

Form 33, 8-1-63-500 (2B1-605) STATE OF NEW YORK DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Albany, October 1, 1963 Pursuant to the provisions of section seventy-two of the Election Law, the following Proposed Amendments to the State Constitution Numbers One to Seven, inclusive, will be submitted to the voters of the State for approval or disapproval, at the General Election on November fifth, nineteen hundred sixty-three.

JOHN P. LOMENZO, Secretary of State

Abstract of Proposed Amendment Number One

This proposed amendment would remove existing restrictions upon absentee voting and authorize legislation permitting voters otherwise qualified but who may be absent from the County of their residence (New York City residents absent from the City) on the date of an election, to vote at such election.

The proposed amendment would further authorize the Legislature to adopt special procedures permitting persons to vote for electors for the offices of president and vice-president of the United States though they have not resided within this State for one year or within a city, county or village within this State for four months next preceding such election. Such procedures would enable persons moving into this State, or from one county, city or village to another county, city or village within this State, to vote for such electors, provided they are otherwise qualified and have resided within this State for at least 90 days next preceding such election. Persons qualified and registered to vote in this State but who, within one year prior to such election, move from this State to another State, may also be permitted to vote for such electors within this State. These procedures would apply only to persons unable to qualify to vote for such electors in another State.

Form of Submission of Proposed Amendment Number One

Shall the proposed amendment to section two of article two, and the new section nine of article two of the Constitution, in relation to liberalizing absentee voting and residence requirements for voting for electors for the offices of president and vice-president of the United States, be approved?

Abstract of Proposed Amendment Number Two

The purpose and effect of this proposed amendment is to simplify and clarify existing constitutional provisions relating to succession to the duties of governor and lieutenant-governor in the event of inability to act or a vacancy in office, make the speaker of the assembly a constitutional officer, and delete the present constitutional monetary maximum on the salaries of the governor and lieutenant-governor.

Form of Submission of Proposed Amendment Number Two

Shall the proposed amendments to sections three, five and six of article four, section nine of article three, and section twelve of article thirteen of the Constitution, in relation to when the lieutenant-governor shall act as or become governor, the devolution of the duty of acting as governor and lieutenant-governor, the choice of the speaker of the assembly, and the compensation of the governor and lieutenant-governor, be approved?

Abstract of Proposed Amendment Number Three

The purpose and effect of this proposed amendment is to empower the Legislature to provide for prompt and temporary succession to the powers and duties of elective and appointive public offices, the incumbents of which become unavailable, and to otherwise provide for continued governmental operation, during periods of emergency caused by enemy attack or by disasters.

Form of Submission of Proposed Amendment Number Three

Shall the proposed amendment to article three of the Constitution, granting power to the Legislature to ensure continuity of State and local governmental operations in periods of emergency caused by enemy attack or disaster, be approved?

Abstract of Proposed Amendment Number Four

The purpose and effect of this proposed amendment is to adopt a new Article IX of the Constitution, providing for effective local self-governments; a bill of rights for all counties, cities, towns and villages; intergovernmental cooperation by such local governments; empowering the Legislature to provide for the creation and organization of local governments; requiring the Legislature to enact a statute of local governments granting additional powers of local legislation and administration; providing that the Legislature may act by general law concerning the property, affairs or government of local governments; providing for the enactment of special laws by the Legislature relating to property, affairs of government of local governments on home rule request from the affected local governments; providing that local governments shall have power to adopt local laws concerning their property, affairs or government; empowering the Legislature to confer powers of local legislation and administration on local governments in addition to those granted by the proposed new Article IX.

Form of Submission of Proposed Amendment Number Four

Shall the proposed amendment to article nine of the constitution, providing for effective local self-government, a bill of rights and home rule powers for all counties, cities, towns and villages, enactment of a statute of local government granting additional powers to such local governments, intergovernmental cooperation, the enactment of special laws by the legislature on request of such local governments, be adopted?

Abstract of Proposed Amendment Number Five

The purpose and effect of this proposed amendment is to permit, upon terms and conditions to be prescribed by the Legislature, the exclusion of indebtedness contracted by a municipality during the eleven year period commencing January 1, 1962 for construction or reconstruction of sewage facilities in ascertaining the constitutional debt limit of such municipality.

Form of Submission of Proposed Amendment Number Five

Shall the proposed amendment to section five of article eight of the Constitution, permitting indebtedness contracted by a municipality after January 1, 1962 and prior to January 1, 1973, for sewage facilities to be excluded in ascertaining the constitutional debt limit of such municipality, be approved?

Abstract of Proposed Amendment Number Six

The purpose and effect of this proposed amendment is to provide villages with the same authority heretofore granted counties, cities and towns to increase the pension benefits payable to retired members of a police department or fire department, or to widows, dependent children or dependent parents of members or retired members of a police department or fire department.

Form of Submission of Proposed Amendment Number Six

Shall the proposed amendment to section one of article eight of the Constitution, permitting villages to increase pension benefits payable to retired members of a village police or fire department, or to widows, dependent children or dependent parents of members or retired members of a village police or fire department, be approved?

Abstract of Proposed Amendment Number Seven

The purpose and effect of this proposed amendment is to permit the State to convey to the village of Saranac Lake ten acres of forest preserve land adjacent to such village for public use in exchange for thirty acres of forest land owned by such village to be conveyed to the State by the village.

Form of Submission of Proposed Amendment Number Seven

Shall the proposed amendment to section one of article fourteen of the Constitution, to permit the conveyance of ten acres of forest preserve land to the village of Saranac Lake in exchange for

Good Will Tour

Reported By Howard Burdick

The Milk Marketing Board and Its Work.

Great Britain has only one milk marketing system. It was started in 1933 as a result of depressed prices and is administered by a Board established under permissive legislation which requires that 90% of the producers approve. (Each producer has one vote plus one vote for each 10 cows he owns.) The Board, consisting of one elected representative from each of 15 districts and 3 government-appointed representatives, is a producers' body and is the sole buyer of milk. It designates the plant to which the farmer is to deliver his milk. (They aim for the cheapest transportation and the best market.) Farmers are paid an average monthly price.

Safeguards are built into the system to permit the government to direct the Board to take action if it is convinced the Board is in error.

The Board sells milk for manufacturing purposes at a contract price set annually. The government fixes the retail price of fluid milk. The Board becomes somewhat involved in international marketing because Britain is an open market.

Consumption of milk in Great Britain is going up about a tenth of a point a year. This may be, in part, due to an intensive promotional program conducted by the Board. They spend about 7 million dollars annually for promotion (remember the posters on the buses!) Fluid consumption is at about the same level as in the U. S., but butter consumption is about 20 pounds per person compared to 7 pounds in the U. S.

A local man can retail milk under a license from the Board. He contributes to the pool and costs of operating the Board are charged against the pool.

In facing the problem of surpluses the Board has a number of alternatives. It could establish a quota system or it would be possible for the government to do so, but in either case the Board would have to administer the quotas and they are not anxious to do so.

In its early days the Board had nothing to do with production, but during the war it started production records and in 1942 initiated milking testing. 750,000 cows are on test now. Artificial insemination started in 1944-45, has spread rapidly. There are 24 studs with 1,000 bulls. They are inseminating 70% of all cows and up to 90% in some areas. They charge \$3.00 for their services. The Board employs all inseminators and rear some 15% of their own bulls. They employ a top geneticist.

The Board is now more concerned about meat production than milk production because Argentina beef has been in uncertain supply. They have introduced artificial breeding of beef cattle from Hereford and Angus bulls in the past two years. In 1962, 46% of the dairy cows were inseminated with beef bull semen. The cross bred calves have brought good prices when sold for meat. If dairy calf-prices move upward, dairymen use more dairy semen.

Buyers like the Holstein beef because it is lean. Dual purpose shorthorn are gone—they are not even a minority breed now. The Board has brought in 16 French Charolais bulls and bred 45,000 cows. Farmers are taking more interest in calf rearing now. They are feeding a lot of barley and the production of barley has increased considerably.

Bull beef, sold at one year of age, is coming as a result of research in Yugoslavia and other places. Great Britain is importing 39,000 tons of bull beef annually now.

Steer calves are slaughtered at 1 1/2 years of age.

England and Wales have gone from 800,000 beef animals to 1,800,000.

The Board has 6,000 employees

thirty acres of forest land owned by such village to be conveyed to the State by the village, be approved?

including laborers, truck drivers, stenographers and others in addition to the professional staff. 900 are at the headquarters we visited.

The Board owns enough manufacturing plants to process about 10% of the milk.

David Davies — Hatches Farm, Great Kingshill, High Wycombe, Bucks, England

200 acres. 600' above sea level. Clay soil over chalk. Father owns, son, (age 27) rents. 80-90 cows—60 young stock (called "followers") Holstein mostly. Herd average—8,500 pounds of milk sold best cow produced 15,000.

Price average about \$3.90 per cwt., at the farm. Cost of hauling 1 1/4 c per gallon (U.S. gal.) All milk goes to "Milk Board" and all farmers get an average of fluid and manufacturing price. No premium for fat but must average 3%.

Starting in October the Milk Board is trying, for 6 months, a price based on "solids." Milk high in solids to get premium and

low will get a discount, but discounts apparently are not sufficient to pay the premium.

He has two full time men. Says his total labor cost including himself is \$5600.00 per year.

His farm is not unionized. He has pipe line milker and milking parlor, and pen stabling. No bulk tank—but some farmers do have to get 1 1/2 for U. S. gallon premium.

Pasture includes fescues, ryegrass, and others. He turns out by May 1 and pasture to November. His pasture froze out last winter so he has 20 A of Kale which he will cut with forage harvester and haul in. (Most farmers graze their Kale.)

He buys some hay at \$22.40 per ton but depends on grass silage in trench silo, feeds little grain—none in May and June—some in July and August. (Research shows that with good fertilization herd can go through July and August also.)

He puts on 60 units of N in Please Turn To Page Seven

Monday through Friday — Every Week Come Early-Stay Late on ch. 4 AFTERNOONS the 5 O'CLOCK SHOW Specially selected first-run films for the early-evening viewing audience EARLY EVENINGS 7 pm ENCORES of your favorite half-hour shows MONDAYS THE HONEYMOONERS Jackie Gleason • Art Carney Audrey Meadows TUESDAYS PHIL SILVERS SHOW Sgt. Bilko and his platoon of fun makers WEDNESDAYS ZANE GREY THEATER Thrilling adventures featuring 132 of the greatest names in show business THURSDAYS BAT MASTERSON Gene Barry portrays one of the Old West's greatest heroes FRIDAYS PEOPLE ARE FUNNY Art Linkletter's quiz, games and guests provide the laughs LATE EVENINGS 11:20 show Buffalo Television's greatest array of famous film features — post-1950 movies starring such greats as William Holden, Sophia Loren, Burt Lancaster, Bette Davis and many others. WBEN-TV the stars' address is CBS