
Lecturer	66,312	67,300	60,528	69,655
Secretary	16,479	17,050	17,021	18,620
Executive Committee	11,027	12,500	9,257	11,160
Women's Activities	35,884	36,100	36,633	41,925
Youth Activities	21,370	22,100	14,854	22,075
Junior Grange Activities	15,525	16,020	11,097	16,520
High Priest	5,305	5,850	2,661	5,200
Membership Development	78,342	106,300	116,090	106,300
Legislation	159,837	169,450	173,118	188,950
Information	71,881	74,620	66,331	69,650
Annual Session	127,492	120,000	135,566	145,700
Production Department	21,159	5,000	15,593	12,170
Pension Trust Fund	12,607	14,000	7,046	12,000
Grange Promotion	14,243	16,200	18,305	20,160
Contributions	625	1,000	775	800
Furniture and Equipment	27,984	9,500	24,292	14,625
Community Service	14,161	14,500	12,846	13,000
Misc.				*33,437
Accounts Payable	8,694	8,700	1,313	5,000
Golden Sheaf Material	1,164	1,200	1,948	5,500
7th Degree Equipment		5,000	4,209	5,000
Resales Operating Acct.	4,571	35,000	110,582	109,030
Special Fund Account	20,934	5,000	2,190	2,190
Treasurer	100	100	0	200
TOTAL EXPENSE				1,063,722
NAT'L Grange Proposed Income—1984				1,078,300
Contingent Fund				14,578
*Misc.:				
O'Sullivan	\$ 9,567			
Digest revision	20,000			
Incorporation	<u>3,870</u>			
	\$33,437			

Fraternally submitted,
 Roland Winter, Chairman
 Robert Barrow
 Howard Caldwell
 Dorothy King
 Jerry Hancock
 Mary Bergeron
 Fae Snyder
 Del Cross

REPORT OF THE CITIZENSHIP & PUBLIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

The following resolutions were referred to this committee: 1, 10, 12, 13, 16, 18, 19, 23, 29, 32, 39, 40, 41, 59, 60, 75, 83, 84, 92, 93, 95, 109, 113, 118, 119, 123, 143, 145, 162, 164, 173, 183, 186, 188, 191, 193, 206, 211, 217, 218, 222, 225, 227, 228, 230, 232, 233, 235, 237, 241, 249, 264, 265, 266, 267, 269, 279, 280, 281, 282, 285, 291, 294, 297, 301, 314, 322, 325, 334, 335, 339, 341, 342, 344, 346, 355, 377, 379, 380, 382, 386, 387, 388, 389, 404, 406, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 424, 427, 428, 429, 430, 434, 435, 437, 456, 496, 497, 499, 500 and 506.

The following resolutions were transferred to other committees: Res. No. 12 to Taxation and Fiscal Policy; 113 and 500 to Conservation; 325 to Education & Health; 211 and 291 to Agriculture; 145 and 191 to Grange Activities; 118 and 301 to Education and Health and 225 to Labor and Judiciary.

The following resolutions were received from other committees: 176 from Education and Health; 326 from Labor and Judiciary; 220 from Taxation; 459 from Conservation; and 466 from Transportation.

The following resolutions were withdrawn: 59 by Davies; 92 and 93 by Routier; 173 and 186 by Hall; 233, 249, 264 and 267 by Caldwell; 386 and 389 by Austin; 417 and 420 by Morse.

The following resolutions were reported adversely: 10 and 16 by Harris; 119 and 123 by Smith; 183 by Hall; 377 by Austin; and 466 by Barrow.

The following resolutions are covered by present policy: 1 by Passmore; 13 by Harris; 40 by Hill; 75 by Maple; 95 and 109 by Routier; 143 by Wallace; 164 (in part) by Farris; 176 by Hall; 217 and 218 by Carter; 230 by Bell; 237, 241 265 and 269 by Caldwell; 281 and 282 by Bergeron; 294 and 297 by Buell; 322 by King; 334 and 335 by Hancock; 342, 344 and 355 by Winter; 380 and 382 by Austin; 415, 418, 419 and 421 by Morse; 424, 427 and 430 by Deweese; 437 by Shores; and 456 by Wismer

The Delegates voted to bring Res. 222 by Carter out of the adverse section of the committee report and back to the floor for discussion, then it was amended and adopted.

Resolutions rejected by the Delegates were: 232 by Caldwell; 164 (in part) by

Farris; a committee resolution covering 18 by Harris, 188 by Hall and 387 by Austin.

NUTRITIONAL POLICIES SOCIAL PROGRAMS

School Lunch

1. The National Grange urges adequate funding of the school lunch program, that the programs include better balanced diets, also that the Secretary of Agriculture maintain a requirement that lunches meet one third of a child's daily nutritional needs and that the National Grange opposes the sale of non-nutritional foods in schools until the end of the meal period.

2. The National Grange opposes any proposal to reduce the size of the serving of milk with meals and we urge Congress to work for protection of the appropriations for these programs.

3. The National Grange strongly recommends the replacement of imitation cheeses with natural cheeses in the school lunch program.

4. National Grange endorses Federal feeding programs using surplus agricultural products to their fullest extent.

Surplus Commodities

RESOLVED, that the National Grange go on record in favor of releasing a greater amount and variety of stored surplus commodities, including surplus powdered milk, to the food banks of our nation for distribution to the needy, hungry citizens of our country, and be it further

RESOLVED, that the National Grange favor universal guidelines be established and followed, so the distribution of surplus foods be uniform throughout the nation, in accord with the standards of living in the area and be it further

RESOLVED, that we encourage Grangers to serve as assistants in the distribution centers when needed.

This covers resolutions 32 by Hill, 339 by Winter, 228 by Bell and 429 by Deweese.

Food Stamps

1. The National Grange urges that strict food stamp regulations be enforced, and also favors social agencies working with food stamp recipients to assist them with

knowledge and selection of food needed to meet their basic needs.

2. The National Grange urges USDA to efficiently administer the food stamp program and consider the following points:

A. That food stamps apply only to nutritious foods.

B. That opportunities to use the stamps or change received at the time of purchase, on non-food items be eliminated by requiring that change be given only on lower denomination food stamps and/or a coupon system which would limit currency received;

C. That the stamps continue to be available to the truly needy;

D. That the USDA and social agencies work with recipients as much as possible to give them the nutritional knowledge needed for wise food selection.

GOVERNMENT AID/WELFARE

1. The Grange urges that regulations be changed so that parents will not profit from the birth of illegitimate children; that no pregnant unwed mother in good health be on Aid to Families of Dependent Children (AFDC) until the sixth month of her pregnancy and that no pregnant unwed mother under 18 years of age being supported by her parents should be eligible for AFDC until after the birth of the child. After the birth, food and clothing allotments allowed only for the child. National Grange encourages legislation that would limit the number of illegitimate children per household eligible for AFDC benefits.

2. The National Grange recommends that the government investigate persons more fully when applying for and receiving government aid and that qualified able-bodied applicants be required to work for benefits and that merchants be instructed to accept food stamps in exchange for nutritional foods only.

3. The National Grange recommends that a complete review and reform of our present welfare program be undertaken with a view toward the following:

A. Tighter controls of welfare spending;

B. Work incentive programs to encourage a recipient to contribute to, rather than take away from the economy;

C. Thorough investigation of welfare applicants on a continuing basis;

D. Establishment of review boards to re-evaluate recipients eligibility periodically;

E. Provisions for incentives to give recipients a sense of pride in their own self-sustaining, economic well-being.

4. National Grange urges Congress to continue to evaluate the VISTA Program.

5. The National Grange recommends that the determination of poverty for eligibility of welfare take into account the value of any non-cash entitlement benefits as income.

6. The National Grange believes that government at all levels should limit their involvement to essential public services: food, shelter, clothing and education.

7. National Grange urges Congress to carefully scrutinize the total HUD program to eliminate waste.

ELECTIONS/ELECTED OFFICIALS

Elections

1. The National Grange goes on record as being opposed to changing Election Day to Sunday.

2. The Grange recommends that results in four time zones not be released to the news media before polls have closed in the Pacific Standard Time Zone.

3. The National Grange recommends to the appropriate state and Federal authorities that all ballots and pertinent instructions for city, county and state and Federal elections be printed in the English language only.

4. The National Grange favors college students voting in person or by absentee ballot in their home communities rather than in college towns.

5. The National Grange recommends that proof of citizenship be required at time of voter registration.

6. The National Grange opposes any effort by Congress to adopt a plan of instant voter registration.

7. The Grange supports efforts that would require all states to hold their primaries or party caucuses no earlier than 90 days prior to the party's national conventions.

8. The National Grange strongly favors the electoral form plan popularly known as the "District Plan" the principal provisions of which are: each State has its same number of electoral votes as at present, one

for each U.S. Representative and one for each U.S. Senator. The President and Vice-President receiving the majority vote of each district's electoral vote; the majority vote in the state would determine the two at-large electoral votes representing the two U.S. Senators. The actual Electoral College would be eliminated. In cases of a tie, the House of Representatives would make the decision as now provided by law.

9. The National Grange urges Subordinate Granges, Pomona and State Granges to carry on a program to make every effort to inform themselves of the candidates' qualifications and views on issues before the election.

10. The Grange favors laws which would prohibit the use of government-owned facilities, government paid staff, or other privileges accorded the office to aid the election campaigns of incumbent office holders.

11. The National Grange urges a revision of the Federal Election Campaign Act so that any individual may designate on his tax return the sum of \$1 to be paid into the Presidential Election Fund and such dollar will then be an addition to his tax liability, and be it further resolved that the National Grange oppose any measure to expand the provisions of the Federal Election Campaign Act to other than the Presidential election campaign.

12. The Grange favors changing the terms of office of Congressional Representatives from two to four years.

13. The Grange recommends that any persons found guilty of fraud or malfeasance be barred from holding any elected or appointed governmental office in the future, and be it further resolved that any pension due except for that portion of personal contribution be denied, and be it further resolved that those convicted be required to make full restitution.

Limits on Political Action Committees

1. The National Grange favors strict limits on financial contributions of Political Action Committees.

Political Contributions

WHEREAS, the public is constantly being asked to contribute funds to promote the election of those seeking office; and

WHEREAS, rules concerning the use of these funds are not well-defined; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the National Grange requests more definite guidelines for the use of campaign funds be developed and enforced by the proper state or federal authorities . . .

This covers resolutions 84 by Routier and 406 by Morse.

Salary Increases

1. The National Grange urges elected officials and members of Congress to refrain from enacting salary increases, and further that members of Congress discontinue trips at government expense unless absolutely necessary and be it further resolved that government, at all levels, be demanded to perform its duty to the citizens of the U.S. in the most economic and efficient manner.

2. We support any effort to require pay raises for members of Congress to be discussed in open Committee hearings and voted on by roll call.

3. We urge Congress to seriously consider amending parts of Public Law 85745 as a small step to reduce unnecessary government spending for former Presidents.

4. The National Grange recommends that each member of Congress be required to file a detailed list of expenditures and a list of employees quarterly in the Congressional Record.

5. The National Grange supports the position that no elected Federal official shall receive a salary increase approved during the term of office for which he/she is elected.

Compensation for Congress

WHEREAS, Congress has the power to set their own compensation; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that National Grange go on record opposing this practice; and be it further

RESOLVED, that National Grange favor the establishment of a Congressional Pay Commission to establish compensation for Congress.

This covers resolutions 19 by Harris, 235 by Caldwell and 285 by Bergeron.

Legislators Absentee Penalty

WHEREAS, state and national Senators and Representatives are our legally elected legislators; and

WHEREAS, they are elected for the express purpose of drafting legislation for the welfare and general betterment of the citizens and the nation; and

WHEREAS, in order to properly understand legislation under consideration either in-committee or on the floor of the House of Representatives or the Senate of either the state or national levels it is necessary that the legislators both state and national be present at all assigned committee meetings and all sessions of the state and national legislative meetings; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the National Grange seek legislation that all legislators whether at the state or national level, be penalized a day's pay for each and every day they are absent unless excused.

This covers resolution 222 by Carter.

GOVERNMENTAL/LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS

Congressional Activity

1. The National Grange is very much opposed to a Constitutional Convention and urges every state that has not endorsed this proposition to refrain from doing so.

2. We believe that a state which has previously ratified a proposed Constitutional Amendment should be permitted to reverse its decision in the event of extension of approval time.

3. National Grange favors legislation which would prohibit attachment or "rider" bills to other legislation, except for those of closely related subject matter.

4. The Grange urges Congress to pass sunset legislation which would require agencies to cease operation at a given time unless they are re-established.

5. The Grange strongly supports retaining, "The Star Spangled Banner" as our National anthem; the motto, "In God We Trust," on our currency; and our present form of the "Pledge of Allegiance," and be it further resolved that the National Grange vigorously opposes all efforts by organizations and individuals attempting to destroy the great traditional principles upon which our Nation was founded.

6. The National Grange asks that Congress be subject to the same Federal laws as other governmental and private employers.

7. We favor strict adherence to the concept of separation of powers.

8. The Grange opposes the passage of Common Situs Picketing legislation.

9. The National Grange bring all of its influence to bear on our legislators to support the concept of an English language amendment.

10. The National Grange supports legislation that will offer a qualified interpreter for the hearing-impaired person whenever he or she is required to appear in court or a hearing with a government agency.

11. We urge the U.S. Congress to resist all attempts to change our present schedule of daylight savings time.

12. The National Grange seek legislation that government forms be revised to ask only about citizenship and not about race, color or ethnic background.

13. We support legislation to simplify the "Truth in Lending" Act making it easier for lenders and more helpful to consumers.

14. The National Grange supports fair laws for equality of rights for women.

15. The Federal government should put the interests of the United States of America before those of any other country.

16. The National Grange believes that closer scrutiny be used in investigating the past and present activities of those aspiring to appointed office in our government, before they are appointed to positions that would give them access to information that might prove useful to a foreign power.

17. The National Grange requests the Bureau of the Census reinstate in the next federal census the section which asks residents to provide the following information for every person: parents' names and birthdates.

18. The National Grange favors legislation which would require a member of Congress to be present to have his vote recorded.

19. The National Grange opposes the use of foreign languages for highway signs, voting ballots, or pamphlets printed at taxpayers' expense.

Civil Service Act

WHEREAS, the Civil Service Act of 1883 was passed to do away with the political appointments (Spoils System) to fill jobs within federal agencies; and

WHEREAS, an appointment to fill the position of S.C.S. Director of Legislative Affairs in the Soil Conservation Service, an agency of the USDA, which heretofore has been filled by a career employee from within the classified Civil Service of the U.S., has now reverted to a political appointment by the Secretary of Agriculture; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the National Grange work with Congress to strengthen the Civil Service Act and to make corrections to it, if necessary, to eliminate any abuses and to make each department and its agencies more responsive to the needs of the people and the nation's welfare.

This covers resolution 404 by Morse.

Censorship and Freedom of the Press

RESOLVED, that the National Grange oppose any legislation which attacks our Constitutional right to freedom of the press.

This covers resolution 41 by Hill.

Two Thirds Vote in House of Representatives

RESOLVED, the National Grange supports a proposal which would change a rule of the House of Representatives to require a two-thirds vote to increase the statutory limit on the public debt, and be it further

RESOLVED, the National Grange support another proposal which has been introduced to allow a joint resolution proposing a Constitutional amendment which would also require a two-thirds vote to increase taxes.

This covers resolution 379 by Austin

Ceasing of the Establishment of Additional National Holidays

WHEREAS, The National Grange recommends there be no more new national holidays; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that we favor legislation to stop the establishment of any new national holidays.

This covers resolution 388 by Austin

GOVERNMENT EXPENSES

1. We support efforts at all levels of government to reduce cost, to review regula-

tion, and generally reduce any undue influence of government on the private sector.

2. The National Grange supports Congressional investigation into the progress, policies and spending of the GSA.

3. We recommend that any program mandated by the Federal government be adequately funded by the same; and be it further resolved . . . if at any point that funding is not provided, the mandate shall be removed.

4. We believe that only specifically appointed officials who carry out definite affairs of government, travel at government expense and be it further resolved that these expenses be a matter of public record.

5. The Grange favors penalties for late completion of Federally funded buildings and opposes bonuses paid to contractors finishing before completion date.

6. We seek and support legislation to limit the cost-of-living increases to a standard across-the-board amount commensurate to the level of middle-income retirees, and be it further resolved that retired persons holding civil service positions be banned from all CPI raises related to retirement pay while so employed.

7. We encourage elected officials to exercise prudence and demonstrate fiscal responsibility in using travel and other privileges accorded their office.

8. We urge Congress to be more selective in appropriating money for research projects to insure the ultimate goal of scientific advancement for the benefit and the welfare of mankind.

9. We support elimination of excessive record keeping required by Federal government.

10. National Grange asks that members of Congress be held publically accountable for expense accounts, travel allowances, and other taxpayer monies that are self-appropriated, tax-exempt, and/or automatically increased.

11. National Grange urges members of Congress to provide a budget in accordance with the time prescribed by statutes.

Presidential Libraries

RESOLVED, the National Grange propose to Congress that Presidential libraries be maintained by private donations rather than Federal public funds.

This covers resolution 341 by Winter.

RETIREMENT BENEFITS SOCIAL SECURITY

1. The National Grange asks that any change in the retirement age be phased in so that individuals nearing retirement will be able to make sound retirement plans.

2. National Grange urges the continuing investigation of the Social Security disability programs (to insure that only those eligible are receiving benefits)

3. National Grange supports legislation which would require persons to be domiciled in the United States a minimum of five years before they could become eligible for supplemental Security income.

4. National Grange asks that benefits be computed on the highest (income) 10 years of service. National Grange urges Congress to take positive, conscientious action to reform, and to insure the future solvency of the Social Security system.

5. The National Grange advocates that the Social Security number be used for all personal identification.

6. National Grange favors legislation eliminating Social Security taxes for those persons receiving direct Social Security benefits.

7. The National Grange believes that persons in prison convicted of felonies should be ineligible to receive Social Security benefits, except for the support of dependents, and also state and federal prisons must furnish to the Social Security Administration the Social Security numbers of prisoners to enable the Social Security Administration to enforce this.

8. The National Grange favors limiting Social Security Programs to the original retirement benefits plus benefits to spouses, surviving dependents, and the disabled, and we urge Congress to take positive, conscientious action to reform and insure the future solvency of the Social Security System.

9. The National Grange continues efforts to insure proper administration of the Social Security funds in accordance with Grange policy.

10. The National Grange endorses legislation that would remove the earnings limitation for Social Security recipients and that FICA taxes be withheld from these earnings.

11. The National Grange urges Congress to promote a revision in the Social Security procedure so the survivors of the

estate shall be entitled to the last Social Security check due the deceased.

12. The National Grange goes on record urging the enactment of laws that returned and/or uncashed Social Security checks go back to the Social Security Trust Fund.

13. The National Grange supports the following points of proposed legislation affecting Social Security payments to aliens and non-residents:

A. A resident alien may receive Social Security only after he/she has been a lawfully admitted alien per Attorney General's definitions.

B. Non-resident aliens are further restricted from receiving Social Security by deletion of the 40 quarters test exemption.

C. Non-resident aliens may only receive benefits up to the amount that they paid into the system, at that point further benefits are terminated.

D. No non-resident alien may acquire additional derivative beneficiaries after his/her 50th birthday for the purposes of being eligible for dependent Social Security benefits.

E. Benefits will be paid according to the established rules of Social Security.

F. All U.S. citizens and nationals, plus all resident aliens will not be affected by this legislation.

14. The National Grange favors legislation making the annual cost of living raises on an average dollar amount instead of a percentage.

15. The National Grange recommends that all government sponsored retirement programs be consolidated into the Social Security System and that those who have paid into these other retirement accounts before consolidation receive the benefits they are entitled to.

16. The National Grange endorses legislation that would remove the earnings limitation for Social Security recipients and that FICA taxes be withheld from these earnings.

17. The National Grange recommends changing the "cost-of-living" formula to more nearly reflect the annual inflation rate.

Terminating Social Security Administration Payments

WHEREAS, it appears that the Social Security Administration seems to have

some difficulty in terminating payments to the deceased, and double payments to some, costing our government unnecessary dollars; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the National Grange go on record recommending that a death certificate be required to be filed by the mortician with the Social Security Office.

This resolution covers 422 by Morse.

Self Employment Tax

WHEREAS, as of Jan 1, 1984, the self-employment tax rate has been increased from 9.35 percent to 14.0 percent; and

WHEREAS, there will be a credit of 2.7 percent thus resulting in a net rate of 11.3 percent; and

WHEREAS, this credit is scheduled to decrease until it is totally removed by 1990; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the National Grange seek legislation limiting the self-employment tax rate to 14.0 percent to include a 2 percent tax credit each year and that all future adjustments will protect the self-employed person from paying a higher FICA rate than that of the combined employer-employee rate.

This is a Committee resolution covering 220 by Carter.

Notch Years

WHEREAS, in 1977 Congress established a new benefit formula which affects those born after 1916, because the old benefit formula was flawed as it overcompensated by inflation, and eventually would have produced benefits that exceeded the workers' pre-retirement earnings, thus causing the Social Security system to go bankrupt; and

WHEREAS, to ease the transition from the old to the new formula, Congress included a special provision for people then about to retire (those born in 1917-1921) giving them benefits that are somewhat greater than they would have been under the new formula without any special provisions; and

WHEREAS, the National Grange has always endorsed Congressional activity to insure the future of the Social Security System and since the financial stability of the system is touch and go for the next three years, especially considering factors such as mortality, fertility and inflation; and

WHEREAS, proposed legislation to adjust these new formulas was defeated; and prospects for any new legislation is unlikely for several years; and

WHEREAS, as of Jan 1, 1984 everyone will be on the same formula; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that we reaffirm our support of Congressional efforts to keep the system intact, but ask Congress to proceed with caution when proposing changes that drastically affect the public; and be it further

RESOLVED, that the public be provided with explicit and concise information concerning any major changes in the Social Security System.

This is a Committee resolution covering resolutions 162 by Farris, 227 by Bell, 280 by Bergeron, 314 by Brendemuhl, 428 by Deweese, 435 by Shores and 496 by Oliver.

VETERANS' BENEFITS

1. National Grange opposes any effort to reduce veterans' medical care eligibility and benefits.

2. National Grange favors the settlement of claims for the veterans who were exposed to Agent Orange.

3. National Grange urges the Veterans' Administration to take positive action to help veterans who were contaminated by Agent Orange and that such assistance be extended to the descendants of those veterans.

4. National Grange supports the position that when the income from other sources has closed, the benefit should be restored to the original figure, so that the recipient may better cope with the rising cost of living.

5. The National Grange opposes cuts in Veterans' Hospitals and continues to work for retention of Veterans Hospitals.

RURAL/CONSUMER AFFAIRS

1. National Grange strongly supports continued access by REA to the Federal Finance Bank.

2. National Grange endorses and urges the passage of legislation to finance the Rural Telephone Bank.

3. National Grange favors the continuation of the Consumer Co-op Bank and encourages and supports the consumer cooperative movement.

4. Universal Pricing—National Grange should use its influence to have item pricing continued.

5. The National Grange calls upon the Housing and Urban development Dept. (HUD) to review the standards of all mobile home building materials for their resistance to weather damage; and urge HUD to outlaw the use of chip core board for use as a flooring material in mobile home construction.

6. The National Grange opposes efforts to put the insurance industry under Federal regulation and also opposes efforts to do away with the McCarron-Ferguson Act.

7. Rural public housing—The National Grange supports the study into the feasibility of providing additional public housing for the elderly.

8. National Grange favors programs which encourage use of extreme care when considering and using wood burning equipment, and urges residents to comply with local building and fire codes in the installation of this equipment.

9. National Grange opposes any mandatory conversion to the metric system and urges the Federal Government to refrain from any financial support of the conversion to the metric system, especially in agriculture and equipment manufacture.

10. National Grange supports the use of cotton and natural fibers, rather than synthetic fibers, whenever practical in all segments of the economy inclusive of the military.

11. The Grange opposes interference of government in the marketing of gasoline, and recommends that it be allowed to be sold in a variety of ways that are likely to be beneficial to users through competition.

12. The Grange requests that Channel 8 be set aside for Agriculture Communication.

13. The Grange endorses and supports legislation which will promote an integrated telecommunications network to assure widely available, high quality telecommunications to all of the nation's users at a reasonable cost, as was originally intended by the Communications Act of 1934.

14. The Grange encourages canning companies to use jars that are manufactured to meet safety standards, with standardized tops for replaceable lids.

15. The National Grange is asked to ascertain whether the Federal Reserve Board is carrying out its required duty to audit the Federal Reserve Bank. If it is found that the Federal Reserve Board has been remiss in such duty, the chairmen of the appropriate committees of Congress be requested to take action.

16. National Grange is opposed to mandatory population controls, but we do recognize the need and advisability of having family planning, and population control information readily available to all those who need it or desire it.

17. National Grange recommends retrofitting of older farm machinery, and using only such shields and/or guards specifically designed for said equipment at the time of manufacture.

18. The National Grange is urged to take every opportunity to inform consumers that increasing labor benefits and wages will definitely increase the cost of all food, fibers, and necessities of life.

19. The Grange supports increased research on aerosol propellants and the Grange urges manufacturers of aerosol products to seek alternatives for such propellants.

20. The National Grange views with disfavor planned bankruptcies and other abuses of the bankruptcy process and will favor tightening rules, including stiff penalties for fraudulent bankruptcies or other practices which defeat the purpose for which the relief was provided.

21. The National Grange opposes the movement by the banking industry to deny the return of cancelled checks to bank clients.

22. The National Grange opposes any and all bills proposed to Congress which would restrict our competition—free enterprise system.

Telephone Rates

WHEREAS, due to the break-up of AT&T, by January 1984, consumers will have to pay more for local telephone service if they want to benefit from competition in interstate long-distance rates; and

WHEREAS, the Federal Communications Commission has also proposed a plan to require all telephone users to pay a monthly access charge for long-distance services; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the National Grange petition Congress to pass legislation to assure that all long-distance carriers pay their fair share for the use of the local telephone network, rather than allowing the FCC to place a flat rate access charge on all telephone users many of whom never make long distance calls, thus assuring universal telephone service at reasonable and affordable rates for all Americans.

This is a Committee resolution covering resolutions 23 by Harris, 39 by Hill, 206 by Wedding, 416 by Morse, 499 and 506 by Oliver.

Defense Procurement Procedure

WHEREAS, the defense budget is the largest in history; and

WHEREAS, much of the defense procurement is on a "cost plus" basis which invites inefficiency and cost overruns; and

WHEREAS, much of the defense procurement could be on a competitive bid basis; now therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the National Grange request Congress to review the defense procurement procedure and require competitive bidding whenever applicable.

This covers resolution 60 by Davies.

Abolish Federal Regionalism

WHEREAS, in 1969, while in office, President Richard M. Nixon signed an Executive Order establishing ten Federal Regions; and

WHEREAS, this usurped state rights and eroded the sovereignty of each and every state in the Union; and

WHEREAS, on Feb 22, 1983, President Ronald Reagan signed Executive Order No. 12407, dissolving the ten Federal Regional Councils; a first step in the elimination of Federal Regionalism; and

WHEREAS, although the Councils are dead, the Federal Regions are still alive; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that we go on record as commending President Reagan for his Executive Order No. 12407, but we strongly urge him to completely abolish Federal Regionalism and return all rights to each sovereign state in dealing with federal grant programs within their borders.

This covers resolution 29 by Harris.

Subsidizing Strikes

WHEREAS, many abuses of unemploy-

ment compensation have actually paid for striking workers' unauthorized absences from work; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that we oppose use of public funds, such as food stamps, welfare funds, or unemployment compensation to subsidize strikes.

This covers resolution 326 by King.

Consumer Fraud

WHEREAS, medical related services, insurance, home repairs, land sales, nursing homes, etc., are targets of the major types of consumer fraud; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the National Grange urges consumers to be cautious and investigate such companies or contracts thoroughly before signing any contracts or paying for services which could result in consumer fraud.

This covers resolution 346 by Winter.

Cable Television

WHEREAS, cable television companies limit their service to thickly settled areas, thereby depriving rural residents from enjoying their services; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that National Grange favor legislation that would provide any possible extension of cable service to rural areas and oppose any legislation limiting of earth stations receiving devices in such rural areas.

This covers resolution 277 by Bergeron.

Utilities Expansion Through Stocks

WHEREAS, the utility companies are trying to make the customer pay for the anticipated cost of construction of power plants; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the National Grange support the enactment of laws that would not allow utility companies to pass construction costs on to their customers, and if and when it becomes necessary to pass on such costs, then an equal amount of stock be issued, dollar for dollar, to the paying customer.

This covers resolutions 83 by Routier, 193 by Shireman, 459 by Wismer and 497 by Oliver.

Miscellaneous

1. National Grange approves registration of women for possible induction into the Armed Forces.

2. That National Grange use its influence to strongly encourage prompt implementation of emergency programs available for people in the event of another severe Mt. St. Helen's eruption.

3. The National Grange encourages and supports programs that strengthen families, and advocates educational programs that emphasize the importance of families and the prevention of family disfunction, and encourages that the government relationship to families be examined and that the consequences of policies and laws be carefully examined as to their impact on the traditional family unit.

4. The Grange favors negotiations rather than litigation in the settlement of claims and that such negotiations be in the form of a money settlement rather than federal or state-developed lands and privately owned property.

5. We promote the permanent display of the American flag and the recital of the Pledge of Allegiance in school classrooms; that in cases of desecration the courts uphold to the fullest extent the provisions of applicable laws pertaining to flag desecration and that the display of foreign flags is acceptable in special school study programs.

6. The Grange favors modification of the dollar coin so that it can be readily identified.

7. The Grange favors the insert of the amount of the bill in braille, on all newly printed currency.

8. National Grange encourages Granges at all levels to work with Humane Societies and Extension Service to make the public aware of the stray dog problem and to support legislation necessary to effectively deal with this problem.

9. The Grange supports implementation of an agreement that an olympic host country be denied the right to exclude any team wishing to participate and that all decisions related to the games themselves remain with the International Olympics Committee.

10. The Grange supports action to continue investigation of all food monopolies.

11. The National Grange favors making new national cemetery facilities available.

12. The Grange encourages states to seek

means of establishing a central adoption information center where information on available children could be recorded.

13. The Grange recommends measures to prohibit the government issuance of Visitor's Visas to known foreign radicals.

14. The Grange urges that expiration dates for publications be standardized, and the month, day and year be plainly stated.

National Flower

WHEREAS, the United States still remains without a national flower or floral emblem, let us continue the campaign of the late Senator Dirksen, to designate the marigold as our national flower (Spain's Cortez found the marigold in 1512 on his sojourn to the American continent and sent seed back to his homeland. The Pilgrims brought seeds back to our shores not knowing from where the flower came, because they were an important part of the herb garden.) and

WHEREAS, there is no country in the world that has the marigold as their national flower, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the National Grange favor the American marigold as our national flower.

This covers resolution 266 by Caldwell.

The Committee wishes to thank the following resource people for taking their time to meet with us at length on resolutions pertaining to their positions: Mr. Ron Rhodes, Assistant Regional Administrator, Food Nutrition Service, USDA; Mr. Pete Venezuela, School Lunch Program; Mr. Richard Getrost, Beneficiary Information Specialist, Health Care Financing Administration; Mr. John Hoyas, External Liaison Social Security Administration.

We also give a special thank you to Linda Naida, National Grange Legislative Staff, for her work with the Committee.

Fraternally submitted,
 Grace Moody, Chairman
 Dorothy Shores
 Margaret Farris
 Mary Morse
 Wilma Purdy
 Pearl Buell
 Eunice Massey
 Margaret Richardson

REPORT OF THE CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

Worthy Master, Delegates and Members, the following are Conservation Committee resolutions: 22, 38, 46, 47, 54, 68, 69, 76, 80, 89, 90, 107, 120, 121, 136, 149, 150, 156B, 157, 158, 168, 171, 200, 205, 207, 208, 210, 213, 214, 244, 259, 260, 261, 271, 273, 277, 278, 293, 295, 304, 306, 313, 328, 331, 349, 357, 359, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 391, 393, 398, 399, 400, 410, 423, 443, 454, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 464, 465, 501, 502, 504 and 505.

Received from Citizenship and Public Affairs, res. 500.

Transferred to Citizenship and Public Affairs, res. 459.

Transferred to Agriculture: resolutions 89, 90, 107, 113, 120, 136, 157, 261, 271, 277, 331, 393 in part, 398, 443, 464 and 505.

Resolutions withdrawn: 363 by Austin, 432 by Deweese, 501 and 503 by Oliver.

Resolutions already covered by present policy and reflected in the Committee report: 22 by Harris, 46 by Hill, 69 by Maple, 156B by Wallace, 168 and 171 by Edens, 200 by Shireman, 207 and 208 by Wedding, 244, 259 and 260 by Caldwell, 273 by Purdy, 293 and 295 by Buell, 304, 306 and 313 by Brauer, 365 and 366 by Austin, 393 and 410 by Morse, 460 by Wismer, 500, 502 and 504 by Oliver.

Resolutions 349 by Winter and 205 by Wedding were defeated by the Delegate Body.

The following action was taken by the Delegates pertaining to present policy as printed in the 1982 Journal of Proceeding and is reflected in the committee report which follows.

Page 199, State Authority for Water Rights, Para. 2, amended.

Page 201, Toxic & Hazardous Waste, Para. 2, Section C, amended; page 201, Toxic & Hazardous Waste, Para. 3, amended.

Page 202, Ocean Dumping, First Resolve, amended.

Page 206-207, Nuclear Energy, Section D, amended.

Page 209, Land Withdrawals & Designations, Para. 1, deleted and replaced.

WATER RESOURCES

1. The National Grange recommends that water resource planning conducted by the U.S. Soil Conservation Service and the

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and other state and federal agencies, respect the sovereignties of the states and the need of agriculture in establishing the priorities for water allocations.

2. The National Grange supports further appropriations for the complete development and utilization of water projects.

3. The National Grange recommends that Federal, State and local governments work more closely in planning for further land use for the building of dams and reservoirs. Local landowners should be involved in the process in early stages. Proper long-range planning should be made to set aside land for further water use in order not to destroy homes and farms unnecessarily.

4. The National Grange should seek the use of the excess capacity of the New Melones Dam for the Eastside and Mid-Valley Canals, and the National Grange support legislation to implement these projects.

5. The National Grange supports a system of water leases from the Bureau of Land Management storage projects, by which industrial leases would be limited to a specific purpose and time period, after which the water would revert to the original supply.

6. The National Grange supports legislation to provide the necessary facilities to prevent flooding and to store water for urban and rural use.

7. The National Grange urges the International Commission on the Richelieu Dam to delay construction until natural methods of flood control can be considered.

8. The National Grange urges the Bureau of Reclamation to make a study to determine the feasibility of building additional holding dams and sinking basins for the purpose of storing and releasing surplus flood water to replenish underground water.

9. The National Grange urges Congress and the Administration to fully fund the Federal Dam Inspection Act of 1972 in order to insure that dams receive periodic inspection.

10. The National Grange supports the development of watershed projects that include water impoundments and developments for irrigation purposes as well as for flood control, water for public water

supplies, and where feasible, for hydroelectric power.

11. The National Grange supports legislation for the development and construction of dams and reservoirs for multiple uses, such as flood control, hydroelectric power generation, irrigation, industrial and municipal use, and recreation. It is essential that water resources be developed in an orderly manner. We are opposed to moratoriums on construction of projects that have been authorized, and we urge Congress and the President to make the necessary funds available to complete all planned Federal hydroelectric irrigation, and other water development projects that are feasible.

12. The National Grange urges the Federal Government to secure agreements with mining companies and the governments of British Columbia and Canada to secure maximum control of any pollution threat arising from mining operations and increased human habitation in the Flathead Lake drainage basin.

13. The National Grange supports a change in policy so that all Federal resources development projects that are amortized on a financially sound basis be treated as a capital investment.

14. The National Grange opposes any effort by land developers or any branch of the armed services to take over the Pueblo Dam recreation and wildlife conservation area.

15. The National Grange assume responsibility for notifying State Masters of the publication in the *Federal Register* of any proposed regulations for the use of water on open reservations that may affect the use of water by non-tribal residents of the reservation.

16. Regarding water use and development, the National Grange supports the following items of policy:

a. Any loss or diminution of water rights that may result from the exercise of a Federal reserved right should be compensated by the Federal government.

b. Additional means of financing water development for agriculture use should be developed to permit fair competition with industry which can afford to pay higher charges for water use.

c. The Grange supports acceleration of State and Federal programs of small headwater reservoirs for use by agricul-

ture, recreation, fisheries, sustained stream flow, and possible generation of hydroelectric energy through the use of small turbines.

17. The National Grange supports efforts to provide State and Federal funds to pay the recreational share of impoundment facilities on small water development projects.

18. The National Grange urges that authorized water development projects not be delayed by Federal policies which increase the discount rate (from 3 percent to 7 percent and then to 10 percent) on Federal contributions.

19. The National Grange opposes the transfer of the Barge Canal from the State of New York to the Federal government.

20. The National Grange supports the request for funding of the Pee Dee project and the development authorization by the Congress of the United States.

21. The National Grange urges the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to adopt new release rates for John H. Kerr Reservoir which recognizes the value of those national and economic resources.

22. The National Grange supports construction of the Tocks Island Dam in the area where it was planned and where much of the land has already been acquired.

23. The National Grange encourages public agencies such as the American River Authority and the Sacramento Municipal Utility District to participate as partners with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation to build the Auburn Dam.

Animas—LaPlata Project

WHEREAS, the Animas-LaPlata Project is the last remaining federally authorized portion of the Upper-Colorado River Storage Project remaining unbuilt; and

WHEREAS, water from the project would greatly help to fill domestic, municipal agricultural, industrial and Indian water needs in Southwest Colorado; now therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the National Grange support the Federal allocation of planning, design, and construction funds for the Animas-LaPlata Projects in Fiscal Year 1984.

This covers resolution 54 by Davies.

Trinity River Dredging

The National Grange encourages the allocation of \$650,000 to match state funds

for dredging the Trinity River's main channel and for construction of a debris dam on the Grass Valley Creek, a major spawning tributary to the Trinity River (This covers a telegram, approved by the Delegate Body, sent to the Honorable Vic Fazio, a California Congressman).

This covers resolution 359 by Austin.

Columbia River

1. The National Grange urges the U.S. Department of the Interior to adopt a realistic schedule for completion of the Columbia River Basin Project, and that Congress provide the necessary appropriations to achieve this schedule.

2. The National Grange (1) supports the extension of navigation on the Upper Columbia River from the head of McNary Pool to Wenatchee, and (2) that we request the Office of Management and Budget to complete its study of the report of the Chief of Engineers, and (3) that OMB send it back with comments to the Secretary of the Army, and (4) that it is of great importance for the Secretary of the Army to deliver the report to Congress promptly, and (5) that this project should be a part of the long-range plans for the future of agriculture and industry on which the nation depends, and (6) that we urge the expeditious handling of this report through the proper channels.

The National Grange supports local control in the management and preservation of the Columbia River Gorge.

STATE AUTHORITY FOR WATER RIGHTS

1. The National Grange supports legislation establishing a policy of cooperation in coordinating the development of present and future uses of all river basins and requests an updated feasibility study to show the importance of river basins to the regions.

2. The National Grange vigorously supports the principle that all decreed, appropriated, and adjudicated water rights rightfully belong to the various States for determination and administration. We oppose any Federal plan which seeks to infringe on State water rights.

RESOLVED, that the National Grange supports states' water policy issues that protect the area of origin laws.

This covers resolution 362 by Austin.

3. The National Grange firmly opposes the inter-basin transfer of water which would diminish the flow of water into downstream states unless such transfer is in accordance with an approved river basin compact.

Dredge and Fill Permits

1. The National Grange urges that a more realistic definition of "navigable waters" be established by Congress in order to clarify the responsibilities of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.

2. The National Grange urges Congress to fully delegate to the States the responsibilities Dredge and Fill permit authority under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act currently administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

3. The National Grange urges President Reagan to rescind Executive Orders 11988 and 11990 to fully restore the provision of technical assistance by the Soil Conservation Service to farmers desiring to increase productive agricultural acreage.

4. The National Grange seeks legislation that will restrict the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers permit program under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act to those waters that are capable of handling commercial barge traffic.

5. The National Grange urge Congress to Amend Sec. 404 of the Clean Water Act to permit the States to delegate emergency powers to local authorities to remove debris from rivers and tributaries when local authorities deem necessary.

6. The National Grange urges close cooperation between the Army Corps of Engineer and the Soil Conservation Service in developing a more practical definition of the phrase "wetlands."

RESOURCE PROTECTION AND DEVELOPMENT

1. The National Grange monitor the development of new U.S.D.A. conservation programs to assure that states and counties continue to receive a fair portion of cost share assistance and that no block grant funds be spent for administrative costs.

2. The National Grange seeks continued public support from all levels of government to sustain tax and economic

incentive programs designed to conserve America's land resources.

3. The National Grange supports:

a. programs that are voluntary in nature to control potential sources of non-point agricultural pollution,

b. programs to control specific known point sources of agricultural pollution that violate water quality standards which utilize an approach offering technical assistance to the violator to correct the problem, and

c. programs offering at least 50 percent cost sharing assistance and free technical assistance prior to non-income producing practices that require major expenditures.

4. The National Grange continues to support research on the handling of and management of animal wastes. State and Federal environmental control agencies should be urged to use a moderate approach in the development and implementation of regulations dealing with the management and handling of animal wastes. Regulations adopted should be implemented in stages which will allow adequate time for farmers to meet requirements without imposing severe economic hardships.

5. The National Grange urges that funding of Long-Term Agreements (LTA's) and "mini LTA's" be charged to the county allocation the year the practice(s) are performed.

6. The National Grange urges that state ASCS agencies institute a cost sharing program to establish grass strips along edges of cropland and next to roads and field boundaries to control soil erosion and runoff.

7. The National Grange supports vocational programs to educate and train youths to help in the conservation of our woodlands and other natural resources, using present established facilities.

8. The National Grange believes that all citizens should share in soil conservation costs through the use of tax dollars by supporting state and federal programs which focus on technical assistance, research, education, loans, and cost sharing programs which assist the farmer in his responsibilities.

9. The Grange favors a 10 percent investment tax credit for soil conservation and erosion control.

10. All government owned lands leased by farmers be maintained according to Soil Conservation Service recommendations.

11. The National Grange endorses and supports the privately financed National Endowment for Soil and Water Conservation.

12. The National Grange Master, in consultation with the National Grange Executive Committee, be empowered to appoint a special committee, if funds are available, to study the role that tax incentives play in the efforts to improve soil and water conservation and that this special committee, if appointed, report its findings to the Delegate Body.

13. The National Grange urges that future studies under the Soil and Water Resources Conservation Act be streamlined and simplified to avoid costs and delays such as those which occurred in the initial survey.

14. That the National Grange participate in the Resource Conservation Act (RCA) studies and assure that a quality, locally-designed and controlled conservation program is developed that meets the needs of family farms, and which avoids duplication in program administration.

15. The National Grange will work with any concerned organizations in developing a program to get additional funds targeted to the Chesapeake Bay and Lake Erie Drainage area to develop and implement conservation plans, encourage conservation tillage and provide funding for more research at our land grant colleges to develop better soil tests and recommendations.

River and Stream Bank Erosion

WHEREAS, stream and river bank erosion continues to be a national problem; and

WHEREAS, current Federal programs emphasize mainly surface erosion; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the National Grange supports Federal efforts directed to control stream and river bank erosion.

This covers resolution 47 by Hill.

Soil and Water Conservation & Government Programs

WHEREAS, future generations in our nation will need abundant resources of soil

and water as much or more than in the past; and

WHEREAS, the agricultural production of our nation depends on the basic resources of soil and water; and

WHEREAS, the natural resources of soil and water, in some cases, are being eroded and lost unnecessarily; and

WHEREAS, conservation tillage is one of the most effective and least expensive methods found to reduce soil erosion; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the National Grange support the concept of conservation tillage practices employed in the production of crops on erodable land.

This covers resolution 121 by Smith.

Conservation of Shallow Soils

WHEREAS, many states have a high percentage of soils which are shallow (30 inches or less) to bedrock or hardpan; and

WHEREAS, the productivity of a soil is closely related to the depth of rootable soil remaining to hold air, water, and nutrients; and

WHEREAS, USDA, in its Soil and Conservation Service and Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service targeting and redirection efforts does not give due consideration to sensitive soil; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the National Grange use all means to properly educate, inform, and persuade agencies and officials of the need to consider soil depth remaining to bedrock or hardpan in allocating funds, in selecting targeted areas, and in setting priorities for soil conservation assistance; and be it further,

RESOLVED, that USDA be requested to change the targeting criteria to include the impact of soil erosion on the long-term capacity of shallow fragile soils.

This covers resolution 400 by Morse.

Definition of Water Conservation

WHEREAS, one of the objectives of the National Soil and Water Conservation program is to "make more effective use of water, including soil moisture, for needed agricultural production through methods that are environmentally and economically defensible," and

WHEREAS, USDA has limited the definition of water conservation to irrigation and excludes drainage; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the USDA redefine the definition of water conservation in the National Soil and Water Conservation program to include both irrigation and drainage.

This covers resolution 399 by Morse.

Toxic and Hazardous Wastes

1. The health and well being of those living nearest to a toxic/hazardous waste storage or disposal site should be given first consideration, regardless of state lines and/or geographic boundaries.

2. The National Grange recognizes the responsibilities of Federal and State governments to eliminate public exposure to hazardous wastes, and therefore endorses the following steps:

a. Complete and immediate clean-up of known spills or illegal dumps;

b. The establishment of central collection points for containment above ground until safe disposal technology is available; and

RESOLVED that increased research, development, and implementation of safe disposal facilities and that the funding for the research and development be shared by the Federal government and producers of the toxic/hazardous wastes.

This covers resolutions 68 and 76 by Maple, 457 and 461, in part, by Wismer.

RESOLVED, that the National Grange urge the Department of Energy to carefully select sites for the disposal of nuclear wastes and that the public be involved in the decision-making; to conduct additional research on the long-term consequences to the environment of the disposal of nuclear wastes; and to conduct an extensive program of education to inform citizens of the safeguards and hazards involved with the disposal of these wastes.

This covers resolution 461, in part, by Wismer.

3. The National Grange opposes the dumping and scattering of sludge on open lands, mines and farmlands until such materials have satisfactorily met all health standards and bond has been posted prior to the dumping of sludge on such lands.

4. The National Grange urges the EPA to give consideration to alternate methods for the disposal of sewage in small communities, other than by expensive sewage treatment plants.

5. The National Grange urges strict enforcement of adequate regulations governing underground disposal of household, industrial, nuclear, or other wastes to prevent possible pollution of underground waters or other hazards to human health.

6. The National Grange supports enforcement of all regulations regarding designated waste disposal sites.

7. The National Grange continues to support legislation for the purpose of safer methods in which to dispose of toxic and hazardous waste, as a criteria before building new nuclear plants.

Ocean Dumping

RESOLVED, that National Grange oppose further extension of dumping in the ocean and that we urge Congress to ban dumping nuclear submarines and all other radioactive wastes in ocean waters.

This covers resolution 392 by Austin.

8. Useful waste should be separated from biodegradable mass before disposal.

MINED LAND RECLAMATION

1. The National Grange supports adequate legislation which will provide:

a. That sufficient bonding of coal operators be required; and

b. That funding deposits required under PL 95-87 Section 402(a) of the Surface Mine Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 be returned to the States for strip mine reclamation.

2. The National Grange urges legislation providing that reclaimed strip mined land be offered for sale in tracts of a size that could be purchased by farmers.

3. The National Grange urges Federal agencies to work with states to develop surface mining guidelines that allow states the flexibility to control and supervise the surface mining of coal, gravel, and similar materials. To insure against the destruction of surface mined areas, a performance and a completion bond be required of miners that would assure the rehabilitation plans as developed.

4. The National Grange supports legislation which will require the return of the land where strip mine operations occur, to a reasonable topography and fertility level, including the proper enforcement of such laws.

Mining Hazards

WHEREAS, many residents have been deprived of their water supply due to mining operations; and

WHEREAS, the deprivation of water affects the general welfare of our citizens by creating a hardship, decreases the value of the land, and endangers the existence of the family farm in affected areas; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that provision be made for a dependable water supply by restoring the land to pre-mining conditions; and be it further

RESOLVED, that the National Grange urge our legislators to support measures that will protect our citizens from loss of water and devaluation of land due to mining operations.

This covers resolution 454 by Wismer.

CLEAN WATER ACT

1. The National Grange recommends that adequate State and Federal funds be provided for any soil or water conservation program required by the Clean Water Act.

2. The National Grange supports Soil Conservation Service and conservation districts carrying out the technical planning and setting of priorities under the Clean Water Act and that payment of cost share funds be made by ASCS and county committees.

3. The National Grange commends Congress for initial funding of the rural Clean Water Program and encourages making it available to all farms with pollution problems in subsequent years as satisfactory experience is gained in program implementation.

4. If a farmer has an erosion and sedimentation plan or conservation plan implemented and fertilizes in accordance with the recommendation adopted from a soil test done by an approved laboratory, the farmer's fertilization program will not be declared a pollutant, but be excluded from penalties, and his right to purchase and use not be restricted.

5. The National Grange supports legislation that will provide funds to adequately support the Clean Water Act, asking for at least 75 percent cost share on best management practices.

6. The National Grange urges that adequate personnel be supplied to carry out

the technical and educational work of implementing the Clean Water Act.

7. The target dates for implementing the Clean Water Act be extended to 1993.

8. The National Grange supports the implementation of the Clean Water Act as follows:

a. That \$10 million of ACP appropriations be held in reserve for the CWA.

b. States be encouraged to use 10 percent of their allocation for CWA in high priority areas, and

c. That as much as possible of the remaining state money be directed toward non-point pollution problems.

10. The National Grange urge appropriation of Federal and State funds for research on means of halting the destruction of agricultural lands from saltwater intrusion and saline "seep."

11. The National Grange supports federal clean water laws and regulations which are based on realistic and obtainable goals, and are enforced uniformly between states. We regard a zero pollution standard as totally unrealistic and unobtainable.

12. The National Grange should do what it can to help stop taconite pollution of Lake Superior.

BOTTLE BILLS & RECYCLING

1. The National Grange supports legislation that would require a deposit on non-biodegradable beverage containers.

2. The National Grange supports recycling of used containers when feasible.

3. National Grange favors legislation that would require:

a. Manufacturers to make all bottles and cans returnable, except those that are biodegradable.

b. Offer adequate incentives to the consumer for materials recycled and returned.

c. Offer incentives to manufacturers who use recyclable materials.

4. The National Grange supports action which will encourage industry to foster the use of glass and paper as a replacement for plastic.

5. The National Grange urges the Federal government to give equal freight rates and tax treatment to new and recycled materials.

6. Intensive study and research by State and Federal government should be made regarding the use and funding of incinera-

tors and recycling methods for the disposal of solid wastes to minimize future air and water pollution.

7. The National Grange urges the enforcement of all litter laws with penalties to back their enforcement so as to assist in cleaning up litter along highways and to see that this type of pollution is eradicated.

The National Grange supports a national legislative policy that will reduce roadside litter by encouraging consumers to return the containers through deposits and other incentives.

SLURRY PIPELINES

1. The National Grange opposes the construction of slurry pipelines.

2. The National Grange opposes granting Federal eminent domain authority to slurry companies.

Whale Population

The National Grange recommends that whales be placed on the endangered species list.

Northern Rocky Mountain Wolf Recovery Plan

The National Grange opposes the Wolf Recovery Plan, as proposed by the United States Forest Service.

State and National Lands Illicit Drug Propagation and Traffic

The National Grange urges that the State and National governments take immediate action to remove lawless elements from state and National lands who would propagate illegal drugs.

Easing of Forest Service Timber Contracts

The National Grange supports needed legislation that would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to consider options to timber contract holders providing for termination of contracts, a five-year contract extension, or price rollbacks of existing contracts.

Weather Modification

The National Grange supports legislation on both State and National levels, whereby the chemicals used in weather modification be restricted for use only by registered applicators, approved by the

USDA in all areas where agriculture would be affected.

Preservation of Fishing Resources

1. The National Grange urges Congress to promptly amend Federal Laws to provide equal distribution of fisheries.

2. Fishing resource control should be returned to the states.

3. The National Grange recommends that fish ladders be included in the planning of any future dam construction on streams or rivers where fish migration may be affected.

The National Grange encourages the allocation of \$650,000 to match California state funds for dredging the Trinity River's main channel, and for construction of a debris dam on the Grass Valley Creek, a major spawning tributary to the Trinity River.

Fishing Activities in Marine Sanctuaries

WHEREAS, currently proposed regulations may transfer fisheries management authority in a sanctuary to the Federal Office of Coastal Zone Management; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the National Grange urge the Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission to support the designation of only those marine sanctuaries which guarantee fishery usages and recognize the fishery management authority of current sanctuary boundaries.

This covers resolution 357 by Austin.

ENERGY—General

1. The National Grange encourages energy conservation in agriculture, in industry, in commerce, and in the home by the use of tax credits and incentives, but not by penalizing those who have made use of our surplus energy in the past and thereby kept our energy costs low.

2. The National Grange encourages hydro power development at all possible locations and urges all governmental agencies to facilitate the greatest development possible at every feasible site, including off stream storage and low-head bulb turbines where adoptable.

3. The National Grange should work for a national policy that would encourage:

a. a greater use of coal while protecting agriculture and our timber resources from any adverse effects; and

b. further research into technologies that will enable the full utilization of coal as a source of energy in areas such as coal gasification and liquification.

4. The National Grange should use its influence to secure appointment on the Synthetic Fuels Corporation Board from all regions of the United States.

5. The National Grange should support the use of fuel efficient equipment now available and assure that the necessary hardware needed to adapt vehicles to alternative fuels is made readily available to the public when the appropriate technology comes of age.

6. The National Grange should seek Alaskan Lands legislation that recognizes the valuable potential for energy and minerals and provide for their eventual development.

7. The National Grange encourages the Federal government to provide the necessary incentives to the private sector (such as farmers) through loans and grants to establish energy producing facilities primarily for their own use and the means that would allow the producers of such energy to sell their excess.

8. The National Grange encourages the exploration and production of off-shore oil and gas.

9. The National Grange supports measures designed to provide economic assistance to low-income persons and those on small, fixed incomes to assist them in paying for the high cost of energy.

10. The National Grange opposes the weakening of the preference clause in any legislation regarding publicly-owned utilities, rural electric cooperatives, and municipally-owned power systems.

11. The National Grange supports legislation to provide State and Federal funding for the development, engineering, and construction of community-based energy resource development.

12. The National Grange opposes "divorcement" legislation that would prohibit anyone, including farm cooperatives, from selling gasoline at retail if they sell gasoline at wholesale.

13. The National Grange encourages the Federal government to insure that the policy of government leasing of off shore oil rights provides an opportunity for all segments of the oil industry to participate.

14. The National Grange supports the

ROAR (Return Oil and Recycle) program.

15. The National Grange opposes any national policy aimed at equalizing the cost of energy between different regions of the country.

16. The National Grange urges Congress to resume research on the reprocessing of nuclear waste materials.

17. The National Grange favors the complete utilization of petroleum from the Alaskan oil fields for the energy needs of the United States.

18. The National Grange opposes efforts to force vertical and/or horizontal divestiture of the major oil companies.

19. The National Grange should work to make Congress aware of the dilemma faced by small coal miners, and urge a review of the mining laws that will make it easier for small miners to operate.

20. The National Grange urges increased research and development of more fuel efficient internal combustion engines.

21. The National Grange favors legislation that would prohibit by law any person or corporation from purchasing a patent with the intent of hindering any inventions that would conserve gasoline and other natural resources.

22. The National Grange urges all Subordinate and Pomona Granges to use their influence to encourage all cities and towns to synchronize their traffic signals in order to reduce exhaust emissions and to cut down on the waste of gasoline caused by frequent starts, stops, and idling motors.

Preference Clause

RESOLVED, that the National Grange recommend continued application and support of the preference clause for public utilities in the distribution of federal power. In the recent issue of applying the preference clause to relicensing, we recommend the State Masters of states affected by this issue discuss it at their National Regional Conferences and make such reports as deemed appropriate to the 1984 National Grange Conservation Committee.

This covers resolutions 38 by Hill and 361 by Austin.

Investigation of the Production of Oil and Natural Gas

WHEREAS, there may be deliberate efforts by oil interests to maintain the high cost of oil and natural gas by downgrading

the amount and quality of available oil; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the National Grange ask the Department of Interior to determine the status of the claim that production of oil and natural gas is being curtailed to keep prices high regarding production on Gull Island and the Kuparak Oil Fields in the State of Alaska.

This covers resolution 364 by Austin.

Energy

RESOLVED, that the National Grange oppose any restrictions on implementation of any oil and gas leasing exploration program through the appropriations process by the U.S. Congress.

This covers resolution 328 by Moody.

Gas Pipeline Explosions

WHEREAS, there is a danger of explosion when natural gas pipelines are broke; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that natural gas pipelines be properly marked with respect to location and depth.

This covers resolution 80 by Routier.

Take or Pay Contracts

WHEREAS, it is in the consumers best interest to re-negotiate natural gas "take or pay" contracts between natural gas producers and pipeline companies; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the National Grange favor legislation that would allow re-negotiation of "take or pay" contracts.

This covers resolutions 210 by Wedding and 423 by Morse.

ENERGY DEVELOPMENT AND SELF-SUFFICIENCY

1. The National Grange supports increased development of all forms of domestic energy resources in an environmentally sound manner, including the repeal of laws and regulations that have blocked or discouraged U.S. energy production, especially by private enterprise.

2. The National Grange, through legislation should work toward the development of alternate energy sources and should support development of domestic energy sources while recognizing the value of and not exploiting our parks and wilderness.

3. The National Grange urges the President, the Congress of the United States,

and other government leaders to bring about needed changes in national energy policies, to make possible increased utilization of solar, wind, shale, tar sands, hydro-electric, agricultural products, waste, peat, wood, coal, oil, gas, nuclear, and hydrogen energy resources to produce more U.S. energy to reduce dependence on foreign oil.

4. The National Grange supports a national energy policy that encourages the investment of corporate profits that result from increases in world oil prices into activities which increase exploration, drilling, producing and recovery of additional domestic energy resources.

Nuclear Energy

The National Grange continues to endorse the construction and operation of nuclear power plants until a better energy alternative is developed.

The National Grange supports:

a. The continued operation and construction of nuclear generating facilities as an interim source of energy;

b. A nuclear wastes isolation pilot project and Congressional action on a rational nuclear waste policy; and

c. The protection of consumers, through limited liability from unreasonable rate increases due to crippled nuclear power plants.

The National Grange supports positive action to:

a. Simplify and shorten the nuclear licensing procedure;

b. Improve safety in design, construction and operation of nuclear facilities, and

c. Go forward with a reasonable program for development and commercialization of the breeder reactor.

RESOLVED, that the National Grange supports the speedy conclusion of the Clinch River breeder reactor and supports the development of the liquid metal fast breeder reactor or other types of nuclear recycling to lower the volume and/or levels of waste to be disposed of.

This covers resolution 458 by Wismer.

Power Line Construction

1. The National Grange goes on record as approving the purchase of power from Canada, keeping in mind that we don't want to become dependent upon foreign countries for our electricity.

2. The National Grange supports the transmission line now being planned to bring power from Quebec through North-eastern Vermont to the distribution point.

Decontrol of Energy

1. The National Grange goes on record in support of all oil and gas price decontrol as a positive measure of reducing our need for foreign oil and gas.

Phased Decontrol of Natural Gas

WHEREAS, the deregulation of oil prices has stabilized the market, increased efforts for exploration and development of new resources and provided new safeguards against another OPEC boycott; and

WHEREAS, a similar decontrol effort on natural gas and a phasing out of controls by 1985 will spur exploration and drilling operation, insure long-lasting supplies, and reduce the oil heating use thus increasing supplies of motor fuels for transportation purposes; and

WHEREAS, deregulation of oil prices led to more fuel efficient motor vehicles, strong conservation efforts by home owners and industry, which has led to a significant reduction of imported oil supplies; and

WHEREAS, under the Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978 nearly 59 percent of all natural gas will remain under price controls after 1985, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the National Grange goes on record supporting a phase decontrol of all natural gas by 1985.

Standby Petroleum Allocation

1. The National Grange supports standby petroleum allocation measures which would ensure the timely supply of petroleum products to agricultural producers, transporters, and processors in the event of a nationwide or regional shortage.

2. The National Grange supports a plan which would provide a temporary crude oil sharing program to guarantee cooperative and independent refiners sufficiently high quality crude from any contract source.

Alcohol Fuels

1. The National Grange encourages legislation to promote incentives for private industry to pursue commercial production of alcohol for gasohol or as fuel in its pure form.

2. The National Grange urges that beverage alcohol bonding requirements be eliminated for on-farm production of alcohol fuels, and the only requirement be registration and on-site inspections.

Northern Tier Pipeline

1. The National Grange urges the Federal Government to expedite the issuance of permits for the construction of the Northern Tier Pipeline.

2. The National Grange favors the construction of the Northern Tier Pipeline by an overland route utilizing the most feasible and least disruptive route.

Ratcheting of Electric Rates

National Grange opposes the use of the "ratcheting" concept in the development of electric rate schedules.

PUBLIC LANDS

Land Management Practices

1. Multiple use of nonreserved land should be the cornerstone of U.S. public lands policy to achieve the following objectives:

- a. Energy exploration and development,
- b. Sustained yield management for food and fiber production,
- c. Recreational uses for all citizens,
- d. Responsible wildlife management, and
- e. Soil conservation and watershed protection.

2. The National Grange encourages that a sustained yield policy for national forests be maintained by the U.S. Forest Service using accurate up-to-date records of inventories and ecological conditions and that the policy be strictly enforced.

3. The National Grange supports allowing the Forest Service to use necessary methods to control destructive insects and diseases.

4. The National Grange supports reasonable Congressional and Administration efforts to eliminate fraud associated with royalty payments due the U.S. Treasury from oil and gas pumped from Federal Lands.

5. The National Grange opposes any change in the National Forest Acts of 1908 and 1911 which allow the use of the National Forest receipts in the county of origin for schools and roads.

6. The National Grange supports the maintenance of appropriate conservation practices on all public lands leased to private individuals.

7. The National Grange opposes any Federal action that would remove taxable lands for Federal parks or wilderness areas.

8. The National Grange urges Federal agencies to intensify prescribed burning on national public lands, to the maximum extent practical, to increase public awareness essential to this program and support legislation to facilitate prescribed burning.

9. The National Grange opposes banning the use of steel jaw traps on Federal lands.

10. The National Grange opposes restrictions on trapping other than those necessary for practical wildlife management.

11. The National Grange supports legislation to create a National Cemetery in the Redwood National Park.

12. The National Grange opposes the use of natural, uncontrolled forest fires in National Parks, such as those caused by lightning, as a forest management technique except in isolated areas and urge the National Park Service to clean up and remove dead, unsightly timber along roads, trails, and campgrounds.

13. The National Grange urges that all agencies responsible for designating new or upgrading existing park facilities incorporate the special needs of the handicapped in their plans.

14. The National Grange supports legislation that would develop observation points, limited to 10-15 acres, along highways designated as Prairie Parkways.

15. The National Grange favors keeping open U.S. Forest Service Campgrounds year-round where economically feasible.

16. The National Grange opposes the use of wildlife management areas for recreation or any other development which would diminish the value of the lands for wildlife management purposes.

17. The National Grange endorses changes in the Olympic National Park boundaries to remove private property on the North Shore of Quinault Lake and River from the Park.

18. The National Grange favors at least a two and one-half percent override from the mineral lessee on Federal lands to go to the surface owner.

19. The National Grange favors full funding of the Forest and Rangeland Planning Act of 1974.

20. The National Grange vigorously opposes any Presidential ban on clear cutting of timber on all Federal forest lands.

21. The National Grange favors selective cutting of timber in areas where the terrain is suitable for selective logging.

22. The National Grange supports appropriations to fund the Forest Service to adequately carry out an expanded silviculture program in order to assure an adequate supply of wood fiber for the future.

23. The National Grange opposes the Prairie Land National Park project in Kansas and the Kings Canyon National Park project in California.

24. The National Grange opposes the restrictions on the use of National Parks by horseback riders.

25. The National Grange favors continuation of the Golden Eagle Passport program at the current fee.

26. The National Grange favors urging the Forest Service to develop additional forest campgrounds and increase the available spaces in existing campgrounds where feasible.

27. The National Grange urges that campground fees for U.S. Forest Service campgrounds be raised to more nearly cover the costs of operating these campgrounds.

28. The National Grange encourages the National Park System to establish the following objectives:

a. Increase priority funding for the study and protection of natural, historic and cultural park resources.

b. Appoint highly qualified administrators with a strong background as resource managers.

Sale of Public Lands

WHEREAS, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, passed by Congress in 1976, declared it to be national policy that "the federal lands be retained in Federal ownership"; and

WHEREAS, all the people of the nation benefit directly or indirectly, from the multiple values of these lands for production of grass, timber, oil, natural gas, and minerals, wildlife habitat, watershed protection, and many types of outdoor recreation; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the National Grange oppose the sale of any extensive areas of federal lands having definite values for the general public.

This covers resolutions 158 by Farris and 149 by Stauffer.

Land Withdrawals and Designation

WHEREAS, Congressional actions have designed large amounts of a county's tax base for wilderness, Federal parks, National grasslands, and other public uses, and

WHEREAS, removal of the tax base can cause enormous hardships on the remaining owners of private, taxable lands, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the National Grange oppose wilderness wildlife refuges, national parks, and national grasslands legislation, when such proposals would substantially erode a county's tax base.

This covers resolution 214 by Wedding.

1. The National Grange continues opposition to any concept or plan that would take any substantial acreage of grassland and place it in reserve.

2. The National Grange will cooperate with other groups in opposing any Tall Grass Prairie National Park.

3. The National Grange supports the release of all lands not designated as wilderness or wilderness study areas under RARE II plans to multiple uses.

4. The National Grange opposes the establishment of any roadless or wilderness area that would remove from productive uses:

a. Lands capable of producing commercial timber, and

b. Farm and grazing lands.

5. The National Grange opposes the designation of wilderness lands that would preclude, indefinitely, mineral explorations.

6. The National Grange urges legislative action to limit the maximum time allowed for wilderness studies to three years, and for Congressional action, two years. If wilderness classification is not declared within these time periods, the land shall revert to multiple use.

FEDERAL/STATE RELATIONS CONCERNING PUBLIC LANDS

1. The National Grange recognizes the states' rights to own and/or manage (BLM)

unreserved lands, which does not include National Forest Lands.

2. The National Grange urges that local governments in the 13 Western States be given equitable treatment, including assurances that revenues now received by counties are protected, when control of federal lands is assigned to state governments.

3. The National Grange supports legislation to assign control of lands in the 13 Western States to respective state governments.

4. The National Grange supports the concept of cooperation between political subdivisions, all state and Federal agencies, when fighting wild fires through means such as mutual aid agreements.

Alaska Lands

1. The National Grange should seek passage of legislation that would significantly restrict the acreage set aside for parks, wilderness, and wildlife preserves in Alaska in addition to providing access through Federal lands.

Wild Horses and Burros

1. The National Grange supports legislation to allow the Bureau of Land Management to sell for commercial purposes excess wild horses on BLM land for which homes cannot be found.

2. The National Grange supports legislation which would allow the adopter of a horse who has had possession of said animal for one year to become owner of the animal and under no further restrictions from the BLM.

3. The National Grange favors amendment of the Federal Land Management Policy Act of 1976 which would give BLM, in addition to present outlets, authorization, after 30 days, to send all unselected horses and burros to a processing plant and use the proceeds to upgrade range quality.

Federal Grazing Leases

1. The National Grange favors legislation that would reduce or limit the overall reduction in grazing to 10 percent or less on any given unit in the next five years, except in the case of emergencies such as drought.

2. Grazing permittees on Federal lands should be consulted as grazing plans are developed.

3. The National Grange opposes increasing grazing fees and reducing allotments until it can be demonstrated at well-publicized meetings that any proposed increase in grazing fees or reduction of grazing allotments is based on solid economic principles and good conservation practices.

Wild and Scenic Rivers System

1. The National Grange urges the reversal of the recent Department of the Interior order which placed several portions of five California North Coast Rivers into the Federal Wild and Scenic Rivers into the Federal system.

2. The National Grange opposes the extension of the Federal Wild and Scenic Rivers System where private property is involved.

3. The National Grange favors amendments to the Federal Wild and Scenic Rivers System to allow adjacent landowners to collect firewood from their own property for their own use. This wood should be obtained from cutting dead wood, drift, and culled trees so as to assure foliage and protect the aesthetic values along the rivers.

Timber Land Management

1. The National Grange requests an increase in appropriation for site preparation, planting, restocking stands, fire, insect, and disease controls on privately owned timber lands and unused agricultural lands and that the Forestry Incentives Program (FIP) be continued.

2. The National Grange recommends that the ASCS policy with regards to timber stand improvement be revised to allow land users to sell firewood without reimbursement penalty.

3. The National Grange supports good conservation practices in areas that are disturbed by timber harvesting.

4. Our nation's vast forest resources supplement and are equally important to the crops cultivated by man in providing the food and fiber needs of our nation. It is paramount that we ensure that our forests are harvested on a sustained yield basis and that we protect our soils from erosion and the oceans from pollution.

5. The National Grange adopts these policies:

a. In return for public benefits resulting from improved forest management on individually owned forest lands, a portion of expenses involved in management should be borne by the public through assistance programs and cost-sharing incentive payments. In order to meet the need, present national and state assistance programs should be enlarged.

b. Any such assistance programs should recognize multiple use aspects of private forest lands, giving due consideration not alone to timber production but also to watershed protection, wildlife habitat, recreation and scenic values.

c. The 500-acre limitation placed on cost-sharing payments to timberland owners in the new federal Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act should be raised to 1,000 acres.

d. The Grange reaffirms its position in opposition to compulsory forest management and harvesting practices on private lands by Federal or State governments. We support cost-sharing programs that encourage private landowners to use good forest management practices.

Miscellaneous

1. The National Grange opposes legislation that would create a nationwide series of regional commissions.

2. The National Grange supports actions that would insure that the airport at Jackson, Wyoming not be closed.

3. The National Grange urges passage of legislation that clearly states that gravel and sand, for the purposes of the 1961 Mineral Reservation Law are not minerals reserved to the Federal government.

4. The National Grange advocates that any parcels of an Indian reservation that have been sold:

a. shall not become a part of the Indian reservation again, regardless of who purchases them; and

b. shall abide by the local ordinances and zoning codes for that area.

5. The owners of land adjoining the rights-of-way of railroads should have first priority to purchase this land to return it to productivity and maintain a tax revenue.

6. The National Grange urges the Corps of Engineers to cooperate with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation to thoroughly investigate the feasibility of increased irri-

gation facilities when second powerhouses are built to existing facilities.

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS AND CONTROLS

1. The National Grange supports continued research on the phenomenon of acid rain to determine its causes and effects on water quality, crop production, and the nation's forest resources.

2. The National Grange urges that knowledgeable local people be consulted before expensive environmental impact studies are made. If the studies are deemed necessary, these local people or entities should be involved in the whole study process. Such studies should include the full economic impact on the local, state or national economy and the people who will be affected.

3. The National Grange urges that at least 25 percent of the members of all environmental committees be agriculturally oriented, and 25 percent be industrially oriented.

4. The National Grange urges Congress to review the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 and correct the abuse which allows special interest groups unlimited time to delay or stop development.

5. The National Grange encourages Congress to amend the Endangered Species Act in order to restore proper perspective when considering the benefits of a project against the loss of a particular species.

6. The National Grange supports the continuance of the issuance of annual regulations by the U.S. government permitting the sport hunting of migratory birds.

7. The National Grange urges that all farm operations be exempt from all Environmental Protection Agency or appropriate State agency noise regulations.

8. The National Grange urges enforcement of all regulations concerning noise pollution produced by cars, trucks, and motorcycles.

9. The National Grange urges that all normal activities essential to farm operations be exempt from additional environmental regulation and that the National Grange work for modification or exemption from those environmental regulations which presently are too restrictive.

10. The National Grange seeks legislation that would:

a. More equitably weigh the economic, social, and environmental impact in environmental impact statements;

b. More clearly define National Environmental impact statements; and

c. Reduce the delay these statements often impose on many worthwhile and needed projects.

11. The National Grange favors rigid enforcement of all laws prohibiting the operation of motor vehicles with defective exhaust systems or with devices used to magnify exhaust noises.

12. The National Grange urge EPA to lift the ban on Compound 1080 for use by certified applicators in the control of coyotes and other pests that impose hardships on agricultural producers who have no other effective alternative.

LAND USE PLANNING, ZONING AND FARMLAND PROTECTION

1. The National Grange urges that Federal agencies immediately begin a thorough examination of programs and activities which contribute to the conversion of lands from agricultural uses.

2. The National Grange urges U.S.D.A., in conjunction with Land Grant universities, provide assistance to local governments and citizen groups in the development of farmland retention programs which protect the rights of landowners and the prerogatives of local governments.

3. Concern is growing about the amount of farmland being converted to urban and other nonagricultural uses. Estimates of the loss range from 3 to 5 million acres a year, of which roughly half is considered to be excellent farmland particularly suitable for cultivation.

Available evidence suggests that agricultural technology and resources—such as new crop varieties, irrigation, fertilizer, and energy—have limitations and cannot indefinitely compensate for farmland losses.

Governmental control of our Nation's land use traditionally rests at the state and local levels, but the federal government can be more supportive of efforts to preserve farmland.

The National Grange feels that it is in the best interests of its membership and the entire nation to seek broad support for federal legislation which will provide technical data and alternative methods to assist State and local governments in their efforts

to protect unique and productive agricultural lands from conversion to nonagricultural uses. This federal legislation must meet the following criteria:

a. It must recognize and respect the rights and privileges of private land owners guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States.

b. Any such legislation must recognize the pre-eminence of local governments in the determination and control of land use in their jurisdictions.

c. Any techniques and programs for agricultural land preservation must originate at the local level and have the support of landowners in the community.

Only through explicit recognition of these principles will it be possible to effectively maintain a strong agricultural economy with ample productive land while simultaneously assuring that growth can occur as cities and towns respond to a need for housing, energy development and public facilities. The National Grange recognizes the role of planning and managing this growth for the welfare of the nation as a whole.

The National Grange emphasizes the need for a uniform federal policy to guide federal agencies in their decisions which have impact on rural areas. The National Grange also urges states and local governments to assess their activities which may jeopardize agricultural lands. Of particular significance are those decisions which address:

a. the location of airports, highways, and other transportation facilities funded by, or in part, with public taxes;

b. the location of water, sewer and other facilities which can lead to urban sprawl and jeopardize the efficient production of agricultural goods;

c. the location or expansion of parks, wilderness areas, and wildlife preserves which remove land otherwise suitable for agricultural production; and

d. the promulgation of rules and regulations by federal regulatory agencies which diminish the ability of producers to sustain a viable agricultural operation.

In order to assure that agriculture's interests are protected during the development and adoption of reasonable agricultural land preservation programs, it will be necessary for Granges throughout the Nation to become active in this process.

The National Grange urges that Subordinate and Pomona Granges sponsor public meetings to determine the extent to which their community's agricultural economy is threatened by unwise conversion of land uses. Public awareness of the problems faced by farmers and ranchers is necessary before the appropriate steps to preserve agricultural land can be taken.

4. The National Grange supports efforts to include in every environmental impact study for Federal projects an impact statement of the loss of agricultural land to the local area, the state, and the nation.

5. The National Grange considers that the transfer of development rights be considered as a technique to be used to protect the family farm, and whenever land is designated for permanent agricultural use, the farmers should receive adequate compensation for the loss in land value.

6. The National Grange should support efforts to educate the public on the importance of keeping land in agricultural production to ensure future domestic and world food supplies.

7. The National Grange opposes changes in zoning of land from agriculture to other uses without written request of the landowner and legal notification to adjacent landowners and proper hearing on proposed rezoning.

8. The National Grange supports laws that prevent established farmers from being forced out of business because of urban complaints as long as the farming operation meets local health standards and regulations.

9. Land use and zoning regulations should be administered at the local level.

10. The National Grange supports federal land use legislation which will:

a. Specify that local government is the primary agent to plan and regulate land use under uniform state standards, and

b. Provide for participation of all economic groups, to include agriculture, and encourage effective citizen participation, and

c. Recognize the need for the establishment of national land use priorities which will identify, inventory and help preserve critical areas, taking into consideration the long-range requirements of the nation, and

d. Limit the role of the federal government to setting national land use goals.

priorities which insure the preservation of farmland for agricultural purposes and to establishing laws and regulations which affect only federal lands and land classified as fragile or historic lands or non-renewable resource lands which have national or multi-state interest, and

e. Require that before agricultural land can be condemned by right of eminent domain for purposes other than agricultural production, that the change in use be fully justified in light of state and national priorities; and

f. Promote tax exemptions and other incentives for the maintenance of food production and the preservation of agricultural lands, and

g. Recognize the right of each state to determine which land use policies are appropriate for that state, and

h. Be based on the principles of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States which says in part that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation; and further

j. Farmers whose land values are reduced by any public zoning, regulation or ordinance deemed to be in the public interest shall be reimbursed by the sale of development rights for such loss by the government agency involved.

CLEAN AIR

1. The National Grange urges Congress to protect a clean air policy that will best protect agricultural interests, relieve automotive passenger and freight users and carriers of costly and unnecessary restrictions, and protect the physical and economic health of industry and the general public.

2. The National Grange proposes that Congress determine state compliance to the Clean Air Act by statute and not by administrative regulations.

3. The National Grange supports passage of legislation to remove mandatory use of catalytic converters on new vehicles.

4. The National Grange strongly urges the EPA to raise the permitted level of visible emissions on grain elevators or to allow them to be set through individual hearings

which would make allowances for local conditions.

5. While in support of the object of clean air, the National Grange believes that, in light of the need for new and improved technology and increased information on the problem of air pollution, it would be in the public interest to re-examine the present schedules and proposed methods of implementation of the provisions and regulations of the Clean Air Act and to try to bring about a better balance among clean air objectives, economic considerations and energy needs.

6. The National Grange urges and recommends state and national administrative flexibility in deadlines for meeting Ambient Air Quality Standards.

7. The National Grange urges provisions to protect local prerogatives and initiatives in land use and transportation control from usurpation by the Environmental Protection Agency.

8. The National Grange further urges that the E.P.A. Administrator be given greater flexibility for allowing extension of deadlines as may be determined by local conditions.

9. The National Grange recommends that persons receiving citations for environmental violations shall have the right of appeal and trial by jury and that the E.P.A., or appropriate State agency shall have to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that environmental damage had or will be done.

10. The National Grange is opposed to the creation of buffer zones around cities where no building would be permitted, as an illogical and unneeded amendment to the Clean Air Act.

11. The National Grange recommends the suspension of emission control devices on automobiles 1974 and older except in areas which have very high pollution levels, so designated by scientific tests of the area. Owners of automobiles in other than designated areas would be permitted to disconnect emission devices for the conservation of fuel.

12. The National Grange seeks modification of regulations to provide a realistic and workable approach to the Clean Air and Clean Water Acts' standards.

13. The National Grange urges that immediate action be taken and supports legislation to develop new methods of pol-

lution control that will allow maximum efficiency of automobile engines. Great efforts should be made by auto manufacturers and energy companies to produce cars and fuels capable of giving satisfactory mileage while emitting less pollutants into the air.

14. Intensive study and research by State and Federal government should be made regarding the use and funding of incinerators and recycling methods for the disposal of solid wastes to minimize future air and water pollution.

15. The National Grange supports legislation to revise the Clean Air Act to promote both the health and economic vitality of the U.S.

16. More realistic standards for motor vehicle emissions should be developed, unreasonable deadlines be extended and counter-productive sanctions be eliminated.

17. The National Grange opposes mandatory motor vehicle emission inspection and maintenance programs.

Acid Precipitation

RESOLVED, that the National Grange urge Congress to make funds available for continued research of the effects of acid depositions and strengthening those sections of the Clean Air Act that pertain to reduction and control of acid deposition; and be it further

RESOLVED, that Grangers become educated on the issues of acid depositions through Grange Lecturers programs.

This covers resolutions 150 by Stauffer, 213 by Wedding, 278 by Bergeron, 391 by Austin and 465 by Shattuck.

RECLAMATION ACT RULES AND REGULATIONS

1. The National Grange will continue to work closely with the Department of the Interior in the promulgation of rules and regulations for the administration of the Reclamation Reform Act of 1982 to assure the fullest measure of benefits for family agriculture, and be it further

2. The National Grange will work to incorporate rules and regulations that prohibit abuse of the Reclamation Reform Act, including, but not limited to the following:

a. Strict adherence to established methods of the classification of land productivity in determining equivalency;

b. Specific and effective land ownership and leasing reporting requirements;

c. Truly "reasonable" time limits for excess landowners to file recordable contracts for the disposition of excess lands, including a definition of "excess" lands to identify that cropland acres must be first disposed.

The Conservation and Natural Resources Committee wishes to thank the following for their qualified assistance:

Jack Koehn, Vice President, Governmental Affairs, Pacific Gas and Electric; Don Minnich, Deputy Assistant Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife; Michael Spear, Regional Administrator, Director Region II, U.S. Fish and Wildlife; Mike Lannon, Supervisor of

National Forests; Jerome Hytry, Associate Deputy Chief, SCS; Larry Yadon, Assistant Chief Counsel, Southwest Power Administration; Alan Richardson, American Power Association; Stacy Cole, Oil and Gas Industry Consultant; Jim Miller, Assistant Legislative Director, National Grange.

Fraternally submitted,
James Shores, Chairman
David Austin
Dorothy Shireman
Patty Wedding
Forest Farris
Betty Wallace
Elizabeth Lowry
Jack Silvers

REPORT OF THE EDUCATION & HEALTH COMMITTEE

The following resolutions were assigned to this committee: 7, 8, 87, 94, 103, 140, 156A, 160, 166, 175, 176, 177, 196, 212, 219, 224, 229, 256, 263, 283, 287, 298, 315, 318, 324, 367, 390, and 294.

The following resolutions were transferred to other committees: 175 to Labor and Judiciary, 176 to Citizenship and Public Affairs, 287 to Agriculture and 283 to Transportation.

The following resolutions were received from the Citizenship and Public Affairs Committee: 118, 301 and 325; and from the Labor and Judiciary Committee, 86, 91 and 300.

Resolution No. 263 by Caldwell was referred back to the state as being a state matter.

The following resolutions are covered by present policy and reflected in the Committee report: 7 and 8 by Andrews; 86, 91, 94 and 103 by Routier, 118 by Smith, 160 by Farris, 166 by Edens, 196 by Shireman, 212 by Wedding, 229 by Bell, 301 by Brauer, 318, 324 and 325 by King, 390 by Austin and 394 by Morse.

Resolution No. 256 by Caldwell was withdrawn.

The following resolutions were rejected by the Delegates: 177 by Hall and 224 by Carter.

POLICY STATEMENT

The National Grange historically has promoted the value of the family unit and

has been a strong advocate for education and health services for our nation's citizens. We reaffirm this position.

We urge the continuance of funds for educational programs to assure equal opportunity for all. The Grange stresses the importance of programs which address the problems of drugs and alcohol, child abuse and violence. We urge the government to seek legislation to control violent acts toward children and others when harmful objects or substances are placed in foods or commonly used items.

The Grange believes that health research should be a top priority in order to develop treatments and cures for debilitating illnesses which continue to plague many persons, thereby affecting their quality of life. With the high cost of medical care and medical insurance, we stress that a well-informed public is better able to make intelligent decisions whether it be choosing alternative health care plans, clinics, or purchasing medication. We also favor home health care for our nation's elderly as a preferred alternative to nursing homes.

We encourage efforts to assure the well-being of our nation's citizens.

EDUCATION/EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

1. The National Grange will oppose the drastic cuts in the funding of the Equal Educational Opportunity for Exceptional and Handicapped Persons Act as proposed by the Reagan Administration.

2. The Grange expresses its strong opposition to any proposal that would mandate bilingual education.

3. The National Grange urges that sign language be offered to students in grades 1-12 in private and public schools to both deaf and hearing students.

4. We oppose massive busing of school children for any other reasons than quality education.

5. We strongly support legislation that protects the rights of hearing impaired persons.

6. We recognize the need to provide the opportunity for those persons confined to prison to receive rehabilitative training equivalent to High School education and/or trade school.

7. We support the right of children to voluntarily participate in prayer in school.

Spanish in Schools

WHEREAS, the majority of the population in the Western Hemisphere speaks the Spanish language; and

WHEREAS, it has become increasingly important that this Hemisphere maintain a high degree of unity; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the National Grange urge a greater emphasis on comprehensive Spanish being taught in our schools as an elective foreign language credit.

This covers resolution 140 by Wallace.

Vocational Education/ Continuing Education

1. We will support legislation to extend and improve the Vocational Education Reauthorization Act which includes provisions for:

a. full-time supervision in agriculture education at the state and national levels;

b. identifying and defining vocational agriculture as one of the major vocational program areas;

c. identifying vocational student organizations as an integral and vital part of each state plan for vocational education instructional areas;

d. vocational programs which prepare students whose occupational objectives relate to entrepreneurship and instruction that will encourage and assist entrepreneurship;

e. construction, improvement and

updating of vocational agricultural education facilities in all settings;

f. the development and supervision of occupation experience programs (FFA), including provisions where crucial, for year-round instruction from professional agriculture educators; and

g. supplemental and full-time instructions for adults in agricultural program areas is vital to the industry and should be provided by a separate title in the legislation.

Subordinate Granges should become familiar with local vo-ag FFA advisory boards and/or FFA Alumni support affiliates to make sure vocational agriculture is available to provide quality vocational agriculture for all persons interested in preparing for a career in the agriculture industry.

2. The National Grange supports the continuation of student interns, work study students, and the CETA programs that are properly supervised.

3. The National Grange goes on record as supporting programs of continuing education and adult education and be it further resolved, that State Granges be urged to support the development of educational programs within each state that will serve those persons beyond public school age, who have a need for further education.

4. The National Grange supports efforts to inform the people of their educational rights and responsibilities under the constitution of the United States.

5. We believe that school districts should provide:

a. Public schools offering a broad curriculum giving an opportunity for students to choose vocational or academic training,

b. Functional buildings,

c. Make frequent reports and accountability of funds.

Agriculture in Schools

WHEREAS, the farm population is now down to approximately two and one-half percent of the total; and

WHEREAS, this limits exposure of the youth of today to agriculture and how it relates to the food they eat; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the National Grange do everything in its power to include basic agriculture as a required course of study in elementary and secondary schools.

This covers resolution 156A by Wallace.

EDUCATION—GENERAL

Student Loans and Grants, Etc.

1. The National Grange continues to speak out in opposition to the implementation of a national system of tuition tax credits and the Grange will work at all levels to promote a greater public awareness of the need to fully support and strengthen the public school system.

2. The National Grange recommends the continuation of the Federal guaranteed student loan and grant programs and that the National Grange urges strict enforcement of the requirement for repayment of federally financed student loans, with severe penalties for default.

3. We encourage the states to support minimum standards to be achieved before a student can be promoted or graduated with the skills required to function effectively in modern society.

4. We recommend that recipients of educational grants be required to maintain certain minimum standards as a prerequisite for further grants-in-aid.

5. We support the enforcement of more stringent punishment for those convicted of selling or possession of any kind of illegal drugs; and National Grange supports continuing drug education programs in our nation's schools.

6. We support scientifically sound nutrition education in the public schools and those programs sponsored by privately-funded organizations.

7. We support the teaching of American Red Cross Basic First Aid and the related course in CPR (Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation) starting at the seventh grade level and continuing through public and private schools.

8. The Grange encourages members to make use of the community college or similar programs.

9. The Grange supports binding arbitration when negotiations between teacher organizations and school boards reach an impasse; that teacher contracts be renewed and signed before the school year begins and that it be unlawful to strike during the regular school term set forth in said contract.

10. The Grange supports joint study of textbooks and curriculum by parent-teacher committees.

11. The Grange supports the teaching of

Physical Education in elementary schools, high schools and colleges.

12. The National Grange urges that safety education which is specifically slanted toward coping with major disasters become a basic part of programs sponsored by Civil Defense, schools, churches, Grange and other organized groups.

13. The National Grange go on record as approving better supervision of health education and family living programs now being taught in public and private schools.

Registering with Selective Service

RESOLVED, that all male college students seeking federal student aid be required to show evidence of registering with the Selective Service System.

This covers resolution 315 by King.

FOOD: Products—Labeling

1. The National Grange supports legislation that would require mandatory listing of the amount of sodium in all processed foods when significant amounts are present.

2. We recommend to the appropriate Federal agency that all meat products containing vegetable protein be so labeled, to show the percentage of vegetable protein.

3. We urge legislation requiring labeling and the separation of imitation real cheese from cheese products in the marketplace and food service establishment, and we encourage strict standards for various natural milk product cheeses, so that any product similar in appearance, order and taste must meet these standards or not be allowed to use the name cheese.

4. We support legislative efforts to review and revise our Nation's food safety laws to provide a more reasonable standard of food safety; to define the word safe in the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, to include the concept that there is a reasonable certainty that no harm will result from a substance; that the determination of food safety consider the health risks and benefits to humans, rather than the risks to animals; that the National Grange recommend to Congress that if the safety of a traditional food additive of long-standing use become suspect, that the additive should be allowed to be phased out of use in an orderly fashion, so as not to disrupt the food distribution chain, or unduly alarm the public.

5. We endorse the continuation and strengthening of the current U.S.D.A. Commodity Procurement and Distribution Program and encourage a greater use of this program for eligible institutions, i.e., schools, supplemental feeding programs, elderly feeding, child care center, needy families, non-profit institutions, non-profit summer camps, and summer child feed centers.

6. The Grange will expend every effort to have U.S.D.A rescind recommendations to substitute foods high in fat, sugar or salt (which would be detrimental to the health of children and to the dairy and food industries) and advocate the use of natural food products.

7. We support the U.S.D.A and FDA proposals for basic assessment of labeling on all food items with specific amounts of ingredients listed in order of their predominance and open dating on the label.

8. We urge U.S.D.A. to continue their cooperative investigation with the meat industry regarding label requirements on meat products that may contain bone tissue so that the consumer is made aware of the ingredients in such products.

9. We are opposed to any law that would increase the amount of wine and beer that can be produced per adult in the home in a one year period.

10. We will seek legislation that would require that all edible oil or shortening products include the sources of the oil in those products.

11. The Grange recommends that all food establishments serving imported meats post signs to that effect.

12. We support the unit pricing principle in marking grocery and food items sold in stores.

13. We continue to object to the use of whole fish flour in food products until such time as whole fish flour meets the same strict sanitary standards that apply to other protein food products.

The National Grange recommends that regulations be issued that would require that the word "imitation" on labels of food products that are imitating real agricultural products, be the largest lettering on the label or container and be so positioned as to enable the purchaser to know that they are purchasing imitation products.

Alcohol, Abuse, TV, Radio Movies, Pornography Laws

1. The National Grange supports legislation to curtail direct and implied advertising of alcoholic beverages on T.V. and radio programming.

2. We urge 1) the FCC to regulate offensive language over the public airways; 2) the government to continue and increase efforts in the area of public education information to urge parents to provide selective viewing for their children; 3) the FCC to continue the practice of advising the public of the possibility of offensive language in a program before airing of the program; and 4) the FCC more intensely pursue regulatory controls to affect higher moral standards in television.

3. We urge all major networks to promote continuing educational programs for children in six to 12 year old group with a minimum of 11 hours each week, sometime between the hours of 3:30 p.m. and 6:00 p.m.

4. We are opposed to the weakening of any laws which deter the use and sale of any obscene or pornographic literature, magazines, books and explicit items promoting the same.

5. We encourage the Federal Trade Commission to require labels on alcoholic beverages warning of the possible health hazards.

6. The National Grange goes on record in favor of asking each state to set the age of 21 as the minimum age for consumption of alcoholic beverages.

7. The National Grange endorses T.V. public service shorts to be used by T.V. stations in order to help the public be aware of the "con artist" operations and how to avoid being taken in by them; and that the National Grange bring this resolution to the attention of appropriate governmental agencies and private groups.

8. We support the requirement that commercials remain at the same decibel level as regular programs.

9. We urge the continuation of religious programming for broadcast on radio and television.

10. We reaffirm our belief in the Supreme Being the right of each individual to freedom of worship.

11. We support the Concept of Public

broadcasting and urge improved service for our rural communities.

Child Pornography

WHEREAS, one form of child abuse is child pornography which has become a multi-billion dollar business; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the Ferber decision in which the Supreme Court ruled that states can prosecute child pornographers, be made into a Federal law and be it further

RESOLVED, that the Grange support state laws that are severe in punishment of child pornographers and distributors of such materials.

This covers resolution 87 by Routier.

Health and Abortion

1. We oppose any amendment to the United States Constitution that denies an individual the freedom of choice for abortion and oppose government financing of abortion except in case of rape, incest, endangered health of the Mother or serious defects of the Child and urge and support education efforts which would emphasize the necessity for licensed hospitals and medical doctors when abortions are necessary.

2. The Grange opposes the use of billboards for the advertising of legalized abortions.

Drugs/Safety Standards

1. We urge the Federal government to adopt more stringent standards requiring the addition of flame and smoke retardant to urethane.

2. We urge that all prescription drugs be accompanied with a label containing the generic name of the drug and warnings about possible side effects.

3. We urge that dangerous household cleaners be sold in containers with child-proof caps to help prevent injury.

4. Grange members urge their legislators to enact legislation making it mandatory for manufacturers to label all dangerous household and farm poisons and chemicals with "Mr. Yuk" symbols.

5. The Grange urges more education in our schools concerning the harmful effects of marijuana, other drugs and alcohol on our youth; and be it further resolved that the National Grange be totally against leg-

islation legalizing these drugs except for medical reasons and support stronger enforcement of present law.

6. We support Federal legislation for the treatment of drug users, with fees charged according to the ability to pay.

7. We urge, in writing, the Consumer Product Safety Commission to enforce the removal of hazardous insulation materials from the market.

8. The National Grange urges passage of legislation requiring labels on poisonous household products, herbicides and pesticides or any other product that contains toxic ingredients, to state the ingredients, the correct and current antidotes, and that this information be printed in large enough print to be easily read; and be it further resolved, that the National Grange urge that the National Academy of Sciences review all antidotes on product labels, and on first aid antidote charts and update these labels and charts periodically; and be it further resolved, that the National Grange urge legislation giving adequate resources to the Consumer Product Commission whereby they will be able to monitor the labeling of poisonous household products, herbicides, and pesticides.

9. We recommend that labels be required to show that methylene chloride may cause carbon monoxide poisoning.

10. We oppose any requirement for the need of a prescription purchase such vitamins and minerals.

Home Firearm Safety Program

WHEREAS, due to fear for their safety, many people now have guns in their homes for protection, and many of these people have little knowledge of their safe use; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the National Grange support Home Firearm Safety Programs to help educate people to help prevent unnecessary accidents which often result in death.

This covers resolution 300 by Brauer.

HEALTH: Hospital Costs, Insurance, Elderly Care, Child Abuse

1. We recommend that the Department of Social Services be required to more carefully evaluate progress made by the family before the child is returned to the home in order to minimize future risk to the child;

and be it further resolved that the Grange support efforts to increase awareness of the problem of child abuse and the need for immediate reporting and thorough investigation of all cases of child abuse.

2. The Grange recognizes the value of research and awareness program to develop a greater public understanding of the Sudden Infant Death Syndrome.

3. We encourage State Granges to urge immediate action by state legislatures to adopt a law to allow hearing impaired persons with "Hearing Dogs" the same benefits in public places, transportation, etc., as the blind are afforded assistance with Leader Dogs for the blind.

4. We urge that the Federal government maintain block grant/matching funds to states for community health clinics.

5. The Grange opposes any national health insurance plan other than catastrophic coverage; and be it further resolved that any catastrophic health insurance plan should encourage the participation of private enterprise.

6. We support legislation to provide uniform care and services to nursing home patients; and be it further resolved that the Grange support alternative care for the elderly which would allow them to remain in their own homes if at all possible.

7. All rest and nursing homes should be inspected without prior notification.

8. The Grange supports action by Health Human Services to immunize all children against polio, measles, German measles (rubella), diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and mumps and that we give assistance when possible by spreading information, offering transportation to immunization centers, or providing a place for local immunization clinics.

9. We support community-based organizations which provide family counselling and social and rehabilitative services and urge continued financial support from Federal, state and local governments and private philanthropic organizations.

10. The National Grange urges the President and Congress to review all requirements and renew incentives for young Americans to enter the medical profession and that the National Grange invite other national groups to cooperate in this endeavor.

11. The National Grange exercise its influence to secure the enactment of med-

ical practices whereby the patient or patient's family will be advised by the physician in charge of all specialized services to be performed by other physicians prior to or immediately following the performance of said services.

12. We encourage our Federal government to appropriate additional funds for the Veterans Administration for the purpose of improving the service and care of servicemen in the Veterans Administration Hospitals.

We support legislation which would prohibit hospitals and or doctors from setting fees which discriminate on the basis of the method of payment such as private insurance, Medicare, Medicaid, cash, and other insurances.

This covers resolutions 367 by Austin and 298 by Buell.

Medical Insurance

WHEREAS, medical insurance paid on behalf of the stockholder and/or employee is deductible for federal income tax purposes, by both corporations and employees; and

WHEREAS, this is not deductible by partnerships and individual proprietorships; and

WHEREAS, this causes an inequity; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the National Grange seeks legislation that would allow the self-employed to deduct medical insurance premiums from their Federal income tax.

This covers resolution 219 by Carter.

Animals for Research

WHEREAS, impounded animals are surplus, doomed to be destroyed, and

WHEREAS, experimental animals may not be otherwise available, therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the National Grange supports the humane use of impounded animals for research, whenever applicable.

This covers resolutions 367 by Austin and 298 by Buell.

Fraternally submitted
Margaret Smith, Chairman
Dorothy Deweese
Ethel Brauer
Dolores Barrow
Lida Harris
Helen Hill
Virginia Hayes
Kitty Halladay

REPORT OF THE FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

The following resolutions were assigned to this committee: 20, 27, 36, 42, 65, 72, 97, 98, 99, 115, 154, 194, 197, 198, 215, 274, 275, 276, 296, 305, 308, 311, 317, 327, 329, 345, 385, 447, 455, 482, 483, and 493.

The following resolutions were transferred to the Agriculture Committee: 115, 447, 483, and 493.

The following resolutions were received from the Taxation Committee: 181 and 182.

The following resolution was withdrawn: 482 by Oliver.

The following resolutions are covered by present policy and reflected in the Committee report: 98 by Routier, 194 by Shireman, 215 by Wedding, 274 and 276 by Purdy, 305, 308 and 311 by Brauer, 327 by Moody and 385 by Austin.

Resolution No. 27 by Harris was rejected by the Delegates.

The following action was taken by the Delegates pertaining to present policy as printed in the 1982 Journal of Proceedings and is reflected in the committee report which follows.

Page 223, Ag. Imports, Section 3, amended.

Page 225, Ocean Fishing, Section 2, deleted.

Page 228, Trade Negotiations, Section 2, Sub section 2 amended; page 228, International Relations, Section 2, deleted; page 228, Nuclear Arms, deleted wording "including the further development of the neutron bomb."

POLICY STATEMENT

Each day the activities on this planet called Earth become increasingly dependent on global policy. This provides an opportunity for the Grange to extend its sphere of influence and the Grange should exert its responsibility into those international areas which affect our daily lives.

The Grange calls for new directions in government policy which would improve relationships, especially other countries in the Americas, and bring about greater cooperation resulting in mutual benefits to all. This Nation should spend more time and effort assisting friendly nations and less effort in attempting to influence communist countries and unstable governments which are operating under dictatorial leaders.

We believe people to people programs have cultivated a better understanding between countries and should continue to receive Grange support.

Political refugees should be assisted in receiving an opportunity to begin a new way of life in a new country. Religious or political defectors should be given asylum at our outposts throughout the world.

The establishment of a P.L.O. homeland should lead to an improved Mid-East stability and would be less costly than the continuing arms build-up. However, we realize that all involved nations must work together to solve the problem.

Agriculture Exports

1. The National Grange recommends that no import restriction be imposed that would result in retaliatory action being taken by a trading partner which would be unfavorable to U.S. agricultural exports and in the loss of foreign markets.

2. The National Grange urges that exports of agricultural products continue to be monitored to insure full disclosure of information concerning sales to foreign countries.

3. More vigorous action and harder bargaining be undertaken by the United States government to eliminate non-tariff trade restrictions against U.S. agricultural products.

4. The National Grange recommends the implementation of the Taft-Hartley Act in the event that labor unions refuse to load agricultural commodities for export.

5. We favor protest and counteraction against governments who impose unrealistic barriers to our farm products. We invite fair competition in the market places of the world and believe that every possible method should be explored to expand the sale of our agricultural products.

6. That the National Grange go on record opposing any special interest groups, person or persons interfering with the orderly marketing of agricultural products on the world market.

7. That the National Grange favor an expansion of export credits to aid in moving farm products into protected markets and those without adequate foreign exchange as a means of increasing export sales and that the Grange favor a more liberal Commodity Credit Corporation

export credit policy, as a means of increasing grain and soybean export sales and provide economic improvement of farmer income.

8. The National Grange continues to oppose trade embargoes as a first choice of action but should all choices fail, short of military actions and a trade embargo becomes the only alternative, the National Grange urges the Federal government embargo all products—agricultural, industrial and technical instead of specific agricultural commodities.

9. We urge that an aggressive farm export policy be maintained and that special emphasis be placed on the exportation of a higher percentage of the world demand for high-value added, processed agricultural products.

10. The National Grange recommends that the Federal government encourage the increased export of grain on a cash basis wherever possible and that policy decisions regarding agricultural exports be determined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture rather than by the State Department.

11. We recommend that the U.S. Congress enact legislation that would sanctify agricultural export contracts.

Public Law 480

WHEREAS, there are many poor countries in financial difficulties; and

WHEREAS, the Soviet Union has expanded its influence in many countries, particularly in Africa and more importantly in Central America; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the National Grange urge our Congress to increase funding for Public Law 480 to help improve the image of the U.S. and to relieve hunger in many parts of the world.

This covers resolution 275 by Purdy. (Part of Master's Address Agricultural Exports—Part "D").

Agriculture Imports

1. The National Grange urge the importation of flue-cured and burley tobacco be limited by Presidential Proclamation, since it appears to be impossible to limit imports by increasing import duties because of the 99 percent withdrawal provision available to importing tobacco companies.

2. The National Grange recommends stricter enforcement of the laws that reg-

ulate and control the importation of potentially harmful species of plants and animals.

3. The National Grange recommends that the present Multi-fiber Agreement be extended and that our trade negotiator resist making the agreement more restrictive.

4. The National Grange favors the labeling of imported products, such as meat, where the cost or difficulty of labeling is not prohibitive.

5. We support the use of import quotas, and/or import fees on fresh fruits and vegetables imported into the United States in order to prevent foreign producers from obtaining an increasing share of the domestic market and urge that inspection standards on imported fresh fruits and vegetables be strictly enforced.

6. Subsidized agricultural products from foreign countries must not be permitted to undermine our agricultural price, nor should trade agreements and import quotas be allowed to depress the price of our farm products in times of stress.

7. The National Grange strongly recommends that imported meats, including rabbit and poultry, be inspected, classified and labeled by USDA using the same standards as applied to domestically produced meats and such meat imports be labeled as to the country of origin, the label to remain with the product until purchased by the consumer.

8. We support a higher import duty being placed on all honey and honey products imported into the United States so that the price of imported honey and honey products will be competitive with domestically produced products.

9. The National Grange recommends that all imported fruits and vegetables be mandatorily graded and inspected according to U.S. standards and that such imported produce be labeled as to their point of origin. The inspection, grading and labeling requirements should be strictly enforced at all points of entry.

East-West Relations

1. The National Grange urge that the United Nations be used as a forum to keep the issue of chemical warfare before the international community until a treaty is signed by all nations that looks to the effective banning of this type of warfare.

2. The National Grange urge the peace

through strength, the general principles of which would be:

a. To inspire, focus and unite the national will and determination to achieve the goals of peace and freedom.

b. To create a strategic defense and a civil defense which would protect U.S. citizens against nuclear war.

c. To accept no arms control agreement which in any way jeopardizes the security of the United States or its allies, or locks the U.S. into a position of military inferiority.

d. To re-establish effective security and intelligence capabilities.

e. To pursue positive non-military means to roll back or contain the growth of Communism.

f. To pursue a positive program of extolling the benefits that accrue to citizens of a democratic form of government as a means of containing the growth of Communism.

g. To maintain a strong economy and protect and develop sources of energy and other vital raw materials.

3. That our friendly relationship with the Republic of China on Taiwan be continued.

4. That the National Grange opposes the removal of the United States armed forces from South Korea.

5. That the National Grange opposes financial aid to Cuba and Vietnam.

6. That the National Grange support measures to strengthen the Internal Security Act of 1950 which authorizes the President, when it deems necessary, to restrict travel by citizens and nationals of the U.S. in or through any country.

7. We urge that every effort be made to obtain universal recognition of the right of prisoners of war to be accorded respect for their human dignity by all nations, including North Vietnam, in accordance with the Principles stated in the Geneva Convention.

8. The National Grange opposes the ratification of the Genocide Treaty by the United States Senate.

Explanation of Korean Airlines Disaster

WHEREAS, The National Grange is outraged at the act of the USSR in the shooting down of 269 innocent victims on flight 007 of Korean Airlines on Aug. 31, 1983; now therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the members of the National Grange continue strongly to press Congress to get an explanation from the USSR of the Korean Airlines disaster.

This covers resolution 65 by Davies.

Non-Agricultural Trade

1. In place of trade restrictions, we encourage the auto industry to solve their problems through greater emphasis on worker dedication, management ingenuity and efficiency.

2. That the National Grange urge our government to obtain the cooperation of governments in countries that produce and/or traffic in illegal drugs, using any necessary method to stop traffic, including the possible use of retaliatory trade barriers.

3. The National Grange will oppose any change or reversal of policy which would make it easier for U.S. manufacturers to export hazardous products which have not been approved for use in this country.

Steel Imports

WHEREAS, the production of steel not only provides jobs for our citizens, but also affects the livelihood of millions of Americans; and

WHEREAS, imports, subsidized by foreign governments have curtailed steel production and jobs; now therefore be it

RESOLVED, that we urge vigorous and prompt enforcement of our federal trade laws and regulations, thus curtailing the importation of subsidized steel which is damaging our domestic steel industry.

This covers resolution 72 by Maple.

Domestic Content Law

WHEREAS, the passage of a Domestic Content Law would almost certainly bring about retaliatory measures resulting in loss of markets for farm products; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the National Grange oppose the Domestic Content Law.

This covers resolutions 197 by Shireman, 317 by King and 345 by Winter.

Ocean and Fishing

1. That the National Grange request that the Federal government work to see that the United States is not committed to a Law of the Sea Treaty that is fundamentally adverse to the interest of the U.S.

U.S.—Canada Salmon Treaty

RESOLVED, that the National Grange urge the Congress to use their influences in securing passage of a treaty for the Salmon Industry between Canada and the U.S.A.

This covers resolution 36 by Hill.

Ocean Fishing

RESOLVED, that the National Grange urges that legislation be presented in the Congress of the United States to protect all species of fish that are endangered by any method of fishing, foreign or domestic and that the U.S. take the initiative in securing international law or agreements for protecting said species in and around all parts of the United States.

This is a Committee resolution.

Foreign Aid

1. The National Grange urges the U.S. government to extend foreign aid only after careful investigation and with extreme caution, or in cases of natural disaster such as earthquakes, hurricanes, droughts or floods.

2. The National Grange favors cancelling all U.S. aid and supplies to countries that take, hold or kill American citizens and favors cancelling all U.S. aid to any country that refuses to recognize international law or allows the takeover of U.S. Embassies or any property belonging to the U.S. Government.

3. The National Grange supports legislation directed to helping the poor in agriculture throughout the world. We encourage the Legislative and Executive branches of government to provide necessary funding and encourage prompt, widespread implementation to bring land grant institution assistance to lesser developed countries which are willing to make definite, continuing commitments to developing their agriculture so as to improve the life and productivity of the small farmer.

4. The National Grange supports a limitation being placed on foreign aid programs, taking into account the humanitarian needs of the recipient country and to the extent possible, agricultural products be sent to foreign countries in lieu of U.S. dollars.

Bank Loans to Third World and Communist Countries

WHEREAS, the U.S. Congress is considering a bill to guarantee \$8.4 billion worth of loans to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for the purpose of refinancing developing countries' debts; and

WHEREAS, big American financed banks have made big loans to Third World and Communist countries; and

WHEREAS, these loans are now long overdue and the banks who freely choose to make these loans, are now asking Congress to cover the losses with American taxpayer dollars; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the National Grange urge the Federal government to scrutinize all IMF loans to the big American banks who have made loans to Third World countries and the National Grange advocate a self help policy with these countries; and be it further

RESOLVED, that the National Grange is opposed to any bail out of banks who have made loans to Communist countries.

This covers resolutions 455 by Wismer, 154 by Stauffer, 181 and 182 by Hall.

International Food Policy

1. The National Grange continues to work for an adequate international food supply, and encourage increased food production in developing countries.

2. The National Grange will support an international food program that provides for:

a. The support of all nations in a cooperative endeavor to meet current and projected food needs in deficient areas and insures that food will be available and efficiently distributed.

b. Stimulated food production, especially in food deficit areas, and increased capabilities of these areas to import, store and provide adequate distribution systems.

c. All nations to give more support for research, education and development of programs designed to improve the capability of farmers in food deficit areas to meet more of the food needs of their people.

d. A formal international food reserve, contributed to by all nations, nationally held, for domestic and world needs.

e. Encouraged international cooperation and multilateral solutions to prob-

lems affecting food production and distribution so that producers will be assured of adequate returns and stable markets, thus encouraging them to meet the food supplies required by the peoples of the entire world.

f. Assure producers of stable markets and remunerative prices in both developing and developed nations.

g. Enlist and utilize farmer participation in planning programs to meet world food needs. Food security cannot be obtained as a byproduct of periodic surpluses. International cooperation and mutual arrangements aimed at farmer market and income security is the surest way to get food security.

Trade Policy

1. The National Grange believes that the opening of trade between nations is a far better way to increase international understanding than to limit trade because of differences in idealogies.

2. The National Grange recommends the retaining of the present system of private enterprise and cooperatives in foreign sales of U.S. agricultural products.

3. The National Grange encourages regional marketing cooperatives to develop a cooperative marketing federation capable of entering into the international market for sale of farm commodities.

4. The National Grange seeks legislation that will provide:

a. Vigorous trade negotiations in a fashion that will not separate agricultural products from other U.S. products and technology.

5. The National Grange:

a. Continues to support legislation, trade agreements and other measures that will lead to the freeing of world trade between nations on a mutually beneficial basis.

b. Supports legislation to provide the President with sufficient legal authority to negotiate effectively for a reduction in trade barriers, both tariff and non-tariff.

6. The National Grange continues to favor the principles set forth in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). It is recommended that policy makers place much greater emphasis on expanding farm commodity trade and on reducing disruptions and distortions to world trade result-

ing from unfair policies of certain countries. Consistent with this objective, the National Grange urges the U.S. Government to make every possible effort to insure that special negotiations on enlargement of the European Community and other trade negotiations give maximum priority to agriculture . . . that the U.S. Congress be strongly encouraged to provide an appropriate and forthcoming negotiating mandate to the Executive Branch, and that the U.S. government be strongly encouraged to seek reforms in other nations of farm trade policies which have the effect of disrupting world trade and transferring substantial parts of the costs of their national farm programs to farmers in other countries, including U.S. farmers, and that the highest priority be given to basic negotiations to open the channels of trade and to restore the principle of nondiscrimination in world trade.

7. We also recommend that when the importation of agricultural commodities seriously threatens the continuation and effectiveness of price support programs, that would result in increased cost to the Federal government, that the U.S. limit importation of those commodities. We likewise will support reasonable import restraints on agricultural imports that are not under Section 22, if such quotas are in the best interest of American producers and in the long-range interest of consumers.

8. The National Grange firmly believes that domestic farm programs should not be eliminated in the hope of expanding international trade. We believe that the decline of agricultural exports has not been the fault of domestic farm programs any more than we believe that lowering of loan levels resulted in an increase in agricultural exports. Many other factors determine the amount of exports such as world supply, demand, increased world economy resulting in greater demand for red meat, with its resulting higher demand for feed grains. The most important factor in increasing agricultural exports is gaining access to foreign markets, not reduced domestic price levels. Therefore, the problem does not lie in domestic farm programs, but with our inability to negotiate meaningful trade arrangements with our trading partners.

9. That the National Grange support legislation that strengthens the role of the U.S. Trade Representative.

10. Extreme care must be taken to protect the tax and fiscal policies of the U.S. whenever our government becomes involved by offering credit or interest concessions to foreign buyers or insurance against losses to exporters in negotiations for foreign sales.

11. The National Grange will oppose any legislation that contains cargo preference arrangements which require a fixed percentage of exports to be transported in U.S. flagships at a rate above competitive world rates.

12. We support long-term trade agreements between the U.S. and importing countries, such agreements should include minimum deliveries.

13. We urge continued strong Federal action to protect zero bindings for soybeans and other agricultural products protected by the General Agreements on Tariff and Trade (GATT) and urge strong retaliatory measures to protect U.S. agricultural exports from subsidized competition by foreign competitors.

14. The National Grange will support legislative or administrative action by the U.S. government to restrict or prevent the importation of caseinates and urges the enforcement of the countervailing duty laws.

15. We will support legislative or administrative action that will prohibit the exportation of technology to countries who may use the information or devices in an oppressive manner.

16. The National Grange condemns the use of export subsidies in the international trade of agricultural products.

17. We will support measures and actions of government to bring about a more equitable balance of trade with our world trading partners.

18. The National Grange will support legislation that will strengthen the position of U.S. farmers in seeking relief from the unfair trade practices of competing countries, and would allow for increased accessibility to the General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade (GATT) rules and disciplines for dispute settlement, which are so necessary to the expansion of U.S. agricultural exports.

Buy American

RESOLVED, that the National Grange encourage every U.S. citizen to buy American made products.

This covers resolution 42 by Hill.

Department of International Trade and Industry

WHEREAS, there is legislation pending before the U.S. Congress that would establish a new cabinet level Department of International Trade and Industry; and

WHEREAS, this new department would be created primarily out of the present Department of Commerce and the White House Office of the Special Trade Representative (STR); and

WHEREAS, the function of STR to develop a trade policy that acknowledges the total international trade interest of the U.S. would be negated by the special interest of commerce and industry; and

WHEREAS, this would relegate agricultural international trade interest from the White House level to an industrial oriented cabinet bureaucracy to the detriment of U.S. agriculture; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the National Grange oppose legislation to establish a new Department of International Trade and Industry and the elimination of the White House Office of the Special Trade Representative.

This is a Committee resolution covering resolution 198 by Shireman.

Grain Trade Agreements

RESOLVED, that the National Grange urge the U.S. Department of Agriculture to work for the best trade agreements with the U.S.S.R. and China that are possible in the interests of American agriculture and the United States.

This is a Committee resolution covering part of the Master's Address.

Trade Negotiations

1. We urge that agriculture be given equal treatment along with industrial interests in any future Multilateral Trade Negotiations. We further urge the inclusion of bonafide agriculture representatives in an advisory capacity in any negotiations undertaken by the State Department in which agricultural products are involved.

2. The Grange supports the following objectives in trade negotiations:

a. Reduction in tariff and non-tariff barriers to expand world agricultural trade of U.S. agricultural commodities.

b. The elimination of export subsidies that interfere with U.S. exports to third world countries.

c. To encourage the establishment of international agreements in coarse grains, livestock products, dairy products and oil-seeds that call for continuing international consultants on supply, demand and production trends. Additionally, as part of the consultations, a move should be made to implement a code of conduct governing the actions of countries in the international trade of these commodities.

International Relations

1. That the National Grange urge the Federal Government to make every effort to improve relations and increase trade between the United States and Mexico.

2. The National Grange continues to support the necessary legislation to establish and/or maintain the stockpiling of strategic materials.

3. We give strong support to the U.S. government's role in providing the leadership in working for a balanced reduction and eventual elimination of world nuclear weapons. Reduction agreements should contain sufficient safeguards and inspection procedures to insure compliance by all nations.

International Relations

RESOLVED, that the National Grange urges Congress to pass legislation to prohibit foreign ownership of agriculture land in the United States; and be it further

RESOLVED, that we urge the Federal Government to continue to monitor and study foreign investment in American business and all other real estate to determine if they seriously threaten our national interest.

This is a Committee resolution.

United Nations

1. The National Grange urges that the membership privileges of nations be suspended until their financial obligations to the United Nations have been met and that no financial assistance from the United

States be extended for the payment of their financial obligation to the United Nations.

2. We recommend that the United States continue as it has in the past, to work through the United Nations and support such modifications in the charter as needed in achieving its peace-keeping objectives.

3. We further recommend that countries needing financial assistance should apply to the United Nations so that all countries would share in the economic assistance to developing countries.

U.S. Funding of the United Nations

WHEREAS, the United States provides funds to finance the operations of the United Nations; and

WHEREAS, part of the U.S. contribution funds the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA); and

WHEREAS, the UNRWA, as part of their relief effort, have been assisting the Palestinian refugees; and

WHEREAS, it has been reported that the Palestinian Liberation Organization has been using the facilities of the UNRWA for storing weapons and the training of terrorists; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that Congress be requested to investigate the disposition of funds by the UNRWA to determine if such funds are being mis-used by recipient organizations or refugee groups.

This is a Committee resolution covering No. 20 by Harris.

National Defense Selling Satellite Systems

WHEREAS, the Administration has made a proposal to sell the U.S. satellite system to private companies and lease back services to the government; and

WHEREAS, it would be difficult for the government to prevent private interests from manipulating an unfair advantage; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the National Grange recommends that the government withdraw their proposal to sell the U.S. satellite systems.

This covers resolution 97 by Routier.

Basing of MX Missiles

WHEREAS, we recognize the need for a strong national defense to ensure national security; and

WHEREAS, nuclear arms limitation negotiations are in progress to limit nuclear capabilities of both the USSR and the USA: and

WHEREAS, President Reagan repeatedly stated that we must negotiate from a position of strength and also has started a program to develop "technology in space" to negate nuclear attack if one should occur; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the National Grange support the development of the space technology as a true deterrent to nuclear war as rapidly as possible; and be it further

RESOLVED, that until "space technology" is developed, the National Grange support the basing of MX missiles as necessary to ensure national security.

This covers resolution 296 by Buell.

World War II Reparation Payment

RESOLVED, that the National Grange go on record as opposing any payment to those people of Japanese ancestry who were impounded during World War II.

This covers resolutions 99 by Routier and 329 by Moody.

Thanks to Bob Frederick, Legislative Director.

Fraternally submitted,
Charles Wismer, Jr., Chairman
Jeanne Davies
D. Vincent Andrews
Charles Routier
W. C. Harris
Felix Wendelschaefer

REPORT OF THE GRANGE ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

The following resolutions were referred to the Grange Activities Committee: 9, 28, 49, 50, 63, 82, 85, 111, 139, 155, 231, 252, 253, 268, 292, 299, 302, 309, 310, 350, 351, 352, 353, 401, 403, 467, 468, 469 and 471.

The following resolutions were transferred to another Committee: 268 by Caldwell to Labor and Judiciary, 403 by Morse to Grange Law, 469 by Barrow to Grange Law and 155 by Stauffer to Grange Law.

The following resolutions were received from other Committees: 370 and 373 by Austin, Grange Law; 138 by Wallace, Grange Law; 191 by Wendelschaefer, Citizenship & Public Affairs; 145 by Stauffer, Citizenship & Public Affairs.

The following resolution was withdrawn: 309 by Brauer.

The following resolutions were reported adversely: 9 by Andrews, 85 by Routier, 63 and 111 by Davies, 252 and 253 by Caldwell, 310 by Brauer, 350 and 351 by Winter, 401 by Morse, 468 by Barrow and 373 by Austin.

The following resolutions are covered under present policy and reflected in the Committee report: 231 by Bell and 353 by Winters.

Delegates voted to bring resolution 310 out of adverse section and back to the floor where it was amended and passed.

Resolutions 139 and 471 were defeated by the Delegate Body.

POLICY STATEMENT

The Grange, at all levels, includes a wide variety of programs and activities designed to meet the needs of our membership, our committees, our states, and our nation. We appreciate the efforts and contributions of our Grange leaders and encourage them to continue their efforts to provide meaningful and helpful guidance.

We ask that Grange members become more actively involved in Grange programs, to continue to upgrade the quality of their local organizations, thereby contributing to an ever improving image and subsequently to increased membership.

We commend the National Lecturer, the selection committee, and all those responsible for the publication of the new "The Grange Songbook" and encourage all Granges to purchase and use this new book.

We recognize the value of Grange Week as an excellent opportunity to promote Grange activities and to tell our story to the non-Grange public and we recommend that the time of this special week be fixed as the last full week in April.

Grange members need to continue to improve and increase publicity, not only for the benefit of those outside the Order, but to keep our members informed as well. We recommend that the National Grange continue their efforts towards increased

National publicity regarding our legislative and other program activities and further recommend that State Grange publications include such news releases as a method of keeping their local members informed of these efforts and accomplishments.

We encourage the continued use of the Young Couple, and Youth Representatives in representing the National Grange at other organization meetings, such as 4-H, FFA, Scouts, etc.

There seems to be some interest for another National Grange cookbook, but at this time, the Committee feels it is not feasible, but should be done again in the near future.

Also, the Committee recommends that the National Master and Executive Committee look into the replacement of the Seventh Degree sashes.

The Committee feels the restoration of the Statue of Liberty is a worthwhile endeavor, but we recommend that the states should take this on as a possible service project.

National Grange Youth Committee in 1983 was instructed to look into a new name for our National Royalty. They have recommended National Grange Youth Ambassadors. We, the Committee, would like to recommend the purchase of gold blazers, with a pocket patch, reading "National Grange Ambassadors" with the year in lieu of sashes. This could be something they would have for years to come, for their outstanding work for our Granges.

This covers resolutions 82 by Routier, 28 by Harris, 145 by Stauffer, 302 by Brauer, 299 by Buell, 292 by Bergeron, 467 by Barrows, 138 by Wallace, 370 by Austin and 191 by Wendelschaefer.

Royalty Name Change

RESOLVED, that the National Grange be opposed to the mandatory changing of the title names of Prince and Princess at State levels, in reference to the royalty contest.

This covers resolution 310 by Brauer.

National Grange Publicity Contest

WHEREAS, publicity is the life-blood of our organization, and

WHEREAS, increased interest in publicity will build membership and active participation and,

WHEREAS, a National Grange sponsored publicity contest might serve as an incentive to Subordinate and Pomona Granges, now, therefore, be it,

RESOLVED, the National Grange check into the possibility of offering a National Grange Publicity Contest with a Subordinate and Pomona winner from each state being eligible to compete at the National level.

This covers resolutions 49 by Davies and 467 by Barrow.

Deaf Activities

RESOLVED, that we urge Granges at all levels to support the Grange Deaf Activities Program by including at least one program per year on deafness and/or hearing conservation; and be it further

RESOLVED, that we urge all Granges to support the deaf program financially by making an annual donation to the Grange Foundation Fund for the Deaf; and be it further

RESOLVED, that Granges be encouraged to conduct deaf educational campaigns in order to become better informed and to assist in educating the non-Grange public.

Committee resolution in lieu of 352 by Winter.

Grange Writing Contest

WHEREAS, there are many talented writers among the members, now therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the State Lecturers be encouraged to add short story, essay and poetry divisions to their state contests.

This covers resolution 50 by Davies.

Faternally submitted,
 Madeliene Shattuck, Chairman
 Margaret Maple
 Judy Oliver
 Jane Wismer
 Elsie Wendelschaefer
 Flo Carter
 Dorothy Silveira
 Daryl Lowry

REPORT OF THE GRANGE LAW AND GOOD OF THE ORDER COMMITTEE

The following resolutions were assigned to this Committee: 3, 4, 24, 30, 31, 51, 58, 77, 102, 106, 138, 178, 179, 192, 199, 216, 254, 286, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 402, 426, 436, 438, 462, 463, 470, 492, 494, 495, and 509.

The following resolutions were transferred to other Committees: 138 by Wallace, 370 and 373 by Austin to Grange Activities; 77 by Maple to Audit and Budget.

Resolutions 155 by Stauffer, 403 by Morse and 469 by Barrow were received from the Grange Activities Committee.

The following resolutions were withdrawn: 30 by Barrow, 31 by Hill, 51 by Davies, 102 and 106 by Routier, 402 by Morse and 469 by Barrow.

The following resolutions are covered by present policy and reflected in the Committee report: 192 by Shireman, 155 by Stauffer, 463 by Wismer and 509 by Austin.

The following resolutions are reported adversely: 24 by Harris, 179 by Hall, 216 by Carter, 286 by Bergeron, 368, 369, 374, and 375 by Austin, 426 by Deweese, 436 and 438 by Shores, 462 by Wismer and 494 by Oliver.

The following resolutions are covered in our Policy Statement: 178 by Hall, 199 by Shireman, 254 by Caldwell, and 495 by Oliver.

The following resolutions were defeated on the floor by the Delegate Body: 3 and 4 by Passmore, 58 by Davies and 492 by Oliver.

The following resolutions were voted out of the adverse section for action by the Delegate Body: 216 by Carter, brought to the floor and then defeated; 426 by Deweese, brought to the floor amended, and then adopted; 438 by Shores, brought to the floor, and then defeated; 436 by Shores, brought to the floor, amended and then adopted; 462 by Wismer, brought to the floor, amended and adopted; 509 by Austin, brought to the floor, amended and adopted.

POLICY STATEMENT

The tone of some of the resolutions presented, not only at this Session, but in prior Sessions, indicates that there are substan-

tial segments of Grange leadership interested in a format for receiving funds and/or financial aid from allied or related organizations; that in exchange for those funds or aid, a need for recognition exists. In response to this interest, it is recommended that the National Master, in conjunction with the Executive Committee, consider anew the possible creation of a program for recognition of affiliates, sponsors, and allied supportive organizations.

The history of our organization is very important to both our Grange members and non-members, and, whereas a history has not been published since "The Grange—Friend of the Farmer" by Charles M. Gardner, 1949, with the exception of a Centennial Booklet in 1966, we recommend that preparation be made to publish an updated history of the National Grange in time for our 125th anniversary.

We have reviewed the rulings made by the National Master, pages five and six in his Internal Report. We believe he made his decision on the request from West Virginia, as he read the Digest. However, as we all know, the Digest is very ambiguous. We believe, if this ruling is allowed to stand, that it will create some major problems for contests, other than the one for which the ruling was made.

We therefore recommend that the Delegate Body reaffirm its policy as stated in the 1982 proceedings on page 231 which states: "Resolved that an associate member may only enter the same contest in one state."

We recommend that at least 1,000 copies of "The Grange—Friend of the Farmer" be re-printed. The details of the demand and costs for this are on page seven of the Master's Internal Report.

The committee commends the Master and the Legislative Department of the National Grange for their statesmanlike approach and efforts to improve rural America.

The committee received a letter addressed to the National Master inviting the National Grange to meet in Massachusetts in 1988. This letter is covered by present policy, 1982 Journal, page 83.

We believe the new section, 10-A, in the trial procedure is correct.

Incorporation of the National Grange

RESOLVED, that the incorporation of the National Grange be moved from the state of Kentucky to Washington, D.C.

This covers that portion of the Master's Address.

Constitution, By-Laws and Digest

WHEREAS, the 1982 printing of the Digest of the National Grange eliminated the Chapter identifications; and

WHEREAS, this deletion creates difficulty in making reference to specific parts of the Digest or trying to relate it to the 1976 printing; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the National Grange be requested that the next printing of the Constitution, By-Laws and Digest of the National Grange include Chapter identifications.

This covers resolution 371 by Austin.

Installation of Musician

WHEREAS, music is an integral part of Grange ritual at all degree levels, and the National Grange publishes a Grange Songbook; and

WHEREAS, in the order of installation there is no charge for the musician, who is so essential to our Grange meetings; and

WHEREAS, many Granges desire to install the musician; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that a suitable installation charge for musicians be written for any Grange that desires to use it.

This covers resolution 372 by Austin, as amended.

Pomona Degree Words

WHEREAS, nowhere in the Pomona Degree does it explain that there are three words to the Pomona password; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the following statement be added directly after the Secret Work: "The Pomona password consists of three words . . . the Subordinate Annual Word, the Pomona Annual Word and the Degree word, Persevere."

This covers resolution 470 by Barrow, as amended.

Session Site Selections

WHEREAS, the complexities and physical needs of hosting a National Session are often not fully understood or investigated by its hosting state, and

WHEREAS, the financial obligation of both the host state and the National Grange are substantial, and

WHEREAS, the ability to negotiate fair prices for facilities are sometimes negated by the host state, pre-acceptance designation of the host cities, and

WHEREAS, many times host sites are selected too frequently in the same regional area, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that:

1. at the 1983 Session of the National Grange, a vote will be taken by the delegates to determine the probable 1988 host state.
2. the Executive Committee be authorized to make a determination if facilities are available in the prospective host state to meet the convention needs and
3. commencing with the 1984 Session of the National Grange, each invitation shall be supplemented by supporting information showing its ability to host.

Motion made and supported that resolution regarding State Invitations be returned to Committee for rewrite.

Classes for New Members

RESOLVED, that a New Member Grange Information Packet be furnished by National Grange to Subordinate Granges for their use.

Motion made and supported to amend:

WHEREAS, the Grange needs to be explained to new members, be it resolved that a New Member Grange Information Packet be furnished by National Grange to Subordinate Granges for their use.

This covers resolution 426 by Deweese.

Motion made and supported to substitute resolution 375 by Austin for Committee report. Motion withdrawn and the Executive Committee will furnish report to California State Grange.

Balloting for Candidates

Motion made and supported to strike the first Whereas and the Resolved.

RESOLVED, that the rejection of the Candidates shall be decided by six or more black cubes and that the necessary changes to the Digest and Manual be made by the High Priest and the National Master.

Motion carried and has to be ratified by State Granges.

This covers resolution 462 by Wismer.

Fraternally submitted,
Wills Passmore, Chairman
Mildred Bell
Madelin Andrews
Alan Brauer
John Maple
Harold Bergeron
Phyllis Hall
Woodrow Tucker
Kermit Richardson

REPORT OF THE LABOR AND JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

The following resolutions were referred to the Labor and Judiciary Committee: 11, 14, 15, 21, 61, 71, 79, 86, 91, 100, 101, 110, 122, 151, 184, 185, 223, 234, 255, 270, 272, 289, 300, 321, 323, 326, 332, 340, 343, 348, 383, 414 and 485.

The following resolutions were received from other Committees: 175 from Education and Health, 268 from Grange Activities and 225 from Citizenship and Public Affairs.

The following resolutions were withdrawn: 185 by Hall and 321 by King.

The following resolutions were transferred to other Committees: 71 to Taxation and Fiscal Policy; 86, 91 and 300 to Education and Health; 184 to Agriculture; and 326 to Citizenship and Public Affairs.

The following resolutions are covered by present policy and reflected in the Committee report: 11 by Harris, 151 by Stauffer, 272 by Purdy, 323 by King and 340 by Winter.

Resolution 110 by Routier was reported adversely as being a state matter.

The following action was taken by the Delegates pertaining to present policy as printed in the 1982 Journal of Proceedings and is reflected in the committee report which follows.

Page 235, Wages and Employment, Sect. 3, deleted and replaced.

Page 236, Plea of Temporary Insanity, (Sect. 2), deleted; pages 236-237, complete resolution titled, "Plea of Temporary Insanity," deleted and replaced; page 237, Section 5, Crimes, Trials and Sentencing, deleted and replaced; page 237, Section 6, deleted and replaced.

Strikes and Unions

1. The National Grange endorses the recent Federal action in enforcing present

regulations prohibiting strikes by Federal government employees who have signed or taken an oath against strikes.

2. The National Grange recommends that the Congress adopt adequate legislation to prevent dock strikes which severely interrupt the flow of grain, soybeans and other farm commodities to our overseas customers.

3. We favor legislation to encourage responsible two-way discussions and binding arbitration clause in labor contracts covering public sector employees.

4. The National Grange opposes any legislation that would require Federal, state and municipal employees to join labor unions.

5. The National Grange protests the use of taxpayer's funds to assist any union, for any purpose.

6. The Grange opposes giving a union organizer the right to come on to company property and use the employer's time in order to persuade employees to form a union. We further oppose passage of any law that does not allow provision for appeal of adjudicative law judge's decisions.

7. The National Grange supports legislation forbidding unionization of Armed Forces.

8. The National Grange opposes secondary boycotts.

WHEREAS, there have been presented in the United States Congress, amendments to the Hobbs Act, which would subject union officials to the same anti-extortion laws to which all other Americans must conform; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the National Grange support the Hobbs Act amendments which would subject union officials to the same

anti-extortion laws to which all other Americans have to conform.

This covers resolution 348 by Winter.

Wages and Employment

1. The National Grange should take every action at its disposal to have Congress repeal the Davis-Bacon Act of 1931.

2. We oppose any national legislation that would authorize the establishment of a commission to draft a 'Farm Worker Bill of Rights.'

3. We recommend that the OSHA Act be amended so that responsibility for safe practices will be shared by both the employees and the employer.

4. The National Grange supports the right of every American to work, in any capacity, trade or endeavor, skilled or unskilled, to be protected generally, and specifically by laws, without that individual having to join a union or contribute money to any individual or organization; and, furthermore the right to work, without being forced to join a labor union should be the legal human right of every citizen.

5. The National Grange urges the U.S. Department of Labor to rescind the regulations which limit 10 and 11 year olds from working in the hand-harvesting of seasonal crops.

6. The National Grange must continue to closely monitor farm safety regulations in order to prevent unrealistic farm safety requirements to work for needed revisions, and; furthermore all O.S.H.A. inspectors must allow the enterprise being inspected sufficient time to make the necessary changes to correct a violation before being subject to a fine.

7. All infringements on O.S.H.A. regulations should be prosecuted in the courts, after administrative review, like other infringements on laws or regulations.

8. The National Grange encourages legislation to allow employers to hire for a training period of six months, 16-19 year olds, the handicapped, aged and unskilled persons at a wage commensurate with ability, experience and usefulness but not less than 75 percent of the federal minimum wages—provided that sub-minimum wages earned do not disqualify the handicapped from assistance programs.

9. The National Grange favors profit sharing concepts to stimulate interest,

productivity and a cooperative atmosphere between labor and management.

Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Workers Protection Act

The National Grange will work to see that Department of Labor regulations, under the Migratory and Seasonal Agricultural Workers Protection Act are as favorable to agricultural employers as possible.

This covers resolution 255 by Caldwell and 485 by Oliver.

Immigrant Worker ID Cards

WHEREAS, the immigration law now being considered by Congress, contains provisions for nationwide identification cards; and

WHEREAS, nationwide identification cards would be extremely difficult to be made secure; and

WHEREAS, nationwide identification cards could be the source of abuses; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that National Grange oppose the establishment of nationwide immigrant worker identification cards.

This covers resolutions 79 by Routier and 414 by Morse.

Home Manufacturing

WHEREAS, 1981 action by the U.S. Secretary of Labor lifted the ban in the Fair Labor Standards Act on home manufacture of knitted outdoorwear; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the National Grange favor lifting the bans in the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1943, which outlaws work done in the home in embroidery, gloves and mittens, handkerchiefs, buttons and buckles, jewelry, and women's clothing.

This covers resolution 332 by Hancock.

Merit Pay

WHEREAS, individual initiative, creativity and the desire for excellence are all desirable qualities which contribute immeasurably to success in the pursuit of any occupation; and

WHEREAS, longevity, seniority or tenure in a position do not necessarily ensure these qualities; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the National Grange supports the use of the merit system as a basis for raises, promotion and advancement in all types of employment.

This covers resolution 343 by Winter.

Courts, Laws, Crimes

1. The National Grange opposes unreasonable and unnecessary Federal regulations imposed on State penal institutions that would force the closing of jails or that would require excessive expenditures of state funds.

2. The National Grange recommends:

a. Appointment of only well-qualified individuals to the position of Federal judge; and

b. Those appointed should serve for a ten-year term, upon completion of which they would be subjected to reconfirmation for a new term.

3. The National Grange opposes legislation which would repeal the present provisions of the Capper-Volstead Act which relate to agricultural co-ops.

4. The National Grange advocates restrained use of plea bargaining, and also that any plea bargaining permitted be subject to stringent regulations promulgated by the Department of Justice to include the allowance of a lesser sentence but which would not permit down-grading of the original charge.

5. The National Grange should work with Congress to eliminate the injustice caused by temporary insanity pleas so that criminals will justly pay for their criminal acts.

6. We support all means for the protection of those that serve on juries. We feel that the deliberations of any jury are confidential and we oppose any publication or disclosure of such deliberations.

7. The National Grange encourages the continued use of the Coast Guard, and the National Guard to assist Law Enforcement Agencies.

8. The National Grange support strengthening of the Constitutional guarantees that the person owning property has the right to control such property, including restricting trespassers, and excluding liability for injuries to a trespasser.

9. The National Grange urges that the courts have as their main concern the establishment of proof of guilt or innocence as the principal purpose of a trial and not the test of technical correctness of the procedure.

10. The National Grange support legislation that will require stiff mandatory

sentences for the convicted criminals and restitution to the victims.

The National Grange opposes further legislation restricting the rights of citizens to bear arms for protection of their families, property and common defense, but favors severe and mandatory sentences for anyone using firearms while committing a crime.

We encourage the strict enforcement of existing rules and regulations pertaining to the ownership, purchase or registration of firearms.

Plea of Temporary Insanity

The National Grange favors elimination of "Not guilty by reason of insanity" pleas and verdicts; and that instead this judgment category should be "Guilty but insane"; with the requirement that a criminal so judged serve time in prison, and/or a mental institution comparable to the term of a sane person committing a similar crime, with the release of the criminal at the end of the term based on whether he/she is at that time judged sane.

This covers resolution 14 and 15 by Harris, and present policy.

Inmates' Lawsuits

WHEREAS, many prison inmates are instituting lawsuits against other citizens and law enforcement officials at public expense; and

WHEREAS, these lawsuits may or may not have a direct bearing on the crime for which the inmates were convicted; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that National Grange urge that prison inmates be allowed financial support from public monies only for lawsuits directly connected with the conviction for which they were imprisoned, and which would have a bearing on their guilt or innocence of that particular crime.

This covers resolution 21 by Harris.

The National Grange supports reform in our judicial system, whereby the accused will be brought to trial within six months from the date of charge or apprehension.

Crimes, Trials and Sentencing

The National Grange encourages Subordinate and Pomona Granges to provide opportunities for public discussion on ways to change or enforce criminal procedures

in the interests of all citizens with activities such as appointing study committees, holding open meetings, inviting law enforcement people and judicial officials to take part in these meetings, and related informational activities. Junior Granges are urged to hold similar open meetings to inform young people about problems involved in law enforcement.

This covers resolution 268 by Caldwell and present policy.

Lenient Sentences: The National Grange encourages all Granges to exert their influence on judges and others responsible for judicial action, and ask them to consider the dissatisfaction of the Grange regarding the leniency of many sentences now being given, and the excessive number of appeals now allowed in many cases.

This covers resolutions 223 by Carter, 234 by Caldwell and present policy.

Parole Policy

WHEREAS, when persons who commit rape and murder are apprehended, given a fair and just trial, and given a sentence that fits these crimes; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that National Grange favor the concept that persons convicted of rape and/or murder be required to serve their full sentence without benefit of parole.

This covers resolution 383 by Austin

Death Penalty

WHEREAS, violent crime is a national problem; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that National Grange support the death penalty for pre-meditated crimes ending in death.

This covers resolution 100 by Routier and 122 by Smith.

Fingerprinting of Children

WHEREAS, the number of children missing each year is estimated to be 1.8 million and rising; and

WHEREAS, presently there are only community-based programs and none established at the national level; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that National Grange favor the concept of fingerprinting of children on a voluntary basis; and be it further

RESOLVED, that Granges be encouraged to participate in children's fingerprinting programs.

This covers resolutions 61 by Davies, 175 by Hall, 270 by Caldwell and 289 by Bergeron.

Handicapped Parking

WHEREAS, with more and more handicapped people driving and needing a place to park close to where they are going; and

WHEREAS, Federal and state buildings have handicapped parking available, and those using these places illegally are fined; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that National Grange urge that laws regarding handicapped parking violators be strictly enforced whether on state, Federal, or private property, and be it further

RESOLVED, that local Granges work for local legislation and enforcement to ensure parking for the handicapped.

This covers resolutions 101 by Routier and 225 by Carter.

Immigration, Aliens, Migrant Workers

1. The National Grange expresses dissatisfaction with the apparent efforts to sensationalize demonstrations by aliens.

2. Higher penalties and stricter enforcement should be used to stop the illegal tapping of phones, as this violates peoples' rights.

3. The National Grange supports legislation to evaluate the immigration laws and regulations and to limit the quota of refugees and, when necessary, deport criminals and undesirables.

4. The National Grange requests enforcement of existing laws relating to the illegal entry of aliens, and furthermore the Grange supports legislation that would set up a legal program to bring aliens into the U.S. on a temporary basis for the harvesting of seasonal crops.

5. The National Grange opposes the passage of any legislation that would require an agriculture employer to determine the citizenship of his employees.

6. The National Grange Executive Committee, after further study, should see what action could and should be taken to help eliminate any unnecessary hardships caused to producers by the Legal Services Corporation.

7. The National Grange continues to support policy which requires that all visas

clearly state that participation in unlawful demonstrations or criminal offenses would lead to cancellation of the Visa and deportation, and that the restrictions be strictly enforced.

8. The National Grange opposes any Immigration and Reform Act granting wholesale amnesty to illegal aliens.

9. The National Grange opposes any proposed tax or fine on employers who

unknowingly hire illegal aliens.

Fraternally submitted,
Miles Davies, Chairman
Joanne Passmore
Beulah Winter
Albert Brendemuhl
Marie Caldwell
Larry King
B. Franklin Hayes
Marjorie Tucker

REPORT OF TAXATION & FISCAL POLICY COMMITTEE

The following resolutions were referred to this committee: 17, 25, 26, 33, 34, 35, 45, 48, 70, 74, 81, 88, 96, 112, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 130, 131, 146, 159, 165, 169, 180, 181, 182, 220, 238, 239, 240, 242, 245, 247, 288, 307, 316, 333, 336, 354, 356, 378, 381, 384, 409, 411, 412, 413, and 487.

The following resolution was received from the Citizenship Committee: 12. The following resolution was received from the Labor and Judiciary Committee: 71.

The following resolutions were transferred to other committees: 25 and 33 to the Transportation Committee, 220 to Citizenship and Public Affairs; 181 and 182 to Foreign Affairs.

The following resolutions were withdrawn: 12 by Harris and 33 by Hill.

The following resolutions were reported adversely: 35 by Hill, 130 by Massey, 238, 240 and 247 by Caldwell, 316 by King and 333 by Hancock.

The following resolutions are covered by present policy and reflected in the Committee report: 17 and 26 by Harris, 70 and 74 by Maple, 146 by Stauffer, 180 by Hall, 242 and 245 by Caldwell, 288 by Bergeron, 307 by Brauer and 409 by Morse.

The following resolutions were rejected by the Delegate body: 45 by Hill, 81 by Routier, and 128 by Massey.

The following action was taken by the Delegates pertaining to present policy as printed in the 1982 Journal of Proceedings and is reflected in the committee report which follows.

Page 240, Tax Deductions for Private Schools, amended; page 240, Income Taxes, Section 10, deleted and replaced.

Page 241, Estate and Gift Taxes, deleted and replaced; page 241, Revenue Sharing, Para. 1, deleted and replaced.

Federal Budget

1. We must demand wise use of tax dollars at all levels of government. This is especially true at the Federal level if the Federal budget is to be balanced and bring an end to deficit spending. We also must encourage increased productivity, less governmental control of industry and business and a reduction in social programs. Only in this way can we place our Federal government in a posture of fiscal responsibility, leading to reduced inflation and a lowering of the national debt.

2. We support all reasonable efforts to achieve a significant reduction in federal spending, attain a balanced Federal budget at the earliest time, and ultimately begin a serious effort to reduce the national debt to a manageable figure with the possible adoption of a constitutional amendment to require a balanced budget in the future.

3. The National Grange opposes any further reduction in the budget of the Veterans Administration.

New Laws By Way of Budget Process

WHEREAS, the current budget process utilized by Congress has resulted in significant changes to existing laws as well as the imposition of new laws without the opportunity for public hearings and/or comments on proposed legislation; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the National Grange oppose the use of the Omnibus Reconciliation Act to change current laws or legislate new laws in order to stay under the Budget Reduction levels without following the accepted legislative process.

This covers resolution 126 by Massey.

Interest Rates

1. We go on record as opposing high interest rates as it is crippling the production oriented segment of our economy.

2. The National Grange use all influence to bring (interest) rates down and will support legislation that would enable the family farmer or farm-family cooperative to borrow money at low interest rates.

Income Taxes

1. The National Grange work toward enactment of tax legislation which would equalize the mileage rates for volunteer service and medical transportation with mileage rates permitted of business.

2. The National Grange favors the 70-30 ration (for capital gains treatment) as an aid to lessen the tax on farmers and small businessmen.

3. The National Grange support a change in the Federal Tax Code to include the extension of "Head of Household" exemption to widows, widowers, divorcees and other single persons who continue to maintain their own homes.

4. We will initiate or support legislation to permit self-employed people to claim all their hospital insurance premiums as a deduction on their federal income tax form.

5. Urge congress to approve legislation which will add wood stoves and furnaces to the list of equipment eligible for the 15 percent tax credit.

6. We will support legislation that would provide that the first \$2,000 of interest be exempt from taxation.

7. We approve the intent of HR 1344 and support its passage. The "Taxpayers' Bill of Rights" would:

a. Require IRS to fully inform taxpayers of their rights in audits, assessments and appeals, including a notice to this effect in all IRS forms and printed material sent to taxpayers;

b. Give the taxpayer the right to record all interviews with IRS people and to set a reasonable time and place for same;

c. Limit IRS investigations to just those laws they administer under the direction of Congress;

d. Discourage IRS from compiling and using "enemies lists" aimed at harrassment of citizens;

e. Require that IRS could no longer garnishee wages, seize bank accounts and

other property without a specific court order upon just cause, an action in which the victim could defend himself, and recover his costs and attorney fees should IRS fail to prove its case;

f. Abolish the iniquitous "quota system" presently used by IRS to force its agents to "increase production";

g. Require auditing of the IRS itself;

h. Put the burden of proof on the IRS—not the taxpayer, under due process of law.

8. We favor legislation that would grant freedom of choice for farmers and small businesses to use cash or accrual method for income tax purposes.

9. We oppose any taxation of social security income.

10. We recommend that legislation be passed to help deaf and hearing impaired, which would provide 100 percent tax deduction for the cost of T.V. decoders purchased by the deaf and hearing impaired.

11. We work toward the simplification of the language used in government instructional pamphlets for filing individual income tax.

12. We will oppose any legislation which seeks to deny the installment method of reporting sales of property between related parties and which permits the imputed interest rate to go above 7 percent.

13. We reaffirm our long-standing policy opposing "tax-loss farming" or using income tax write-offs from farming to reduce tax from earnings in non-farm business or professions.

14. We support legislation which will direct IRS to permit the deduction of child care costs for handicapped children for working parents in computing their income tax returns, including care provided by family members.

15. We oppose any tax proposal that would modify the current tax treatment of charitable contributions.

Withholding Tax

RESOLVED, that we oppose measures to withhold income tax on interest and dividends at source except for those who are found to be guilty of failing to report such income.

This is a Committee resolution in lieu of 17 by Harris, 180 by Hall and 288 by Bergeron.

Accelerated Depreciation

WHEREAS, the provisions of the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981 generally replaced the class life ADR system of depreciation and the general depreciation rules (sum-of-the-year's digits, straight line, and declining balance) by the Accelerated Cost Recovery System (ACRS); and

WHEREAS, the ACRS System may be of no advantage or in some instances impose a hardship on farmers who experience crop losses or failures for three or more consecutive years and on others whose yearly income is subject to natural disasters; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the National Grange support legislation which would permit farmers and others whose incomes are impacted by natural disasters and whose businesses are capital intensive to choose the method of depreciation most suitable to the uncertainties of their businesses.

This covers resolution 127 by Massey.

Income Tax Credit

WHEREAS, there is a proposal to allow income tax credits to be allowed families who care for their elderly relatives who would otherwise become residents of a nursing home; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the National Grange favor income tax credits being allowed for families who care for their elderly relatives who would otherwise become residents of a nursing home.

This covers resolution 354 by Winter.

Federal Tax Policy

1. The National Grange encourages the study of a flat rate tax system with the objective of developing a simpler and fairer income tax system.

2. The National Grange will work for a major revision of the Windfall Profit Tax as it applies to small producers, royalty holders and small investors.

3. We oppose the granting of any Federal legislation or IRS rulings which would grant "tax windfalls" to regulated utility industries that are not reflected in the rates charged consumers.

4. We will seek exemption from taxation on property owner by non-profit organizations and used primarily for their tax-exempt purposes.

5. The National Grange will oppose any form of value-added tax.

6. We urge Congress to exempt from the excise tax, gasoline and diesel fuel used for farming purposes.

7. The National Grange encourages additional taxes being levied on alcoholic beverages and luxuries such as jewelry and furs.

8. We urge amendment of Section 1402 of the Internal Revenue Code and encourage adoption in lieu thereof provisions which would (1) for the purposes of self-employment income, not include income produced by operating of a farm through a manager or agent, and (2) would permit the operation of a farm through a manager or an agent to be considered as material participation of purposes of qualifying farmland for special use valuation under the Federal Estate Tax Laws.

9. We oppose any tax on water withdrawn from private wells, lakes, and irrigation ponds, and keep all restrictions on private wells, lakes and irrigation ponds to a minimum.

10. We oppose any Federal legislation that would limit the individual state's right to levy severance taxes on minerals and coals.

11. We will work for legislation to remove gravel from the mineral classification.

12. We urge that appropriate legislation be enacted to insure that foreign investors pay U.S. Federal taxes on their investment on the same basis as U.S. citizens.

13. We oppose legislation which would alter the present tax treatment of agricultural cooperatives.

14. We support retention of the present tax treatment of credit unions.

15. We seek extension of the job tax credit through Dec. 31, 1985.

16. We endorse proposals which would encourage the research, development and use of alcohol content fuel by eliminating or reducing Federal taxes on such fuels until they become a readily available product to the consuming public.

17. The National Grange will support legislative and administrative action to make the federal procurement action process more competitive and cost efficient.

18. The National Grange supports legislation to make excess dividends taxable

in the same manner and rate as regular guaranteed dividends.

Income Indexing

WHEREAS, there has been some consideration of removing or delaying the implementation of the provision of income taxes in the 1981 federal tax reduction package, and

WHEREAS, there is a provision to automatically adjust taxes to take into account inflation and prevent the putting of people into higher tax brackets under our progressive tax system when their income rises; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the National Grange go on record favoring the retention of the feature of income indexing which is scheduled to go into effect in 1985.

This covers resolutions 34 by Hill, 336 by Hancock, 381 by Austin and 413 by Morse.

Estate and Gift Taxes

WHEREAS, during the years of inflation, the values of farm, ranch and small business assets increased beyond levels acknowledged by estate and gift tax laws, and

WHEREAS, Congress properly responded to this problem by scheduling a phased rise in estate and gift tax exemption levels along with a phased reduction in the tax rates; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the National Grange opposes any efforts to freeze or otherwise alter the scheduled estate and gift tax reductions afforded by the Economic Recovery and Tax Act of 1981, including its provision for special use valuation of farm land for estate tax purposes, and be it further

RESOLVED, that the National Grange Executive Committee study and report to the National Grange delegate body, the possible effects that estate and gift tax laws might have upon America's agricultural community.

This is a Committee resolution in lieu of resolutions 35 and 48 by Hill, 71 by Maple, 96 by Routier, 165 by Farris, 169 by Edens, 239 by Caldwell, 356 by Winter (in part) 378 and 384 by Austin, 412 by Morse, and part of the National Master's Address.

Cigarette Excise Tax

WHEREAS, the doubling of the Federal Excise Tax on cigarettes effective Jan. 1, 1983, has caused a five to seven percent decline in the nationwide retail sales of cigarettes; and

WHEREAS, this drop in retail sales nationwide has resulted in economic losses to tobacco farmers; and

WHEREAS, a sunset clause in the present act terminates the eight cents cigarette tax increase in 1985; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the National Grange discourage Congressional Action that would make this temporary tax permanent, and at the same time strongly oppose current efforts by some members of Congress to further increase Federal cigarette tax above the current 16 cents per pack.

This covers resolution 487 by Oliver.

Tax Deductions for Private Schools

WHEREAS, the Supreme Court has decided it is no violation of the Constitution to allow tax deductions to parents who send their children to private schools; and

WHEREAS, the nation's public schools are in need of money and pleading for help; and

WHEREAS, this is not the time to take funds from the public schools to subsidize private schools; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that tax deductions not be given to parents who send children to private schools.

This covers resolution 88 by Routier.

Taxing Life Insurance Plans

RESOLVED, that the National Grange oppose any legislation that would remove the tax-deferred status on life insurance contracts.

This covers resolution 411 by Morse.

Tax Policy and Family Farms

RESOLVED, that the National Grange support efforts to amend the Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1982 to place a limit of \$100,000 value eligibility for investment tax credit and changes the depreciation schedules on capital assets to more accurately reflect the useful life of the asset, and be it further

RESOLVED, that the National Grange support changes in the Federal Tax Code

that would require that single purpose farm structures (confinement houses, etc.) be depreciated over at least 15 years instead of the present five years allowed in the Code.

This covers resolutions 112 by Smith, 124 and 125 Massey.

Fiscal and Monetary Policy

1. The National Grange opposes any federal funding of the Olympic games.

2. We oppose any actions that would tend to restrict or eliminate money market funds.

3. We will seek legislation that provides that all mandates in the future be funded by that level of government issuing such mandates.

4. We will oppose any such change in National Banking Law that tend to restrict the welfare of small independent banks.

5. We will oppose legislation that would permit bank holding companies from acting as insurance agents or brokers in towns with a population of 5,000 or less, unless they prove, after public hearings, that inadequate insurance facilities exist.

6. We support measures such as (1) amending Regulation Q to raise the interest rates payable by commercial banks and savings and loan associations on time and savings deposits of \$100,000 or less when such action will not adversely affect the rate of inflation, and (2) reducing the minimum denomination of treasury bills and notes when such action would be in keep-

ing with prudent fiscal policy and management.

Revenue Sharing

The National Grange recommends a definite schedule of a gradual withdrawal of revenue sharing to phase out in 1988.

This is a Committee resolution covering the Master's Address, in part.

Amendments to the Internal Revenue Code

WHEREAS, amendments to the Internal Revenue Code are frequently made to achieve a specific objective without regard to the overall impact on various segments of the economy particularly the agricultural economy; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the National Grange support legislation which would require that an impartial impact study be made prior to the introduction of or the holding of hearings on any proposal to amend the Internal Revenue Code.

This covers resolution 131 by Massey.

Thanks to Jim Miller, Assistant Legislative Director.

Fraternally submitted,
Charles Buell, Chairman
Helen Routier
Ethel Peters
Adel Brendemuhl
Joseph Bell
John Hall
Lucille Cross
Luther Snyder

REPORT OF TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE

The following resolutions were referred to the Transportation Committee: 62, 64, 67, 73, 78, 104, 141, 142, 144, 147, 152, 153, 161, 174, 195, 221, 226, 248, 251, 262, 284, 320, 347, 376, 407, 408, 431, 453, 466, 472, 484, 498.

The following resolutions were received from the Taxation Committee: 25, 33 and 283.

The following resolution was transferred to the Citizenship and Public Affairs Committee: 466.

The following resolutions were withdrawn: 78 by Maple and 262 by Caldwell.

The following resolutions were reported adversely: 141 by Wallace and 161 by Farris.

The following resolutions are covered by present policy and reflected in the Committee report: 25 (in part) by Harris, 33 (in part) by Hill, 152 by Stauffer, 174 by Hall, 221 by Carter, 376 by Austin, 408 by Morse, 64 by Davies, 67 by Maple, 431 (in part) by Deweese and 453 by Wismer.

Resolution No. 161 by Farris was voted out of the adverse section, brought to the floor for discussion, was amended and then approved.

Highway Trust Fund

1. The National Grange supports and urges creation of a Federal Urban Transportation Trust Fund from general tax revenues, separate from the Highway Trust Fund and highway users taxes.

2. The Federal Government should extend the Highway Trust Fund at least to the year 2000 and the National Grange will oppose any federal or state diversion of these funds for non-highway purposes.

3. The National Grange supports an increase in motor fuel tax if justified based on cents per gallon, not on a percentage or indexed tax on the price of motor fuel.

4. The Grange is opposed to the long-term motor fuel tax exemption granted to gasohol and recommends phasing out the Federal tax exemption by January, 1985.

The National Grange opposes impoundments of trust funds and favors an increase in secondary road and bridge fund appropriations. That a portion of the tax received from excess oil profits be used for highway construction and maintenance.

Heavy Truck Use Tax

WHEREAS, the Federal government passed a large highway use tax as a portion of the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982; and

WHEREAS, the highway use tax has raised truck use taxes from \$228 per year to \$1,600 in 1984 and gradually raising it each year to \$1,900 in 1988; and

WHEREAS, this method of taxation does not adequately consider low mileage or seasonal use of agriculture vehicles; and

WHEREAS, sponsors in Congress will only consider alternatives which will raise an approximately equivalent amount of money; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that National Grange support the legislation in Congress to repeal the heavy duty truck tax and replace it with a diesel fuel differential use tax which would return to the Highway Trust Fund approximately the same revenue as the heavy duty truck tax.

This covers resolution 431 by Deweese, 25 by Harris, and 33 by Hill.

Waterways Transportation User-Fees Non Highways

1. The National Grange opposes new increases in user fees for agriculture products on coastal and inland waterways.

2. If user fees on coastal and inland waterways are increased, then

a. Such fees be based on the percentage of Federal expenditures attributable to opening said waterways to barge traffic.

b. These fees should be placed in an Inland Waterways Trust Fund and used only for construction and maintenance of inland waterways.

3. If Congress approves legislation to recover the cost of deep draft port development and maintenance, the legislation place the burden of financing on the true beneficiaries and vessels not requiring the additional depth not be required to pay the user fee.

Winter Navigation

WHEREAS, Section 1123 of the U.S. House of Representatives proposed Bill 3678, "To provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources and the improvement and rehabilitation of the nation's water resources infrastructure," would authorize the \$2.6 billion project to allow winter shipping on the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway System; and

WHEREAS, this proposed legislation is inflationary, would authorize a project of dubious economic merit and serious environmental consequence, and is opposed by a vast number of individuals, organizations, agencies, and units of government; and

WHEREAS, Navigation Season Extension cannot occur without the approval and cooperation of Canada which is opposed to this project; and

WHEREAS, the negative environmental impacts of winter navigation on winter recreation, water quality (oil spills), destruction of marshland and fish habitat, shore erosion, disruption of bottom sediments and ice would be significant; and

WHEREAS, the negative economic impacts would result in water level increases upstream which could adversely affect historic sites, shoreline structures and commercial recreation facilities, and downstream decreases in water level would result in electrical power losses; and

WHEREAS, New York State finds that the operation of the seaway during winter months will have environmental and economic impacts far in excess of any benefits

accrued by the U.S. of America; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the National Grange oppose legislation that would make it possible to continue shipping on the Great Lakes—St. Lawrence Seaway System during the winter season.

This covers resolution 407 by Morse.

Impaired Driving

1. The National Grange recognizes the extreme importance in America of the drunk driving problem as well as driving under the influence of drugs, which causes nearly half of the moter vehicle fatalities, therefore we believe in:

a. Enactment and strict enforcement of effective rules, laws, penalties and fines to correct the problem.

b. The Driver Registry which makes the records of drunk-driving convictions across state lines.

c. A nationwide enactment of the "per se" law which makes driving with a blood alcohol content in excess of 10 percent a violation.

d. Cooperation with other volunteer groups who share our objectives of getting drunk drivers off the road.

e. Education and information programs.

Minimum Drinking Age

WHEREAS, statistics show that a large percentage of deaths, due to drunken driving are caused by teenaged drivers; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the National Grange propose that legislation change the minimum age for drinking be raised to 21 years of age on a National basis.

This covers resolution 144 by Wallace.

Highway Safety

1. National Grange supports adoption by all governmental jurisdictions of the Manual on Uniform Traffic, Control Devices, especially: markings on mail-boxes; no right turn on red signs; dangerous intersections of secondary and heavily traveled two lane highways, pavement markings, traffic signal control placement, and hospital direction signing.

2. The National Grange urges adoption by all jurisdictions of the Uniform Vehicle

Code and Model Traffic Ordinances with special attention to emergency vehicle warning lights, motorcycle running with lights on for safety, bicycle rules and regulations.

3. Certain vehicle equipment is believed to need special attention for safety reasons. The National Grange would like to call attention to the following: fog lights, backup safety equipment for chain-secured loads, tire tread depths of less than $\frac{1}{16}$ inch, standard warning lights on rural mail vehicles, safe coupling devices for vehicles, school bus construction standards, triple hitch trucks and trailers, and bumpers which will withstand five mph impacts or are not of standard height.

4. The National Grange opposes regulations to require air bags in all new cars.

5. The National Grange opposes compulsory use of seat belts by adults. However, we support their voluntary use and urge the education of citizens on their effectiveness.

6. The National Grange continues to support the National 55 mph speed limit.

7. The National Grange supports amendment of the National Beautification Act to allow small off-highway business establishment to post signs informing motorists of their products and services on main highways.

8. The National Grange urges all state Granges to seek legislation adopting vehicle safety inspection law Railroad crossings in rural areas should be required to have clear visibility from brush and other growth, flashing, warning lights on main roads, and reflectorized markings on railroad cars.

9. The National Grange supports the prohibition of skateboards on public highways.

10. The National Grange supports standards which would require that all motorcycle riders wear protective helmets.

11. The Grange urges adequate government resources be applied to maintain an effective Federal Highway Safety Program. The Grange supports driver education in our public school system.

12. National Grange favors strict enforcement of rules and regulations pertaining to the transportation of hazardous gases and chemicals.

Child Restraint Laws

WHEREAS, too many small children are killed or maimed in car accidents; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the National Grange support state child restraint laws that would require children under the age of five or up to 40 pounds to ride in a federally approved car seat.

This covers resolutions 284 by Bergeron and 320 by King.

Road Sign Change

WHEREAS, road signs are a very necessary part of traffic safety; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the National Grange recommend that whenever possible, road signs be roadside and/or overhead, in addition to the signs marked on the roadway.

This covers resolution 147 by Stauffer.

Radio Head Sets

WHEREAS, many persons are wearing radio head sets on highways; and

WHEREAS, this interferes with their hearing; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the National Grange support legislation to prohibit wearing head sets while on the highway.

This covers resolution 153 by Stauffer and 283 by Bergeron.

Slowing-Moving Vehicles

WHEREAS, the public is faced with the constant danger of highway traffic because slow-moving vehicles which have inadequate signs to warn oncoming traffic by day or lights to warn traffic by night; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, the National Grange recommends that all slow-moving vehicles and farm equipment, using the highways, be required to have adequate warning signs and or lights, and be it further

RESOLVED, that the law enforcing agencies be encouraged to enforce these provisions for the safety of slow-moving vehicles and other highway users.

This covers resolution 251 by Caldwell.

Auto Turn Signals

WHEREAS, the use of yellow turn signal lenses on the rear of licensed vehicles does lead to confusion; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the National Grange recommends the use of red lenses only for

turn signals on the rear of licensed vehicles.

This covers resolution 142 by Wallace.

Highway Safety

RESOLVED, that the National Grange, and other organizations and individuals interested in highway safety bring maximum pressure to bear on law enforcing agencies to bring irresponsible truck drivers under control.

This covers resolution 195 by Shireman.

Slow-Moving Traffic

WHEREAS, slow-moving (less than 55 mph) vehicles traveling in the left hand lane on divided highways impedes the flow of traffic or creates the possibility of a traffic hazard when another vehicle attempts to pass them on the right hand side; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the National Grange urge the various Departments of Highways and Public Transportation to erect signs on highway right-of-ways directing slow-moving vehicles to keep to the right.

This covers resolution 226 by Carter.

Highway Policy Interstate System

1. We believe the incremental system of calculating and attributing costs to different weight classes of vehicles was fair. The proposed new system would arbitrarily, drastically and suddenly transfer increased tax burdens to motor carriers, including small independent truckers. We urge that the fair incremental system be retained for these calculations.

2. The National Grange supports the completion of all highways approved under the Federal Aid Interstate System.

3. The National Grange recommends federal legislation that would require at least an 80,000 pound gross vehicle weight limit, at least a 60 foot length for tractor-semi-trailer combinations and at least a 65-foot length for other combinations, with continued "grandfathering" of existing higher state limits, for the Interstate and Primary Federal Aid highway systems as well as for roads providing reasonable access to such highways.

4. The National Grange favors full compensation for displacement of homes, farming operations and businesses for highway rights-of-way, and opposes the

splitting of good farm land when alternate locations are available.

5. The National Grange will support regulations and/or legislation that would make it legal for any Class A vehicle to use turn arounds on freeways and interstate highways.

Highways—Non Interstate

1. The National Grange believes government attention and resources should be directed to insure an adequate farm-to-market transportation system in this country—to include highways, railroads and waterways.

2. The increasing need for prime land prompts the National Grange to urge government agencies considering the location and design of highways to give a high priority to conserving this land for agricultural purposes.

3. The Federal aid system of highways should be continued as a Federal-State partnership with less red tape and more flexibility in use of money by states for highway related purposes.

Harvesting Hay Crops on Highways

WHEREAS, highway maintenance requires large amounts of taxpayer's money to mow grass on highway right-of-ways; and

WHEREAS, many farmers are lacking enough hay to feed their livestock; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that State Transportation Departments be given the authority to allow local farmers to harvest the grass on highway right-of-ways for feeding to their own livestock.

This covers resolution 104 by Routier.

No-Fault Auto Insurance

1. The National Grange opposes federal minimum standard no-fault auto insurance legislation and we recognize the value of the no-fault concept and encourage the various State Granges to seriously consider state no-fault laws.

2. State no-fault insurances should include the following general guidelines:

a. Compulsory first party medical benefits to an extent to be determined by each state, payable again without regard to whose fault caused the accident.

b. Compulsory income replacement benefits to an extent to be determined by

each state, payable again without regard to whose fault caused the accident.

c. Retention of subrogation against the insurer of a negligent driver settled by means of inter-company arbitration, or other authority, in order to keep contested cases out of the courts and consequently hold down costs.

d. Tort recovery which would specify that no damages would be recoverable for pain, suffering, mental anguish and inconvenience except in cases of:

(1) Injuries resulting in necessary incurred medical expenses in excess of a figure to be determined by each state;

(2) Death;

(3) Permanent disfigurement;

(4) Dismemberment;

(5) Permanent loss of body function.

Truck Transportation Policy

1. The National Grange favors regulatory reform of the motor carrier industry, but we oppose the total deregulation of the trucking industry.

2. We recommend the continuance of agricultural exemptions along with their possible overhauling and simplification; easing of entry; changing routings which now result in trucks wasting fuels, and facilitating more back-haul loads by improving trip leasing regulations so that they will be more equitable to independent truckers and haulers of exempt agricultural commodities. We recommend the latter course as a possible alternative to further losses of agricultural exemptions.

3. The National Grange will support legislation and regulatory policies that enhance stability and competition in truck operations to the end that farmers, processors, shippers and consumers enjoy the lowest possible costs along with dependable and reliable service in getting agricultural commodities to market.

U.S. Postal Service

1. We oppose any change in the five-digit zip code.

2. The National Grange recommend that Congress continue to monitor the Postal Service to eliminate waste, hold down operating cost and increase service and reliability.

3. The National Grange oppose discontinuing rural Saturday mail delivery, or any curtailment of mail services to rural areas.

4. The National Grange will oppose legislation and/or legislation that permit privately operated postal services to deliver mail if such services adversely affect the services or rates for providing the U.S. Postal Service to all citizens.

5. The National Grange supports the private express statute of the United States Postal Service that is in force in 1982.

Postal Rates

WHEREAS, non-profit mail rates are on a scheduled rate of increase; and

WHEREAS, the stepped rate increase is dependent upon a certain amount of funds called "revenue fore-gone" being appropriated by Congress; and

WHEREAS, if the "revenue fore-gone" is not maintained by Congress, non-profit mail rates will have to skip over the planned stepped increase; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the National Grange support the continuation of the "revenue fore-gone" in the annual appropriation for the U.S. postal service so that non-profit mail rate increase will be phased in over a period of years rather than by sharp unexpected increases.

This Committee resolution covers 347 by Winters.

Railroad Transportation

1. The National Grange encourages and supports government action that will lead to improvement of our present railroad system, both from the standpoint of reviewing the discontinuing of existing tracts, as well as upgrading of the system.

2. That D.O.T. reconsider its proposal to abolish many of the scheduled AMTRAK trains in the United States and consider scheduling more commuter trains on their lines to offer better service to the public.

3. The National Grange support and encourage the use of the Conrail system and oppose any group, public or private, that would increase the cost or reduce the efficiency of Conrail by imposing restrictions on its historically normal use and operation, relating to efficient public and industrial service.

4. Some rural light density rail lines servicing the same rural area as higher density lines should be discontinued and those remaining should be repaired, using some federal and state funds, so they can handle

adequately the increase in freight and passenger service.

5. The National Grange supports the railroads and other industries serving agriculture in their fight against "featherbedding."

6. The National Grange reaffirm its support for the Interstate Commerce Commission.

7. The National Grange supports legislation that would require that land grant railroads, in compiling their profit or loss statements, must include as income to the railroad operations, all income derived from the land grant—such as income from timber, grazing minerals, agricultural production or leases.

8. The National Grange supports legislation that would provide that when a land grant railroad disposes of land grant property, such property would revert to the last payer of taxes on the property or by right of adverse possession or grant titles.

9. The National Grange recommends that better markings and visibility clearance be provided at all highway intersections and railroad crossings.

Rail Service

RESOLVED, that the National Grange favors administrative or legislative action to make a more favorable atmosphere for private industry to rebuild the railroad system.

This covers resolution 73 by Maple.

General Transportation Policy

1. Any bus company providing a sufficient and adequate service for wheelchair persons be excused from installing chair lifts on buses and that any Federal funding of public bus transportation not be cut if a wheel chair service is being provided.

2. The Grange believes that it is in the best interest of farmers and consumers to continue efforts toward achieving a balanced transportation system at the lowest cost consistent with adequate and efficient service in order to enhance the flow of production from farms and general commerce.

3. The National Grange seek passage of federal legislation to provide better solutions to labor-management disputes in the transportation field. Legislation that would allow the Federal government to intervene in national, regional or selective strikes

involving national issues in the transportation field and give such government the choice of (1) fact finding with or without recommendations of solutions, (2) selection between the final offers of the parties to the dispute, and (3) both procedures.

4. The need for more transportation in urban areas is recognized and efforts should be supported to search for a method of taxation for financing these systems which relate benefit to tax responsibility for those able to pay and to provide general funds support for social and welfare aspects of providing mobility for the poor, the sick, and lame and the blind.

5. The achievement of the increased rates per gallon of gas standards are being met by automobile manufacturers. Therefore, additional tax on energy to discourage purchasers of large automobiles and pick-up trucks need not be imposed on consumers, as it would serve no useful purpose as a conservation measure, but would in fact only place a larger tax burden on those who use their cars and trucks in their business and as their only available means of transportation in rural areas.

6. The National Grange urges Federal and state weed control agencies to control noxious weeds along their highways and they work with the railroads in an effort to control noxious weeds along railroad right-of ways.

Jones Act

WHEREAS, the Jones Act, enacted in 1920, requires that all freight carried between American ports, must be carried on American built and owned ships; and

WHEREAS, American bottoms are more expensive to operate than foreign flag-ships; and

WHEREAS, lower shipping costs would mean lower costs to American consumers and improve America's export position and be anti-inflationary; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the Jones Act which requires all freight moved between American ports being carried in American bottoms be repealed.

This covers resolution 62 by Davies.

Use of English Language for Applications and Tests for Driving Licenses

WHEREAS, the English language is the common language of the United States; and

WHEREAS, highway signs are primarily printed in English; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that all applications and tests for driving licenses be given in the English language.

This covers resolution 472 by Barrow.

Agriculture Transportation

WHEREAS, adequate transportation is vital to the economic welfare of producers and grain handlers; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the National Grange recommend more Federal action to facilitate improved transportation by truck, rail and water, with special emphasis on bridges and secondary road maintenance and improvement throughout the rural areas of the Nation.

This covers resolution 484 by Oliver.

Intermoded Ownership of Transportation Carriers

WHEREAS, the Interstate Commerce Commission has proposed to eliminate, by administrative fiat, the statutory prohibition against the acquisition of motor carriers by rail carriers; and

WHEREAS, there is pending before other Federal agencies of the Federal Government, the approval of the purchase by a rail carrier of a large energy firm which owns the largest barge line on the inland waterways, thus resulting in a rail carrier owning a competing transportation mode; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the National Grange oppose intermoded ownership of transportation carriers, unless the acquiring carrier establishes that the transaction:

(1) Is consistent with the public interest;

(2) Will enable the acquiring carrier to use the other mode to public advantage in its transportation operations;

(3) Will not unreasonably restrain competition and;

(4) Will not result in segments of agriculture and rural areas being held a captive shipper.

This is a Committee resolution.

Vehicle Standards Spare Tires

WHEREAS, the new cars are not equipped with spare tires of standard size; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the National Grange

favors the installation of standard sized spare tires in all new cars.

This covers resolution 248 by Caldwell

Height of Truck's Rear Bumper

WHEREAS, many of our foreign and domestic cars are low in height; and

WHEREAS, many trucks do not have rear bumpers; and

WHEREAS, rural roads are winding with blind curves which make stopping uncertain; and

WHEREAS, federal regulations require all vehicles to have a rear bumper or undercarriage guard coming to within 30 inches of the ground; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the National Grange urge enforcement of the federal regulation that requires all vehicles under Interstate Commerce Commission regulation to have

a rear bumper or undercarriage guard coming within 30 inches of ground.

This is a Committee resolution covering 498 by Oliver.

The Committee wishes to thank the following resource people for time and input to resolutions pertaining to their interests:

Ed Ryder, American Trucking Association; Owen Allen, Highway Uses Federation and Bob Frederick, Legislative Director, National Grange.

Fraternally submitted,
Joe Peters, Chairman
Glen Deweese
A. R. Henninger
Philip Shattuck
Hank Edens
R. G. Carter
Morris Halladay
Francis Silveira

ANNUAL SESSIONS OF THE NATIONAL GRANGE

<i>Session No.</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Master</i>
	1867, Dec. 4	Washington, DC	Birthday
1	1868, Jan.	Washington, DC	Wm. Saunders
2	1869, Apr.	Washington, DC	Wm. Saunders
3	1870, Jan.	Washington, DC	Wm. Saunders
4	1871, Jan.	Washington, DC	Wm. Saunders
5	1872, Jan.	Washington, DC	Wm. Saunders
6	1873, Jan.	Georgetown, DC	Wm. Saunders
7	1874, Feb.	St. Louis, MO	D.W. Adams
8	1875, Feb.	Charleston, SC	D.W. Adams
9	1875, Nov.	Louisville, KY	D.W. Adams
10	1876, Nov.	Chicago, IL	John T. Jones
11	1877, Nov.	Cincinnati, OH	John T. Jones
12	1878, Nov.	Richmond, VA	S.E. Adams
13	1879, Nov.	Canandaigua, NY	S.E. Adams
14	1880, Nov.	Washington, DC	J.J. Woodman
15	1881, Nov.	Washington, DC	J.J. Woodman
16	1882, Nov.	Indianapolis, IN	J.J. Woodman
17	1883, Nov.	Washington, DC	J.J. Woodman
18	1884, Nov.	Nashville, TN	J.J. Woodman
19	1885, Nov.	Boston, MA	J.J. Woodman
20	1886, Nov.	Philadelphia, PA	I.P. Darden
21	1887, Nov.	Lansing, MI	I.P. Darden
22	1888, Nov.	Topeka, KS	James Draper
23	1889, Nov.	Sacramento, CA	J.H. Brigham
24	1890, Nov.	Atlanta, GA	J.H. Brigham
25	1891, Nov.	Springfield, OH	J.H. Brigham
26	1892, Nov.	Concord, NH	J.H. Brigham
27	1893, Nov.	Syracuse, NY	J.H. Brigham
28	1894, Nov.	Springfield, IL	J.H. Brigham
29	1895, Nov.	Worcester, MA	J.H. Brigham
30	1896, Nov.	Washington, DC	J.H. Brigham
31	1897, Nov.	Harrisburg, PA	J.H. Brigham
32	1898, Nov.	Concord, NH	Aaron Jones
33	1899, Nov.	Springfield, OH	Aaron Jones
34	1900, Nov.	Washington, DC	Aaron Jones
35	1901, Nov.	Lewiston, ME	Aaron Jones
36	1902, Nov.	Lansing, MI	Aaron Jones
37	1903, Nov.	Rochester, NY	Aaron Jones
38	1904, Nov.	Portland, OR	Aaron Jones
39	1905, Nov.	Atlantic City, NJ	Aaron Jones
40	1906, Nov.	Denver, CO	N.J. Bachelder
41	1907, Nov.	Hartford, CT	N.J. Bachelder
42	1908, Nov.	Washington, DC	N.J. Bachelder
43	1909, Nov.	Des Moines, IA	N.J. Bachelder
44	1910, Nov.	Atlantic City, NJ	N.J. Bachelder
45	1911, Nov.	Columbus, OH	N.J. Bachelder
46	1912, Nov.	Spokane, WA	Oliver Wilson
47	1913, Nov.	Manchester, NH	Oliver Wilson
48	1914, Nov.	Wilmington, DE	Oliver Wilson
49	1915, Nov.	Oakland, CA	Oliver Wilson
50	1916, Nov.	Washington, DC	Oliver Wilson
51	1917, Nov.	St. Louis, MO	Oliver Wilson
52	1918, Nov.	Syracuse, NY	Oliver Wilson

53	1919, Nov.	Grand Rapids, MI	Oliver Wilson
54	1920, Nov.	Boston, MA	S.J. Lowell
55	1921, Nov.	Portland, OR	S.J. Lowell
56	1922, Nov.	Wichita, KS	S.J. Lowell
57	1923, Nov.	Pittsburgh, PA	S.J. Lowell
58	1924, Nov.	Atlantic City, NJ	L.J. Taber
59	1925, Nov.	Sacramento, CA	L.J. Taber
60	1926, Nov.	Portland, ME	L.J. Taber
61	1927, Nov.	Cleveland, OH	L.J. Taber
62	1928, Nov.	Washington, DC	L.J. Taber
63	1929, Nov.	Seattle, WA	L.J. Taber
64	1930, Nov.	Rochester, NY	L.J. Taber
65	1931, Nov.	Madison, WI	L.J. Taber
66	1932, Nov.	Winston-Salem, NC	L.J. Taber
67	1933, Nov.	Boise, ID	L.J. Taber
68	1934, Nov.	Hartford, CT	L.J. Taber
69	1935, Nov.	Sacramento, CA	L.J. Taber
70	1936, Nov.	Columbus, OH	L.J. Taber
71	1937, Nov.	Harrisburg, PA	L.J. Taber
72	1938, Nov.	Portland, Or	L.J. Taber
73	1939, Nov.	Peoria, IL	L.J. Taber
74	1940, Nov.	Syracuse, NY	L.J. Taber
75	1941, Nov.	Worcester, MA	L.J. Taber
76	1942, Nov.	Wenatchee, WA	A.S. Goss
77	1943, Nov.	Grand Rapids, MI	A.S. Goss
78	1944, Nov.	Winston-Salem, NC	A.S. Goss
79	1945, Nov.	Kansas City, MO	A.S. Goss
80	1946, Nov.	Portland, OR	A.S. Goss
81	1947, Nov.	Columbus, OH	A.S. Goss
82	1948, Nov.	Portland, ME	A.S. Goss
83	1949, Nov.	Sacramento, CA	A.S. Goss
84	1950, Nov.	Minneapolis, MN	Henry D. Sherwood
85	1951, Nov.	Atlantic City, NJ	Herschel D. Newsom
86	1952, Nov.	Rockford, IL	Herschel D. Newsom
87	1953, Nov.	Burlington, VT	Herschel D. Newsom
88	1954, Nov.	Spokane, WA	Herschel D. Newsom
89	1955, Nov.	Cleveland, OH	Herschel D. Newsom
90	1956, Nov.	Rochester, NY	Herschel D. Newsom
91	1957, Nov.	Colorado Springs, CO	Herschel D. Newsom
92	1958, Nov.	Grand Rapids, MI	Herschel D. Newsom
93	1959, Nov.	Long Beach, CA	Herschel D. Newsom
94	1960, Nov.	Winston-Salem, NC	Herschel D. Newsom
95	1961, Nov.	Worcester, MA	Herschel D. Newsom
96	1962, Nov.	Fort Wayne, IN	Herschel D. Newsom
97	1963, Nov.	Portland, OR	Herschel D. Newsom
98	1964, Nov.	Atlantic City, NJ	Herschel D. Newsom
99	1965, Nov.	Topeka, KS	Herschel D. Newsom
100	1966, Nov.	Minneapolis, MN	Herschel D. Newsom
101	1967, Nov.	Syracuse, NY	Herschel D. Newsom
102	1968, Nov.	Peoria, IL	Herschel D. Newsom
103	1969, Nov.	Daytona Beach, FL	John W. Scott
104	1970, Nov.	Boise, ID	John W. Scott
105	1971, Nov.	Charleston, WV	John W. Scott
106	1972, Nov.	Hartford, CT	John W. Scott
107	1973, Nov.	Lincoln, NE	John W. Scott
108	1974, Nov.	Sacramento, CA	John W. Scott
109	1975, Nov.	Columbus, OH	John W. Scott

110	1976, Nov.	Atlantic City, NJ	John W. Scott
111	1977, Nov.	Greensboro, NC	John W. Scott
112	1978, Nov.	Denver, CO	John W. Scott
113	1979, Nov.	Lancaster, PA	John W. Scott
114	1980, Nov.	Cedar Rapids, IA	Edward Andersen
115	1981, Nov.	Spokane, WA	Edward Andersen
116	1982, Nov.	Providence, RI	Edward Andersen
117	1983, Nov.	San Antonio, TX	Edward Andersen

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