

# MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

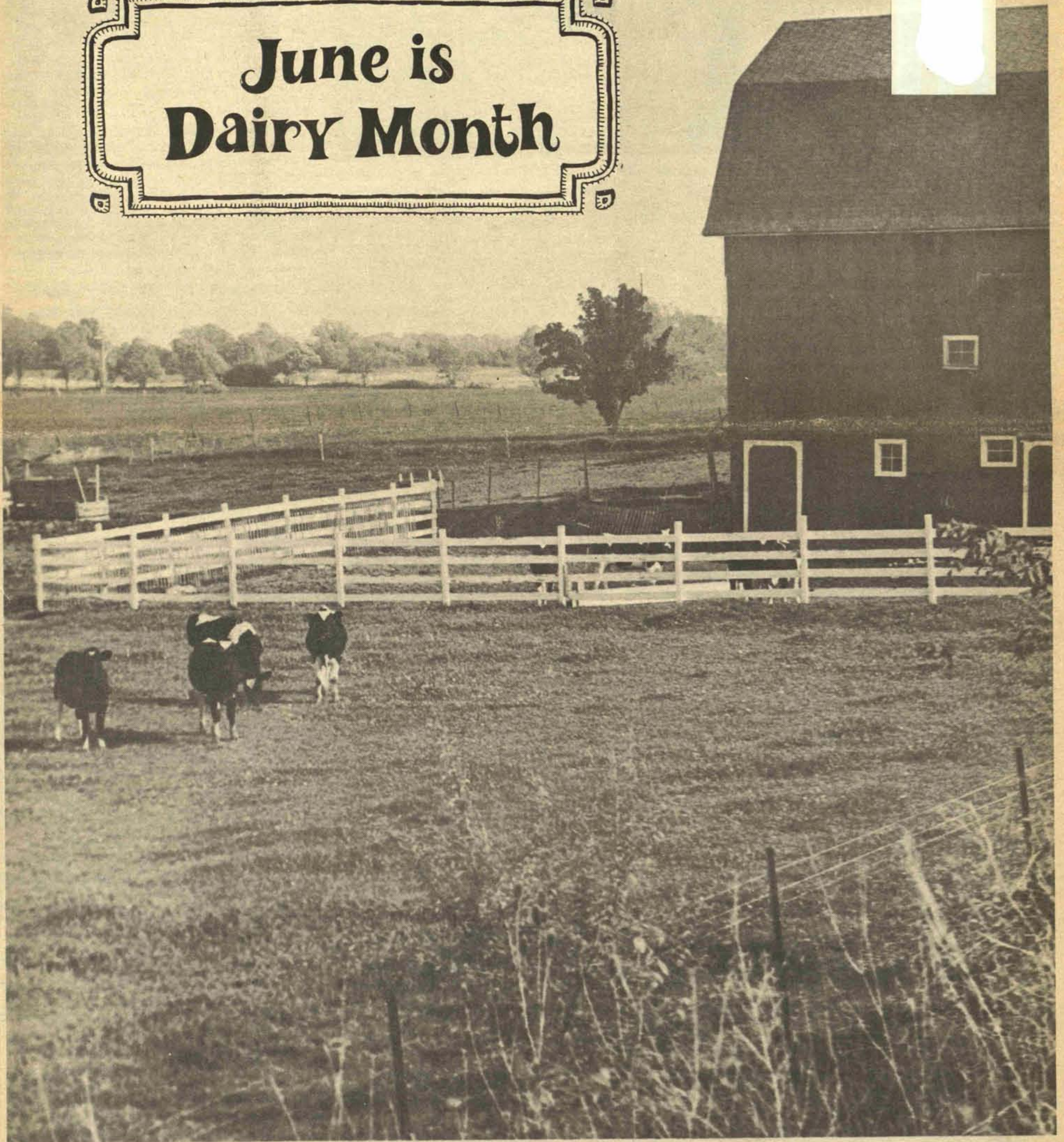
THE **ACTION** PUBLICATION OF THE MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU

Vol. 49, No. 6

Focused On The Future

1970

**June is  
Dairy Month**



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## EDITORIAL . . .

**Voice For Agriculture**

It has been said that history repeats itself and from time to time issues and organized efforts keep reoccurring. Lately I have been reading about a so-called "Farm Coalition." The membership list of this new coalition reads much the same as it did a few years ago when some organizations attempted to unite in support of a government-run supply management farm program. One of the major objectives of the group, then and now, is to oppose or neutralize the effectiveness of the Farm Bureau and its position on a farm program.

When reading about the "Farm Coalition" of today, one would think that it represents all of agriculture except Farm Bureau. Let us list just a few of the major farm groups which are NOT a part of this so-called new "Farm Coalition": The American Farm Bureau Federation, National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, American Soybean Association, National Cotton Council, American National Cattlemen's Association, National Livestock Producers Association, National Livestock Feeders Association, Inc., National Pork Producers Council, National Lamb Feeders Association, National Federation of Grain Cooperatives, National Turkey Federation, American Poultry and Hatchery Federation and National Egg Council.

Farm Bureau has been criticized for not jumping on the coalition's bandwagon to present a united front for a farm program. The kind of farm program the coalition is backing is in no way compatible with the policies of the Farm Bureau. Farm Bureau can not change its policies in the middle of the year as do some organizations. The voting delegates, once each year, set forth the policies of Farm Bureau as a true voice of the farmer.

The greatest farm coalition ever assembled was put together 50 years ago when the Farm Bureau was founded in 1919. Farm Bureau offers a means whereby producers of every commodity from all sections of the country can get together, regardless of their political affiliations, to reconcile their differences and develop "honest to goodness" farm unity. Farm Bureau is a coalition of over twenty-eight hundred organized county Farm Bureaus in 49 states and Puerto Rico united together as the voice of agriculture. Farm Bureau is a truer representative of agriculture today than ever before, because a greater proportion of farm families belong to Farm Bureau now than ever before. As a matter of fact, a higher proportion of American farmers belong to the Farm Bureau than do laborers to any labor union, or businessmen to any business organization.

Farm Bureau doesn't represent just one commodity or segment of agriculture. Its membership is made up of farmers who raise all the commodities, in all sections of the country, on all sizes of farms, large and small. As a true agriculture representative, there are no barriers for membership as to nationality, race, creed or color.

In recent years there have been broadscale assaults and persistent efforts to discredit general farm organizations and the Farm Bureau in particular. It is very understandable why such attacks should be centered on the organization which is by far the largest with a membership of over one million eight hundred thousand farm families. The very fact that the Farm Bureau is growing in size is a good indication why others would like to stop or discredit the organization.

Agriculture needs a new farm program geared to fit the present times. It must be a program based on careful study of the farmers' problems in the 1970's; one that recognizes the need for farm production adjustments, as well as aid to farm people. Farm Bureau policy is designed to help create just such a program. It is a program designed by farmers for farmers where the good of all agriculture is taken into consideration.

Carl Kentner

**JUNE IS DAIRY MONTH**

WHAT BETTER WAY TO PROMOTE . . . "June is Dairy Month" than with a pretty girl putting up a pretty poster? Loretta Hawley, MFB Personnel Dept. employee, posted the colorful poster in the lobby of Farm Bureau Center.

Michigan Farm Bureau joins the American Dairy Association in its 34th annual salute to the dairy industry.

In June, the ADA of Michigan will recognize the 15,000 dairymen in the state and their continuous effort to promote one of Michigan's leading industries. For the Michigan dairy farmer, in 1969 his products were worth more than \$250 million, the largest single source of farm income in the state. About 450,000 dairy cows each contributed nearly 9700 pounds of milk.

Six major breeds of dairy cattle are the favorites of the American dairymen—the Holstein-Friesians (about 80% of the nation's total, 12.7 million), the milking Shorthorn, Brown Swiss, Jersey, Guernsey and Ayrshire.

Jack Dendel, president of the ADA of Michigan, and Don Carlson, manager, of the Lansing based organization, recently announced their organization's participation in the newly formed DRINC (Dairy Research, Inc.). They stated that ADAM became a charter member by pledging \$100,000 to be used in the non-profit research and market development organization to develop new and increased uses for milk and dairy products.

Mr. Dendel and Herman Koenn, Chelsea, a director of ADAM, were named to the DRINC board of directors.

Proving that milk cows and milk production is big business, records show that the nation's milk cows produced 116.2 billion pounds of milk in 1969. It is expected that 1970 will show a move in dairy farming toward larger, more highly organized dairy operations.

Michigan dairymen are joining with dairymen from all across the nation. They state that "M-i-l-k" spells bargain! It is one of your best food buys. There isn't another food that costs so little and is so good for you. Milk is still the top "convenience" food.

"Remember, milk is one of the basic foods that everyone in every family needs everyday. Rarely does anything that is so good for you, taste so good. Milk is delicious and the best way to serve it is the easiest; ice cold and unadorned."

A toast of ice-cold milk to 1970's dairy month as well as to all future dairy months!

**MICHIGAN FARM NEWS**

THE ACTION PUBLICATION OF THE MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU

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## PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

**Freedom To Buy**

The modern supermarket handles 8,000 products for the consuming public. One product, fresh California table grapes, is being denied the right to compete with the other 7,999 or so products on the shelf. What is it that makes grapes so special as to be excluded from the grocery shelves? It's obvious that it is outright discrimination. Grapes are the object of a planned attack to make the farmer knuckle under to big power pressure.

For more than five years the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, financed by the strong-box of the AFL CIO, has failed in its attempts to organize the grape workers of California into compulsory unionism.

Grape workers are among the top paid agriculture employees in the United States. Through a compulsory unionism workers have nothing to gain and indicate that by refusing to support the action. Less than 2% of all California Farm workers have joined.

However, the UFWOC continues in attempts to organize the worker against his will. The object is the potential dollar volume available for union dues. So they created a mass propaganda campaign to dupe the public into believing there is a need to "save" the migrant.

The purpose was to choke the market and force the farmer to sign a compulsory union contract. For the worker it would mean join the union or don't work!

Farm Bureau opposes compulsory unionism!

But during the course of time a commitment to the scheme by the American public was lacking. A nation bred on the free enterprise system would not be swayed. The UFWOC plot was too big of a pill to swallow by any means. It looked as if citizens would continue to decide what they wanted to buy at the marketplace.

It was clear to union organizers that a better tool was needed if the campaign was to continue. A device that would stab the jugular of the freedom to market principle was needed. The grape campaign took an ugly twist.

Grocery stores are now being coerced to withhold grapes from their produce cases. The arithmetic is easy enough to figure. It takes more money to replace smashed plate glass windows than what grape sales volume can provide. From a store owner's viewpoint, justifying blackmail to blackjack tactics stems from the need to do business through the other 7,999 products. Grapes are only one product . . . but are they?

Beef could be next or vegetables, or virtually any of the thousands of products on the grocer's shelves could be controlled by a few; if these boycott tactics succeed. Grapes are a starting point, a springboard for bigger things.

The major issue here then is whether farmers and retailers will continue to have the "right to market" and whether the consumer will or will not have the right to buy any product of agriculture. The issue is also whether any person or group of persons has a right to prevent, by vandalism, or threats, free access to the marketplace. If an individual or group wishes to boycott any product, they can do so merely by refusing to buy.

The issue is freedom. Farmers know freedom doesn't just happen, it's something that must be worked at; it must be maintained before it can be improved. In this instance grocers need support.

We should remember that when free men lose their liberties it is usually lost by those who don't exercise its privileges, rather than those who are bent on taking it away. It is the responsibility of all individuals to do their part, to maintain their freedom to market, the freedom we are now beginning to be prohibited from enjoying. Indifference to maintaining freedom is the link that chains freedom and binds the fundamental rights of all Americans. Eat grapes.

Elton R. Smith



## Cherries for Sale!

Plans are being organized by Farm Bureau Women to market Michigan red tart cherries in several of the counties in July. Orders will be coordinated by the women for 30-pound containers of partially frozen (pitted and sweetened) cherries which are ready for the purchaser to re-package into smaller containers for her freezer. Delivery of cherries will be made at harvest time.

Any Farm Bureau member who is interested in purchasing high quality fresh frozen cherries at the right price can contact their County Farm Bureau office or County Women's Committee Chairman.

## U.P. Women's Dist. Meeting

Two district meetings for Farm Bureau women are scheduled for late June in the Upper Peninsula. The first will be held on Tuesday, June 23 at the Crystal Falls Township Hall, and the following day, June 24, the meeting will be at Walstrom's Restaurant in Harvey (near Marquette).

The meeting at Crystal Falls will start with coffee and registration at 9:30 a.m., with Iron County Farm Bureau women as hostesses. The meeting starts at 10 o'clock. "New Trends in School Curriculum" is the subject to be presented by Bob Sternberg and Don Beaton, both of the Michigan Department of Education. A question and answer period will follow this presentation.

In the afternoon flower arranging will be discussed and demonstrated by a local florist.

Luncheon reservations should be made by June 16 by contacting Mrs. Donald Kaski, 108 Briar Hill St., Crystal Falls 49920. The cost will be \$1.50 per person.

At the meeting on June 24 in Harvey, coffee will be served at 9:30 a.m. by the Marquette-Alger Farm Bureau women. The meeting starts at 10:00 a.m.

In the afternoon a tour will be conducted of the Historical Museum in Marquette.

Reservations should be made for luncheon by contacting Mrs. Lawrence McNally, Jr., Rt. 1, Carlshend, 49811 by June 17. The luncheon cost is \$2.00.

Bob Sternberg has been a Vocational Agriculture teacher and a Junior-Senior High Principal. He received his Master's Degree and completed all course work for an Education Degree at Michigan State University. Presently he is a consultant in Curriculum and staff development for the Michigan Department of Education. Donald Beaton has had sixteen years' experience in public and business schools as teacher, administrator, and secondary principal. He is a graduate of Ferris State College and Michigan State University. He has five years tenure with the Department of Education as Administrative Assistant; State Coordinator, Michigan Migrant Program; Education Consultant for Exemplary and Innovative Programs, all with the Michigan Department of Education.

All Farm Bureau women and their friends are invited to these district meetings. We invite you to mark these dates on your calendar and participate in a day of learning something new, meeting new people and enjoying the day.

## SCHOLARSHIP WINNERS

Three young college students, all members of Farm Bureau families, have been selected as recipients of the second annual Marge Karker Farm Bureau scholarships, a project sponsored by Michigan Farm Bureau Women.

Miss Caroll F. Gribbell, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James F. Gribbell, Engadine, Mackinac County, is a Home Economics major at Michigan State University. Caroll attended Lake Superior State College and received several honors while at the Engadine Consolidated High School.

Michigan State University junior Paul G. Powell, majoring in Ag Economics, of Williamston (Ingham County) is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond A. Powell, Rt. 2, Williamston. Paul plans on returning to the farm following graduation. He was active in FFA while at Williamston High School and was a member of the National Honor Society.

Pre-Veterinarian student James R. Main, Six Lakes, Montcalm County, is the third college student to share in the scholarship. James is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard S. Main. He graduated from Lakeview Community School and is a sophomore at Michigan State University. James was a member of the FFA, student council and participated in football, basketball and track.

# Farm Bureau Women

## A FARMER'S WIFE

The following is written by Mrs. Roger Hueber, secretary of the DeKalb County Farm Bureau Women's Committee in Illinois. She is the wife of a livestock and grain farmer. Here is her explanation of a farmer's wife, and as she says, "Yes, I'm a farmer's wife and love it!"

Her day begins with the first peek of dawn and ends when the moon is high in the sky.

She's much more comfortable in jeans. They're easier to get over the fence in.

She can help sort pigs and cattle, pitch silage, unload bales, feed chickens, drive tractors, and bed sheds. But she'll never be an expert at backing up a four-wheeled wagon.

She can plow, disk drag, or crimp. She can spread manure, shred stalks, fill a silo, and haul in grain.

She can feed three extra men at a moment's notice during harvest and still find time to dash to town for those needed repairs.

She's a wife and mother, mid-wife and errand girl.

She's a homemaker and farmhand, baker, and seamstress.

She's a spur-of-the-moment vet, bookkeeper, and secretary.

She's a Sunday School teacher, PTA officer, extension member and choir member.

She waves goodbye as the school bus disappears down the road, then mounts the tractor and heads for the field.

No one else can remove all those things from her husband's pockets for the wash and still overlook two nails, a ballpoint pen, and that important receipt.

She likes the aroma of fresh-baked bread, a bouquet of fresh flowers, and the clean smell after a quiet rain.

And when he comes in for dinner and nothing has gone right for him she knows he'll smile when he gets a piece of his favorite pie.

She reads the farm magazines so she'll know about the newest in herbicides, insecticides, and farm equipment.

She's always there with a listening ear, but leaves the decision-making to him. She trusts his judgment.

And when her day is all planned and he comes in with "How about riding along with me?" she's ready to go and leave her plans behind.

And in the busiest season she'll get so tired that you can hear her whisper, "Dear God, it's just got to rain."

She's America's greatest career girl. But she's considered an unemployed housewife.

She's a farmer's wife.

I agree with Mrs. Hueber's thoughts of a farmer's wife and thought other Michigan Farm Bureau folks would enjoy this also. It reminds us to be proud of being a farmer's wife.

—Mrs. Jerold (Maxine) Topliff

## Sauce For The Goose

"Outright distortions and mistakes," said Representative David N. Henderson (D-North Carolina) in reacting to a recent article in Reader's Digest — "Time to Say No to Big Farm Subsidies."

Congressman Henderson has asked for space in the magazine to reply to the article. While waiting for a reply to his request, he points out that Reader's Digest got a \$9.4 million subsidy in reduced mail rates in 1968.

Congressman Henderson believes that publications which receive mail rate subsidies should tell the truth about farm subsidies. He says — "If the taxpayers are going to help pay for the distribution of this information, shouldn't there be some method of insuring truth and fairness?"

Total mail subsidies to slick-paper commercial magazines totalled more than \$431 million, Henderson said.

## FORCED INTO CHAVEZ' UNION WITHOUT ELECTION

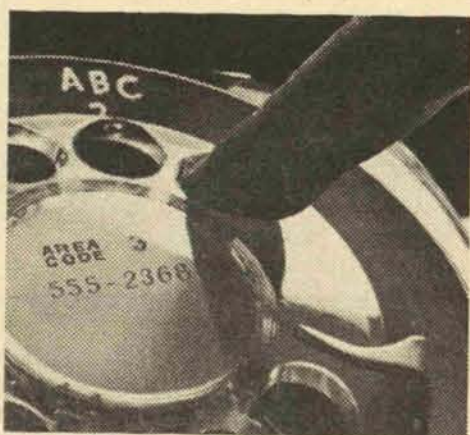
Two California table grape growers have forced their pickers to join Cesar Chavez' union or lose their jobs. There will be no election by employees. The growers will be forced by the contract to discharge any worker who has not signed a membership within seven days.

The two San Joaquin growers signed the agreements before television cameras at the Fresno Civic Center. Presiding were representatives of the Catholic Bishops' Ad Hoc Committee. The chairman of the Committee is Bishop Joseph Donnelly, of Hartford, Connecticut, identified by Rev. John E. Coogan, a Jesuit priest, as a "well known labor union champion."

The Jewel Food Stores delivered the biggest blow to growers defending freedom to market as well as the right of workers to join or not to join a union. The Jewel Food Store chain is the largest in the Chicago area. Its president has notified the Illinois Congressional delegation that Jewel has decided against offering grapes to its customers "to aid in breaking the deadlock between growers and the UFWOC." For two years, Jewel has been under systematic harassment.

Congressman Robert Matthias (R-California) has called for an investigation of the role of chain stores in supporting the boycott. "At stake," says Matthias, "is the right of the housewife to purchase what she wants, the right of the farmer to market his crop, and the right of the farm worker to decide for himself whether he wants to join a union."

Farm Bureau President Charles B. Shuman says the Jewel decision "betrays the principle of freedom to buy and sell...." Jewel headquarters were threatened by Chavez with a march scheduled for May 16, to be followed by a reported camp-out on the lawn of the company president. It is reported that UFWOC will now use its 40-man force to close down the rest of the Chicago market.



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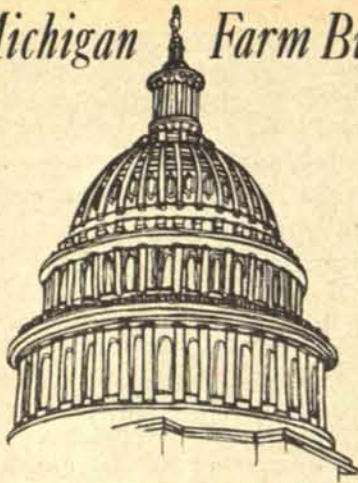
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Michigan Bell



Michigan Farm Bureau



CAPITOL REPORT

by Robert E. Smith

Michigan is in a tight fiscal situation, which means there will not be enough revenue to pay for the proposed budget. Governor Milliken has agreed with Senate leaders that the original budget of \$1.73 billion will need to be cut at least \$24 million. The budget for 1969-70 was \$1.537 billion.

In a situation such as this, farmers can be worried that perhaps vital appropriations for agricultural research might also be cut. However, Governor Milliken's budget on these items, along with the leadership of Senator Zollar (R-Benton Harbor), Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, has resulted in the Senate Appropriations Committee's recommendation for a net increase in agricultural research.

RESEARCH PROGRAMS

Two new research programs can now be instituted. Both are part of Farm Bureau policy. One is an \$80,000 appropriation for a special research program in cash crops. This program is primarily aimed at research on dry beans, which are being threatened with serious disease and problems and need for new varieties. The program will also include studies on sugar beets, corn, soybeans and cereal grains. It is expected that a research site will be developed in the bean cash crop region. A minimum of 80 acres of prime land with both drainage and irrigation is needed.

Another new research program that is provided for in the budget will focus on integrated control of pests; \$40,000 has been allocated for this purpose.

It is a proven fact that money spent on research in agriculture returns great dividends — not only to farmers, but to the entire economy of the state. Michigan has led much of the nation in many respects throughout the years. Farm Bureau has always strongly supported the various agricultural research projects. The fact that the Legislature has continued these programs and has instituted new programs should indicate that the so-called "image of agriculture" is not as bad as many people like to believe. Legislators as well as those from out-state areas, generally support these kinds of investments.

SCHOOL AID ISSUE

The school aid issue is now in a Senate-House negotiating committee. It is obvious that state aid will have to be cut considerably from the \$1.2 billion bill, S. 1082, that was passed in the House. The Senate version, passed last December, was set at \$972 million. Governor Milliken is now recommending that this be cut to \$949 million, in keeping with the tight fiscal situation.

State aid for the current school year totals about \$839 million. Increased numbers of students and increases in all other school costs will require substantially higher school budgets. Insufficient state aid funds will mean that local property taxpayers will be asked to increase millage rates.

A new proposal to amend the Constitution, (H-J-R) "WWW", introduced by Rep. Folks (R-Horton) and about 25 others, will be involved in the school aid negotiation. "WWW" would place on the ballot in November a constitutional amendment to limit school operation millage to 12 mills, with the understanding that reduction in property taxes for schools will mean an increased state income tax to make up the difference in revenue. The proposal would also cut the aggregate total 50 mill limitation to 45 mills. Some Legislators insist that any limitation should be at least 20 mills and others believe it should be less than 12 mills.

Farm Bureau has consistently maintained that school finance reform is the No. 1 issue in education and that a limit must be placed on property taxes and the income tax should be used as a major source of school revenue.

There are many other areas in the taxation field that might be acted upon by the Legislature. For instance, S. 1622, introduced by Senators Bowman (D-Roseville) and McCauley (D-Wyandotte), would require that when the state "equalized" valuations rise, local units of government and schools must reduce tax rates proportionately so that the total amount of taxes levied does not exceed the amount of money that would have been raised for the preceding year. This would force local governments to cut the tax rates when the state equalized valuations are raised, which would result in the same amount of money.

MICHIGAN TAX TRIBUNAL

Rep. James Folks (R-Horton) has introduced H.B. 4860, which would create a five-member "Michigan tax tribunal." The tribunal would "have general supervision of the administration of the tax laws of the state . . . (as well as to) . . . gather each year complete information relative to the assessment of property properly classified . . . (and to disseminate such information to the assessors) . . ."

In short, the legislation would provide a place for a taxpayer to appeal any tax case, including property taxes or other types of tax problems. One important provision is the creation of a "small claims" division, to which an individual could appeal any tax controversy of less than \$1,000 and could appear in his own behalf without needing to hire a lawyer.

A similar bill was introduced in the Senate by Sen. DeMaso. This legislation would carry out Farm Bureau's policy which points out that the Tax Commission presently "promulgates rules, regulations and required practices, then sits as judge on appeals which may result therefrom."

Two other new bills, H.B. 4831 and H.B. 4832, introduced by Rep. Dale Warner (R-Eaton Rapids), would tighten up state equalized valuation procedures and would assure that taxpayers would be given full notice whenever assessments might be changed.

Farmland assessment problems are under consideration in the Senate Taxation Committee. H.B. 2533, which passed the House last year, may be amended to permit that agricultural land, which is assessed on potential value, would be assessed only on its value for agricultural purposes. Wherever this is a problem, the farm owner would be required to apply for assessment based on only the agricultural factors. A three-year tax roll-back would take effect whenever the land was sold or used for other purposes. This is somewhat broader than the House version and is based on procedures that are in use in other states.

Four state Farm Bureau Directors met with the Senate Taxation Committee and discussed the unreasonable assessment practices facing some farmers throughout the state. The Farm Bureau Directors were Andrew Jackson, Livingston County; Arthur Bailey, Kalamazoo County; Jim Sayre, Wayne County; and Dean Pridgeon, Branch County, who is also Michigan Farm Bureau Vice President and Chairman of the State Legislative Committee.

The most recent state to pass this type of legislation is Kentucky, with Farm Bureau leading the fight. New Jersey's legislation has been in effect since 1964 and it is reported that the rate of farm loss in New Jersey has been cut in half and it is now lower than the national average. The major problem of this type of legislation in Michigan is whether it can be made constitutional.

POTATO COMMISSION BILL

The Potato Commission bill, S. 1168, reported in the May issue of the Michigan Farm News, has been amended with total agreement by all concerned with this issue. It passed the Senate by a vote of 35-0 and has been favorably reported out of the House Consumers and Agriculture Committee. It is expected to pass the House easily.

Farm Bureau is attempting to amend H.B. 3055, the bill that permits citizens to take court action against alleged polluters of the air, water or any natural re-

sources. In testimony before the Senate Committee, it was pointed out that rights of many citizens could easily be trampled upon. For example, a farm crop might need immediate treatment to save it from a disease or insect infestation and any delay created by a citizen's court action could, in a matter of days or in some cases a few hours, mean the loss of the crop and the large investment of time and money required to produce it. This, in turn, could mean loss of the farm family's entire year's income.

One bill introduced last year by Rep. Stanley Powell (R-Ionia) has received final passage and permits a farmer to dispose of rubbish accumulated on his own land by a method "which is not injurious to human life or property." This bill relaxing pollution control was controversial and passed the Senate by a close margin of only two votes.

Another very controversial bill in line with Farm Bureau policy, S.B. 1123, introduced by Senator Byker (R-Hudsonville), has now passed the Senate. It exempts small communities under 4,000 population from a law governing refuse disposal requiring sanitary landfills. Because of this expensive process, many communities have had to close local dumps.

DOUBLE DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME ISSUE

The Double Daylight Saving Time issue continues to hang on in the Senate. The effort is to place the issue on the ballot again in November. It was defeated in the Senate originally on April 22, but since then reconsideration of the vote has been postponed week after week. Only 15 Senators voted for it — a two-thirds vote (26) is required. Supporters apparently are working feverishly to pick up votes. The Detroit

City Council has passed a resolution urging that the issue be put back on the ballot. In addition, the petition drive by the Detroit Board of Commerce is continuing. While they failed to receive sufficient signatures before the deadline date a legal ruling permitted these to continue the drive.

PROPOSED AID TOWARDS MIGRANT HOUSING

Another new program involving additional monies is expected to have a good chance of passage. This is S.B. 1691, introduced by Senator Zollar (R-Benton Harbor). This bill proposes that \$500,000 be allocated for the purpose of assisting producers who hire seasonal workers to upgrade the housing for those workers. It would create within the Department of Public Health a special fund to be known as the Migrant Labor Housing Fund. Employers of seasonal workers would be eligible to receive matching grants of not more than 50% of the cost of any extensive remodeling of housing, not to exceed a total of \$10,000. Such remodeling would have to meet all housing requirements in order to qualify. The bill also provides for grants, loans and other methods to assist in upgrading seasonal worker housing. A committee on agricultural labor would advise the Department on allocation of funds and make recommendations to the Governor and Legislature as to any measures that may be advisable to alleviate migratory farm labor housing problems.

If passed, this carries out part of Farm Bureau policy which supports the proposal and also points out that society must recognize that many of the problems of seasonal workers are its responsibility and that farmers cannot be expected to carry the whole burden.

PETITIONS ON SEASONAL HOUSING PRESENTED



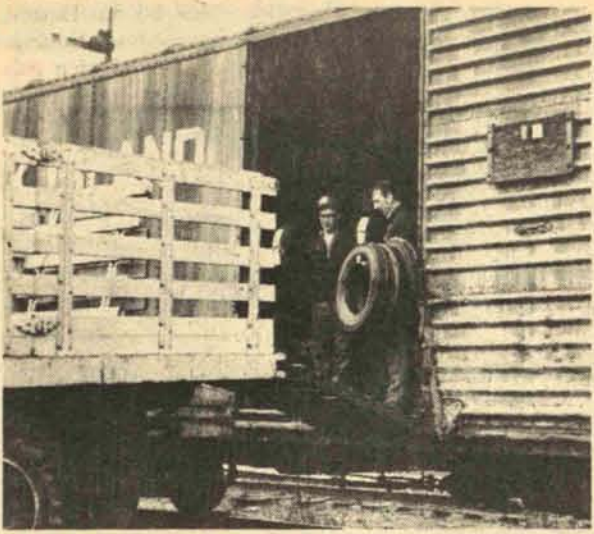
ALTON WENZEL, (LEFT) CHAIRMAN . . . . . of the Committee for the Survival of the Michigan Fruit and Vegetable Industry Committee presented the petitions to Sen. Zollar, Sen. Bouwsma and M. J. Buschlen, Operations Manager, Michigan Agricultural Services Association, an affiliate of MFB.

Petitions carrying more than 6,000 signatures of Michigan farmers, businessmen and migrant workers were presented to Senators Charles O. Zollar, 22nd Dist. chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, and Oscar E. Bouwsma, 33rd Dist., at the state capitol May 20. The petitions, presented by Alton Wendzel, chairman of the Survival of Fruit and Vegetable Industry Committee, requested: 1. That society recognize its responsibility to those whose living needs are not being met and give support to a program which will make it possible for the individual grower to provide acceptable short time housing for seasonal farm workers; 2. That it be recognized that an emergency situation exists in the harvest of 1970 crops. And, we further ask that an immediate study be instituted by the Agricultural Labor Commission to find a workable solution to this situation and 3. That a cost sharing program by the state (and/or federal) government be given full consideration in this study.

A previous meeting resulted in a written agreement with the U. S. Department of Labor regional office in Chicago permitting inspection of migrant housing by Michigan Dept. of Health authorities in lieu of U. S. Dept. of Health inspection.



# WHERE THERE'S A NEED . . . THEY'LL FIND A WAY!



TWO BOXCARS OF TIRES . . . were unloaded in Lansing by David Klink, Office Manager, (left) and Ron Stevens, Chief Accountant, Farmers Petroleum staffers. Hundreds of tires . . . 'Pul-N-Grip' tractor tires and Unico's Good, Better and Best line of car tires, (features the new glass belted MARK V) were unloaded.

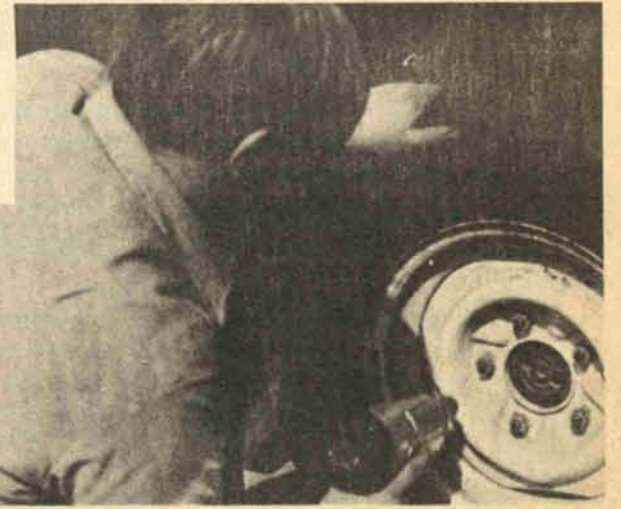
Farmers Petroleum tire buyers have found that moving tires from box-cars must be a bit like the old days, but that's just what they did due to the truck strike. As a result, their warehouse racks were restocked. When Dealers realized that tire and extension rim deliveries had slowed down, plans were made for special 3 day Semi-Truck sales, and again Farmers Petroleum came through with their own plan . . . they loaded up their own Semi-Truck and sent it out to those dealers!

At the Traverse City Farmers Petroleum Branch, Manager Ken Thompson reported that he had sold more tires in his three day sale—April 22, 23 and 24—than he had during the whole month of April, 1969.

Dealers participating in the Special 3 Day Semi-Truck Tire sale were, in addition to Traverse City, Farmers' Petroleum, St. Johns, April 29, 30 and May 1; Branch Co. Farm Bureau Oil Co., May 7, 8, 9; Berrien Co. Farm Bureau Oil, May 14-15; Farmers' Petroleum, Emmett, May 21, 22, 23 and Farmers' Petroleum, Linwood, May 27, 28, 29; Chesaning Farmers' Coop. June 4, 5, 6; Eaton Farm Bureau Coop. June 11, 12, 13 and Lenawee Farm Bureau Oil Co., June 30 and July 1.



QUICK, EFFICIENT SERVICE . . . was the order of the day at the May 7, 8, 9, Tire sale at the Branch County Farm Bureau Oil Company in Batavia. Manager Clarence King reported rapid sales—with help-on-hand to install the car tires on the purchasers' car.



**NATIONAL FARM SAFETY WEEK**  
JULY 19-25, 1970

## Czechoslovakian Visitor



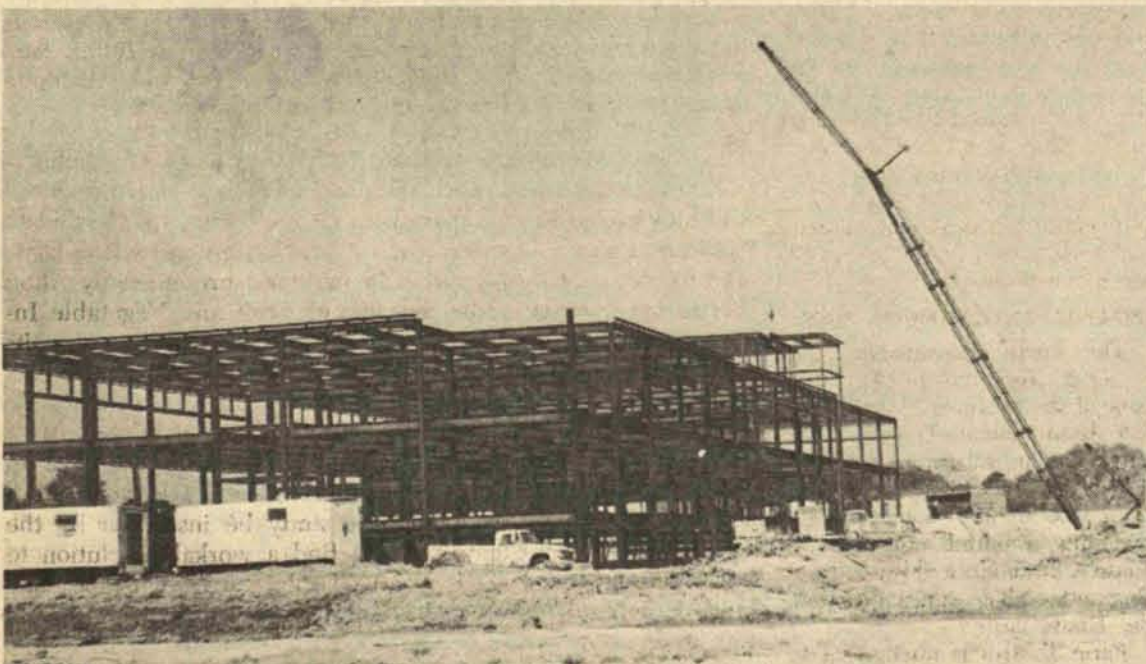
A CZECHOSLOVAKIAN VISITOR, PROF. FELO HUNTNIK . . . (second from left) spent several hours at Farm Bureau Center recently, learning about agri-business, farmers' organizations and their functions in determining agricultural policy. Prof. Hutnik is one of several recipients of Fellowships in Development of Agro-Industry Complex, awarded under the United Nations Development Program in Czechoslovakia. Prof. Hutnik is Chief of the Department of Agricultural Economics, Bratislava. In the above picture are Dan E. Reed, Prof. Hutnik, Larry Ewing, Robert Smith and MSU's David Cole, Assistant Prof., Dept. of Ag-Economics.

## Michigan Minutemen Awards



ELTON R. SMITH, MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU PRESIDENT . . . accepted his Michigan Minuteman award from Governor William G. Milliken on the capitol steps in Lansing. The Governor presented awards to 25 citizens who have "taken a minute" to talk up Michigan in a May 19 Michigan Week ceremony. Mr. Smith's award was for "advancing the reputation of Michigan and Michigan agricultural products in his national and international contacts."

## Farm Bureau Center Progress



THE NEW FARM BUREAU CENTER . . . building located west of Lansing, begins to take shape as the structural steel is erected. The new structure will provide offices for the Michigan Farm Bureau and affiliate companies.



BASIL D. MCKENZIE, CHAIRMAN OF THE . . . Michigan Bean Commission, accepted his Michigan Minuteman award from Governor William G. Milliken on the capitol steps in Lansing. The Governor presented awards to 25 citizens who have "taken a minute" to talk up Michigan in a May 19 Michigan Week ceremony. An active Breckenridge farmer, Mr. McKenzie for many years has promoted greater research, increased marketing, increased yield of Michigan crops and improved ecology.



# A Farm Policy For The 1970's

## THE CHALLENGE . . .

If farmers are to meet the challenges and changes of the seventies, they will need a farm policy that looks to the future and not to the past.

- Controls designed for the thirties do not work today.
- The economic climate has changed and agriculture has changed.
- We have fewer farms and a larger output.
- Farming has become more technical, more specialized and more dependent on nonfarm inputs such as commercial fertilizer, pesticides, weed killers, seed inoculants, antibiotics, and high cost farm machinery.
- It takes a lot of money to operate a farm; profit margins are slim and farmers need to be free to make the best use of their resources.
- Market demand for farm products has become more specific with regard to such factors as quality and uniformity.
- Farmers have become more dependent on export markets.
- The competition of man-made substitutes for farm products has increased and is continuing to increase.

All of these changes in the economy and agriculture have to be considered in the type of government farm policy that will be needed to serve the interests of farmers in the 1970's.

The problems of low net farm income, shrinking markets and limited opportunities, which have characterized the sixties, will grow in the decade ahead unless a completely new approach is adopted.

**Here are some reasons why current farm programs have failed to meet the needs of farmers:**

### — Controls Do Not Work

1. Farm production controls do not work and result in inefficient operations. Most controls are in the form of acreage limitations and acreage is only one factor of production.

Fertilizer and other "land substitutes" thwart acreage controls. Record crop outputs, year after year, show how controls have failed.

Acreage restrictions also increase unit production costs by interfering with efficient use of land, labor and equipment on individual farms and by restricting shifts between farms and production areas. As a result, high cost producers are kept in business while low cost producers are penalized.

### — Surpluses Set Ceilings

2. Government-owned stocks are bad for farmers because they tend to set a ceiling on market prices.

### Current programs for feed grains, wheat and cotton are not serving the interests of farmers —

- ... Acreage controls are costly, inefficient and ineffective.
- ... The sale of government stocks at cut-rate prices depresses the prices farmers get for current production.
- ... Payments make farm income dependent on Congressional appropriations.
- ... Payments indirectly subsidize exports and this makes it difficult for the U.S. to bargain effectively for greater access to foreign markets.
- ... Continuation of the payment approach will lead to limitations based on welfare standards.

### — Payments Are Not the Answer

3. Direct government payments make farmers dependent on government appropriations for their net income. Big payments to some individual farmers invite limitations based on welfare standards. With pressure on Congress to slash government spending farmers must worry from year to year on how much their payments and income will be cut.

Direct payments also put the U.S. in a poor position to bargain for greater access to foreign markets. In effect, a payment program on an export crop is a disguised export subsidy, even though the payments are supposedly confined to the domestic portion of the crop. Foreign competitors recognize this as a form of export dumping.

4. Current farm programs do little to help the farmer who most needs help. Commodity payment programs cannot solve the problems of farmers who have little to sell.

### AGRICULTURE AT THE CROSSROADS

American agriculture is at the crossroads. Government farm programs for cotton, feed grains and wheat expire with the 1970 crops, and a future course must be determined.

A decision must be made on whether producers of these commodities will have a market-based farm program geared to long-range needs and profits or will be saddled with short-term, stopgap measures that merely postpone the day of reckoning.

Will farmers have to go year after year with hat in hand, along with relief clients, to beg an urban-dominated Congress for money to stay in business, or will they assume their rightful place as an important operating segment of the American economic system?

### NEED POSITIVE PROGRAM

The direction of farm policy cannot be changed overnight, and farmers should not have to bear the burden of changeover. Substantial payments must be made for a transition period to cushion the effects of needed adjustments in farm operations.

Price support loans related to market prices must be a permanent part of future long-range farm policy, and markets must be protected against cut-rate government sales of surplus commodities.

Positive, realistic farm program legislation, based on these objectives with an overall goal of improved net farm income, has been introduced in Congress by Republican and Democrat members of the U.S. Senate and House.

The legislation is aimed at giving farmers a chance to manage their own farms in a competitive system with less government interference.

### AAA OF 1969

The legislation is known as the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1969 and has these major provisions:

1. Beginning with the 1971 crops, loan rates for wheat, cotton, feed grains and soybeans would be set at not more than 85 percent of the previous three-year market average price.

Such commodity loans would be made a permanent part of the program. Producers thus would have a price floor; money would be available at harvest time; and orderly marketing would be encouraged.

2. Beginning in 1971, direct government payments would be phased out by reducing the total amount used for this purpose for 1969 crops of feed grains, cotton and wheat, 20 percent per year for five years.

### — Ban Government Dumping

3. Effective in 1971, the government would be prohibited from selling its stocks of feed grains, cotton, wheat and soybeans at less than 150 percent of the current loan rate plus carrying charges.

For example, under current conditions if loan rates were set at 85 percent of the latest three-year average market prices, government holdings could not be sold at less than \$1.82 per bushel for wheat; \$1.43 per bushel for corn; \$3.27 per bushel for soybeans; and 29 cents for cotton.

This would protect the market against government dumping and permit market prices to rise above the support level.

Price support loan rates would not become ceilings as they do now.

4. The cost of wheat certificates to processors would be reduced to 80 percent of the 1969 level in 1971, 60 percent in 1972, 40 percent in 1973, 20 percent in 1974 and zero in 1975.

### FARM BUREAU POLICY IS . . .

- ... A gradual transition to a market-oriented program, during which payments would be made at a declining rate.
- ... A permanent program of price support loans based on market prices in a recent period.
- ... A government sales policy that will protect market prices against cut-rate sales of government-owned surplus commodities.
- ... The retirement of at least 50 million acres of cropland under five-to-ten year contracts, with grazing prohibited, and limitations on the acreage that can be retired in any one community.
- ... A special transitional program, including retraining and adjustment assistance for low-income farmers.

Wheat sales have declined in part because of the wheat certificate cost processors have to pay, and the inverse subsidy or export tax, which ran as high as 46 cents per bushel before the International Wheat Trade Convention broke down.

### — Cropland Adjustment

5. Effective with the 1975 crops of feed grains, cotton and wheat, all acreage allotments, base acreages, marketing quotas, and direct payments would be discontinued.

Farmers would be paid for taking land out of production under 5- and 10-year contracts.

6. The current cropland adjustment program would be modified to require emphasis on the retirement of whole farms and the use of competitive bids to determine the land to be retired.

The Secretary of Agriculture would be directed to retire at least 10 million acres per year for five years, 1971-1975, under this program.

Grazing would be prohibited on retired acres to protect livestock producers, and the Secretary of Agriculture would be authorized to limit the total acreage that may be retired in any county or local community to avoid adverse effects on local economies.

In contrast to the present programs of diverting a portion of the cropland on a maximum number of individual farms from specific crops on an annual basis, the proposed expansion of the Cropland Adjustment Program, with emphasis on whole farms, would be more effective in achieving needed adjustments.

Much of the land now being diverted under the current one-year retirement programs is not top quality land. Also, present programs that divert acreage on a part-time basis encourage the heavy use of fertilizer and other "land substitutes" and thus guarantee increased per-acre yields.

### — Aid To Low Income Farmers

7. The legislation provides for a special program of grants, loans and retraining assistance for small, low-income farmers during the 1971-75 transitional period.

This program would be open to any farmer who has had average gross annual sales of farm products of not more than \$5,000 and off-farm income of not more than \$2,000 per year for husband and wife for the immediately preceding three years.

Such farmers would be eligible to receive one or more of the following:

A. Compensation for acreage allotments and base acreages surrendered to the Secretary of Agriculture for permanent cancellation. This would apply to all commodities having acreage allotments or base acreages.

B. Retraining grants of not to exceed \$1,000.

C. Adjustment assistance of not to exceed \$2,500 per year for two years.

D. Loans under existing credit programs to further facilitate the transition of eligible farmers to more gainful employment.

**The proposed legislation represents a progressive program built to operate in a growth economy as contrasted to the restrictive, backward looking current program which is based on the philosophy of the depression thirties.**



## Institute Will Cover The "Big Picture" On Environment

June 29 - July 1, 1970

### SUMMER INSTITUTE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY: NOW OR NEVER

Kellogg Center for Continuing Education  
Michigan State University

Registration Fee (to share expenses) .....\$10  
Advance Registration — Do not send money

Address: Environmental Quality: Now or Never  
Continuing Education Service  
Michigan State University  
East Lansing, Michigan 48823

Let's put the whole problem of Environmental Quality together. Our environment is not a series of separate rooms, each with a problem. It is the whole house we live in, and every action is affected by every other action.

With this in mind, Professor C. L. San Clemente has developed a three-day Institute, to be held at Kellogg Center, MSU, June 29-30 and July 1.

The purpose is to provide an understanding of environmental pollution as a whole. Other conferences have been held to deal with special phases of pollution — solid wastes; thermal pollution; water pollution; air pollution — and each of these has been broken down into separate conferences and seminars.

The 1970 Summer Institute — Environmental Quality: Now or Never — will cover all facets of the problem at a level of understanding which should help laymen and scientists to view the broad problem.

Presentations will include economics, philosophy, psychology, sociology, microbiology, ecology, physiology, and engineering in its approach to the "Big Picture." The tentative program includes a review of such subjects as development of bio-degradable detergents from animal fats; the problem of nutrients in agricultural systems; the legal aspects of natural resources; use of chemicals for agricultural control; food and the human population, and many other phases of the present deep concern about our environment.

The Institute is aimed at Michigan and surrounding states, with an expected attendance of from 300-600. There will be discussion opportunities for participants to raise questions with the presenters.

Thousands turned out during Earth Week to hear emotional charges against "polluters." Will 300-600 people turn out for this Institute to view, in an unemotional setting, the real problems and the progress which is being made toward their solution?

## AFBF STAFF CHANGES



WARREN NEWBERRY

Two long-time staff members of the American Farm Bureau Federation, Warren Newberry and Norwood D. (Bill) Eastman, have received new appointments, effective May 1.

Norwood (Bill, as he is known in Michigan Farm Bureau) Eastman, joined the Federation staff in 1959 as an area field services director in the Midwest and continued in this capacity until 1968 when he was named director of training programs. He is now field services director in the program development division.

Prior to 1959, Bill was secretary-manager of Michigan Farm



NORWOOD D. EASTMAN

Bureau and manager of the membership service division in Michigan. Prior to joining the MFB staff, he taught at Cass City High school and was on the Eastern Michigan University staff.

Warren Newberry, field services director in the southern region for AFBF since 1956, has been named director of field services for the Federation.

Newberry has been with AFBF since 1953 when he served as director of Farm Bureau Young People's Activities, from which the Farm Bureau's Young Farmers and Ranchers program was developed.

## Outstanding Young Farmer



WILLIAM MIDDLETON

William Middleton, Ortonville dairy farmer and Farm Bureau member, was named Outstanding Young Farmer of 1969-70 by the Michigan Jaycees.

Middleton was selected on the basis of his progress in farming, soil and natural resource conservation practices and his contributions to his community's well-being. Mr. Middleton is secretary of the Ortonville-Oxford Local of the Michigan Milk Producers Association.

The Middletons (Bill, his wife Jan and their two children) operate a 900 acre dairy farm in partnership with his father, Keith, and brother, Tom. They have a 350 head dairy herd.

Mr. and Mrs. Middleton were members of the Michigan Farm Bureau Legislative Seminar in Washington, D.C. in March.

As the state winner, Middleton and his wife attended the Jaycee's National Awards program in Belleville, Ill., in mid-April.

## Letters

The following letters were received by Dan E. Reed in appreciation of Michigan Farm Bureau's Pollution item in the April *Farm News*.

Michigan Farm Bureau  
4000 North Grand River  
Lansing, Michigan 48904

Dear Dan:

Thank you for your thoughtfulness in sending me the *Michigan Farm News*.

We appreciate your interest in our work and our problems! It makes a ray of sunshine in our nowadays rather stormy sky!

Very truly yours,  
Norman Billings  
Assistant Executive Secretary  
Water Resources Commission

Mr. Dan Reed  
Michigan Farm Bureau  
P.O. Box 960  
Lansing, Michigan 48904

Dear Dan:

We are very appreciative of the cover salute on the April 1 issue of *Michigan Farm Bureau News*. I am sure our Soil Conservation District Directors will also enjoy reading this recognition for their services.

It is statements such as those in the *News* that provide the catalyst to keep these 425 volunteers actively working on the soil and water conservation job.

I also thought that the recognition to Hugh Bennett and the story about "Giving Earth a Chance" were very appropriate.

Thanks again.  
Sincerely yours,  
Russell G. Hill  
Executive Secretary  
Michigan Department of  
Agriculture

## Notes From All Over . . .

Two Farm Bureau members — William Bolthouse and Robert Van Klompenberg, both of Kent County, were honored recently by the Michigan Muck Farmers Association.

Bolthouse, a resident of Comstock Park, received the Master Farmer award on the basis of the superior yields and quality of vegetables produced on his farm, his managerial ability and his participation in local and state farm organizations. Bolthouse has 1500 acres of carrots and onions near Grant and 500 acres near Sheridan. He has also developed special equipment for tilling and harvesting of his crops.

Van Klompenberg received an Associate Master award for his outstanding service to the muck farming industry. Van Klompenberg lives in Hudsonville and has carried out effective demonstrations with pesticides, fertilizers, new varieties and soil mixes. He has also been an innovator in the promotion of solid-set irrigation operations.

Ben Westrate, executive director of the 4-H Foundation program at Camp Kett for the past 13 years, has resigned his position to accept a 4-H position in Alaska, effective June 1. Before joining the foundation, Westrate was a 4-H agent for four Thumb counties, and was an assistant state 4-H leader for the Upper Peninsula. The state 4-H Youth office at MSU will continue as headquarters for the Foundation.

John A. Carmichael, manager of the Coopersville Co-op Elevator for the past five years, is the new Director of Purchasing for the Farm Supply Division, Farm Bureau Services, Inc., effective June 15. Duane Kirvan will assume the Assistant Director of Purchasing position.

A Charlotte (Michigan) ice cream parlor keeps their menus and place mats in tune with the times. The menu was inspired by the 1970 'Earth Day' Teach-Ins. The menu 'tells it like it is': The following are labeled "Harmful to Humans." An Air Polluter's Special for \$28 billion — or how about a Water Pollution soda for \$27 billion? There is a Population Bomb Sundae to sell for \$6 billion and then a Pesticide Parfait at a mere \$3 billion. On the other side of the menu are the 'choice items': A Fresh Air Float for 55¢; a Conservation Club Sundae at 55¢; a yummy Earth Day Delight for 50¢ and a real favorite, a Survival Soda at the minimal fee of 45¢. Naturally each item contains ingredients relative to the name. The Pesticides Parfait has "alternating layers of topsoil, grains, fruits and vegetables drenched in DDT and topped with herbicides and a conglomeration of other crazy chemicals." The Survival Soda item reads, "Your last chance to help heal our land and make peace with the planet." All makes interesting reading and keeps the customer and clerk 'up on environmental issues.'

The day of the rustler is still with us.

Not too long ago, three Michigan men with a rental trailer (having a Georgia license plate) were photographed via telephoto lens, in the act of stripping the weathered hemlock siding from isolated-area barns. Much of the lumber (which sells at a premium price to interior decorators) has disappeared from barns in Antrim, Charlevoix and Otsego counties.

Farmers should be aware that weathered hemlock siding (which is the chief covering on most barns in Northern Michigan) and what once sold for \$10 per thousand feet, now brings as much as \$475 per thousand feet in the rustler's black market.

"If there is an unused barn on your farmland, Mr. Farmer, it is better for you to reap the 'harvest of the lumber' rather than have some stranger come along with a truck, haul the siding away, and make a profit on your possessions."

Several Saginaw County farms are on the State Farm Management Tour scheduled for July 14-15. Raymond Vasold, Saginaw extension director, is general chairman of the tour.

Farm Bureau members whose farms will be visited include two Bridgeport farmers, Arnold Schluckebier, 5757 Herzog Rd., a cash crop farmer and Morrow Bros. and Sons, (Ken, Russell and Jim), Baker Rd., registered hog breeders; Bintz's Fruit Farm, (John Bintz), 4535 North River Rd., Freeland, fruit and recreation enterprise; Wardin Brothers Farm (Wilfurd, Paul and Carl), Fordney Rd., Hemlock, dairy; Elmwood Farms, (Ralph and Walt Frahm), Bradley Rd., Frankenmuth, registered Guernseys and cash crops; Flatland Farms (Ed and Larry Brabant) Bishop Rd., Alicia, cash cropping with irrigation and the Kunik Farms, (Frank Sr. and Frank Jr. and Richard Cadillac), 11231 Bishop Rd., St. Charles, a three-way partnership cash crop enterprise.

The Don Albosta farm on Fry Rd., St. Charles and the Ferden research farm near Chesaning are also on the tour schedule.

Michigan State University President Clifton R. Wharton, Jr. and Martin Cramton, director of Saginaw Metropolitan Development Authority will be among the featured speakers.



# WELFARE in Rural America

ADC

FOODSTAMPS

LEGISLATION

by GARY A. KLEINHENN

Recent social, political and economic events in this country have upstaged the United States from a melting pot to a pressure cooker of social unrest.

Stories of the nation's poor continually crowd front page headlines, television and radio broadcasts with news of civil disturbance across the face of America.

The majority of events happen in the cities, but not to be sidestepped is rural America where more than 14 million people are classified as being poor. About three quarters of a million live in rural Michigan.

The President's National Advisory Commission on Rural Poverty report of '67 makes it clear that there is more poverty in rural America than in the cities. Statistically speaking, one in six citizens in metropolitan areas and one in eight persons living in the suburbs are labeled as being poor. But in the country, the figure is much greater. One in every four persons are classified as being poor. Most of these poor live in towns and villages. Only one in four of these rural families live on farms.

A family earning less than \$3,400 annually is considered "poor" or living below what is considered to be the poverty line. However, there are weaknesses in defining what is "poor." Many thousands of retired couples who own their homes and other property, but have only two or three thousand dollars of current income would be classed as poor. And, couples such as a young man and his wife in graduate school making less than \$3,400 would also be classed as poor. The question then is, are there a substantial number of people undeserving of this classification, and are there some people undeserving of public welfare who are receiving it?

## RURAL POPULATION

Farm population continues to decrease and is projected to continue because of growing farm efficiency through mechanization. Rural migration to the cities will continue. Essentially, the rural poor will become the urban poor intensifying the social pressures of the cities.

Poverty means more than being unable to earn what is considered an adequate standard of living. Studies identify poverty to include:

- a lack of access to respected positions in society, and lack of power to do anything about it;
- insecurity and unstable homes;
- an existence that ends to persist from one generation to the next.

The results of these elements breed a culture of poverty. The poor, it is said, think differently. They have a different set of values. One difference is their views on education. Education is usually seen as an obstacle, not as a

means to success. Entrenched in day to day living, seeing a better life down the road becomes blurred. The poor tend to be fatalistic and pessimistic, because for them they believe, there is no future.

A large proportion of the poor are poor because of situations beyond their control. Such situations are at least partially, if not completely to blame. For example, rising mechanization on the farms limit available jobs. In many instances the poor lack from underemployment as well as unemployment. The poor are those who have failed to cope with modernization or progress, if you will, and have been left behind.

But there are also other sides to what causes poverty. Not all members of minority groups are poor, cautions one writer. Not all of the poor are members of minority groups. A very large number of the poor people in this country, it is said, have had the same educational and employment opportunities available to them as have been available to anyone else. Among these poor are the people who simply do not have the ambition to prepare themselves for the workaday world. They do not make an effort to learn a trade which would open the way to well-paying jobs. Also in this group are those poor who will not work to hold a job once they have been hired.

Speaking in broad terms, it is clear there are at least three elements which help keep people poor:

- lack of ability;
- lack of opportunity;
- lack of ambition.

Proponents of these thoughts declare the best way to fight poverty simply is to work. Society cannot eliminate the poverty for people who refuse to help themselves.

It is admitted that for this opportunity to come, there must be jobs available with fair wages to maintain an adequate standard of living. Training should be made available through federal, state and local levels. Vocational education is seen as one of the keys that must be used to decrease welfare rolls and increase opportunity.

Rehabilitation programs, however, cost money. There are those, however, who contend making taxpayers from tax supportees will return higher dividends to society than no rehabilitation program at all.

When talking of government supported programs, it is easy to forget what we are really talking about is money taken from the earnings of those who are working to provide for themselves and their families. Money taxed away from a person who is working reduces the standard of living of his family. Society should make certain that the people who are given this money are truly unable to earn it for themselves.

Nationally, we are spending money for assistance in many types of programs — nearly 30 billions of dollars annually. In

Michigan, estimated welfare expenditures total near a half-billion dollars. In addition there are many other types of government financed programs which many would probably list as welfare programs.

## AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN

The ADC welfare program has been the subject of much criticism; one of the major complaints is, the program is partially responsible for the creation of an army of non-working dependents. Recent federal legislation is attempting to alleviate this problem.

Of the variety of public assistance programs, aid to dependent children is the most heavily pressured in terms of dollars. Latest available statistics from the State Department of Social Services report (in Michigan for the fiscal year ending June 1969) there were expenditures of more than 115 million dollars for ADC alone.

How was the money spent? A monthly average of 50,494 families were given money. This included 153,576 children. The average monthly check amounted to \$190.00.

The figures indicate the welfare

## DISCUSSION TOPIC

rolls are increasing. For the fiscal year 1969 which ended in June of '69 recorded for that month the highest number of ADC cases at 162,909 while the first month, July '68, the beginning of the fiscal period, recorded a low of 147,759 children being served.

State and Federal government each contribute a 50% share to fund the ADC program.

## HOW ADC WORKS

The federal Social Security Act and the Michigan Social Welfare Act authorize aid to dependent children.

County departments of social services administer the program. To decide the "need" the department must consider several variables. For instance, is the child deprived of parental support or care by death, parental absenteeism, physical or mental incapacity, or unemployment? The child must be living in a home, be under 18 years (or 21 years of age if in training for gainful employment).

Aid to dependent children may be given for a child who does not own personal and/or real property, other than the homestead, which together with that of other members of the family, is worth more than \$1,000. In determining eligibility the following exemptions are provided in addition to the homestead: (a) household goods and clothing; (b) the first \$1,000 cash value of life insurance, and (c) farm stock and implements up to a value of \$750, or (d) if the applicant does not qualify for "c" but has a plan for attaining employment approved by the agency, tools and equipment necessary to the fulfillment of such plan up to a value of \$750. Personal property consists of cash on hand or available, automobiles, trucks, postal savings, stocks and bonds, bank deposits, farm ma-

chinery and livestock, land contracts, mortgages, cash value of insurance, etc.

ADC must be given to a child who has no legally responsible relative or ones unable to support him or are able to only give partial support.

Furthermore, according to the Department of Social Services, to collect ADC the parent cannot have left his work voluntarily and cannot be engaged in gainful employment for more than 64 hours in any two-week period. He must be registered for work with the Michigan Employment Security Commission, must be actively seeking work, and may not without good cause refuse a bona fide offer of employment.

The amount of assistance from the government is based on that amount of expenses to live that exceed the clients income. When the child is living with self-supporting relatives other than parents, the grant is based on the needs and income of the child only. Checks are mailed twice a month to parents or guardian. Recipients spend the funds according to their own judgment.

## FOOD STAMPS

The food stamp program originating from the Agriculture Department and administered by the Social Services Department since 1962 is designed to increase the quantity and quality of food for the poor.

Under the program a participant receives a monthly or semi-monthly allotment of coupons exchangeable for meats, groceries, and vegetables at local supermarkets. The purpose is to increase the users' normal purchasing power. The purchase of luxury items such as alcoholic beverages, cigarettes and imported foods would not be permitted.

One and a quarter billion dollars is budgeted for the new fiscal year beginning July 1. Two billion is earmarked for fiscal 1971.

For the first time in Michigan, all counties will be under the food stamp program beginning with the new fiscal year. Officials also report that there is a definite trend to decentralize food stamp distribution centers. In rural areas, for instance, it is often difficult or impossible for recipients to travel to and from distribution centers. Food stamps, if not distributed through the county social services, can be made available through private agencies such as a bank.

For non-assistance families, eligibility is dependent upon income regulations. The maximum income that can be earned per month in a family of four is \$265 with less than \$1,000 in liquid assets. In comparison, a family of eight can earn as much as \$400 with liquid assets no greater than \$1,300.

Assisted families on such programs as ADC, Aid to the Blind, Disabled, or Aged are also eligible. A family of four earning \$140 to \$159 a month could fill its pantry by paying \$56 for \$86 worth of food coupons or actually a bonus of \$30. Likewise, for greater perspective, a family of four earning \$220 to \$239 a month can pay \$72 for coupons valued to \$96, according to Michigan Department of Social Service regulations.

## WELFARE LEGISLATION

President Nixon's welfare proposal now in Congress is one of the really hot issues of all current national legislation. The plan, which recently passed in the House of Representatives 243-155, is being held up for further study in the Senate.

As it is with such legislation, there has been much controversy

attached to the welfare issue ever since it began during the Roosevelt administration some 35 years ago.

The overall design of the Nixon plan is to attempt to put the incentive to work into the minds of welfare recipients. It's no secret that the present program has failed to accomplish this.

The plan: For a family of four, the administration's proposal would set an income floor of \$1,600 along with \$750 in food stamps to a poor family whether anyone in the family was employed or not. If the family earned more than what is considered a proper standard of living the payments would be reduced. However, when total income reached \$3,920 the federal allowance would be completely eliminated.

Some of the aspects of the criticism:

• It will only contribute to inflation increasing the federal welfare budget from a current \$4 billion for the 50 states to 8.4 billion in fiscal 1972.

• The easier welfare becomes, the easier it will be for families to remain on welfare.

• There have been no pilot studies that prove the President's plan will work.

• It undermines the "work ethic" that all Americans should earn what they receive. That it promotes a welfare state through a guaranteed annual income.

• A like incentive program was tried in New York City and failed. About 8,000 families in a two year project went to work, only 235 of them succeeded in working themselves off the welfare rolls.

• The current proposal does not provide enough incentive for one to work.

• It will create a political contest in the future of who can promise higher welfare payments. Some illustrate this contributed to the fall of the Roman Empire when it became a welfare state giving its people circuses instead of work.

Those who favor the welfare plan explain:

• There is strong evidence that most heads of welfare families are trainable and willing to work, according to a five year vocational education experiment which successfully rehabilitated 1,339 people when normally less than 100 persons would be rehabilitated.

• The incentive aspect of the proposal promises economic gain, the real motivator for work, and that the poor recognize their self interest as quickly as other people do.

• Training, child care and vocational rehabilitation are support services which further real attachment to work force.

• About 200,000 of the working poor rise above the poverty line every year. Upgrading efforts for them to help themselves will increase this rate to make them tax payers, making it worth the gamble.

• It is not a guaranteed income program because the poor will have to work for it.

• It provides new work and training incentives.

• It provides equity for those who help themselves by working at the jobs available to them in the American economy.

What does your discussion group think?



DISCUSSION TOPIC SUMMARY

FARM LABOR

For the April Discussion Topic 616 groups reported which included 6,542 participants. Most groups felt they were most unfamiliar with our Workmen's Compensation Laws, 137 groups; All laws (language confusing), 98; Minimum wage law, 82; Child labor law as it relates to agriculture, 45; Liability laws, 45; Migrant housing requirements, 42; Record keeping requirements, 34; were the most mentioned. Migrant labor, agree 314 groups, will be here for a good many more years, while 192 groups believe it will be completely replaced by mechanization. An overwhelming number of groups agree that increased income at the marketplace requires organizing for more bargaining power, 245 votes; on the other hand folks said it could not be done except by an act of Congress, 94 votes; while 41 suggested controlled production; many other ideas were scattered.

ASPARAGUS HARVEST ON

The MACMA Asparagus Division members are in the full swing of harvest. The season got off to a slow start due to inclement weather (cold and rainy). Processors have resisted MACMA's initial price and sales recommendations.

When definite price offers were made by Michigan processors which did not reflect MACMA's original recommendations, the MACMA Asparagus Marketing Committee re-evaluated the market and crop conditions. MACMA members' asparagus was counter-offered to the processors on a quality price incentive basis.

Most Michigan processors have agreed to sign MACMA's sales memorandum on the basis of last year's price of 20½¢ as a base with incentive payments made for quality. The MACMA Asparagus Marketing Committee is determined to establish a base price structure which will reflect a reasonable profit in the sales of members' asparagus.

The MACMA Asparagus Division membership has been increased by 50 new asparagus growers this year. MACMA members now represent 50-60% of the commercial asparagus production in Michigan; Michigan asparagus production ranks fourth among states in the United States.

1970 Annual Meeting Plans Progressing

Plans are being finalized for the Michigan Farm Bureau's 51st Annual meeting to be held November 9, 10 and 11, according to David Morris, chairman of the MFB Board of Directors Annual Meeting Committee.

Several major changes should be noted for this year's meeting. First, it is scheduled to be held at the Grand Rapids Civic Auditorium and the three day event will encompass the annual meetings of Farm Bureau Services and Farmers Petroleum Cooperative. The Farm Bureau Services Product Show will be set up in Exhibition Hall (basement) of the Auditorium, offering the delegates an opportunity to participate in it.

On Monday (November 9), delegates and guests will share in the formal opening of the convention and will hear MFB President Elton Smith's annual address. Following Pres. Smith's address, Farm Bureau Services and Farmers Petroleum Cooperative will open their Annual Meetings which will include progress reports and general business.

Farm Bureau Women will meet at noon in the Blue and Silver Room of the Civic Auditorium. Their annual meeting program will follow the luncheon. Further details will be announced later.

Plans are to have the Commodity luncheon also at the Civic Auditorium and those attending this luncheon, will hear the Young Farmers Discussion Meet.

Housing for the delegates and guests will be at the Pantlind Hotel, allowing for convenient access (through the tunnel) to the Civic Auditorium. Careful consideration has been given to this year's meeting facilities. All meetings will be 'under one roof,' saving delegates the inconvenience of going out into possible inclement weather. Several dining areas are available in the hotel as well as parking facilities.

County Farm Bureau presidents will be invited to attend the special President's banquet, through a personal invitation from Pres. Smith. Other highlights of the 3-day event will be the Young Farmers banquet and the crowning of the 1971 Farm Bureau queen.

Representatives of Farm Bureau Insurance Group, Michigan Agricultural Services Association and Michigan Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Association will also be in attendance at the Annual Meeting.



FATHER MICHAEL

Monsignor Beahan serves at St. Andrews Cathedral in Grand Rapids and presents a Mass via television from the Cathedral each Sunday at 11 a.m. He has been active in radio and television for several years and earned his "Fifteen with Father" title through his Sunday afternoon TV show . . . a program that has been on the air since 1953.

Monsignor Beahan and his staff established the first Diocese-sponsored radio station in the United States in 1962—WXTO-FM, a full time, commercial 20,000 watt station located at Aquinas College. The Monsignor has also appeared on several major network productions such as 'What's My Line,' 'To Tell the Truth' and 'Look Up and Live.'

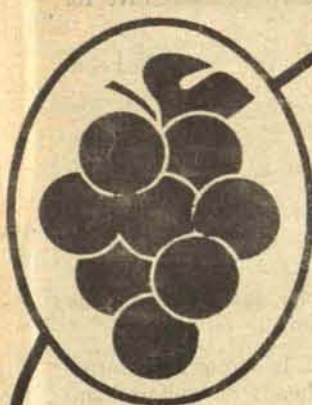
Banquet Speaker

The Right Reverend Monsignor Hugh Michael Beahan, widely known as Father Michael, has accepted an invitation to be the Monday night Annual Banquet speaker, according to David Morris, chairman of the MFB Board of Directors Annual Meeting committee.

Farm Bureau  
BE A WINNER!

GRAPESTAKES

(IN ALL STATES WHERE ALLOWED BY LAW)



AMERICAN FARM BUREAU "GRAPESTAKES"

All "Grapestakes" entries received in each of the State Farm Bureau contests will be forwarded to the American Farm Bureau office in Chicago for a drawing to be conducted at the annual meeting in Houston, Texas, in December 1970.

NATIONAL LEVEL

First Prize  
1971 FORD PICK-UP

Second Prize  
RCA HOME ENTERTAINMENT CENTER

Third Prize  
YARD FULL OF SAMSONITE PATIO FURNITURE

MICHIGAN

First Prize! 3-Piece  
SAMSONITE PATIO SET

Second Prize! FAMOUS  
RCA 12" PORTABLE TELEVISION SET

Third-Fourth-Fifth Prize!  
CHAR-BROIL BARBEQUE

- Contest is open to every Farm Bureau family or individual member. Contest entry will be by official entry blank, or reasonable facsimile, which contains the entrant's name, address and the name of his county Farm Bureau.
- Each entry should be accompanied by a sales slip marked to show a table grape purchase and may also show the identity of the retail food stores. If no purchase is made, an entry may be submitted showing the name and address of a retail food store where the entrant usually buys grapes. No purchase of grapes is required for a contest entry.
- Any Farm Bureau member may enter the state contest as many times as he

- wishes during the period of the contest from June 1 through July 31, 1970, as long as each contest entry is in proper form with the accompanying sales slip or retailer identification.
- The 1970 GRAPESTAKES contest is limited to families of the 50 State Farm Bureaus and is not open to members of the general public, any Farm Bureau professional staff member, or members of their immediate families.
- Each State Farm Bureau contest drawing will be held at the pleasure of the individual organization prior to December 1, 1970. All state contest entries will automatically be entered in the American Farm Bureau Federation contest upon certification of each entry by his State Farm Bureau.

CONTEST ENTRY FORMS ARE TO BE ENTERED AT YOUR LOCAL COUNTY FARM BUREAU OFFICE BY AUGUST 10, 1970

GRAPESTAKES ENTRY BLANK  
(Official American Farm Bureau Contest Entry)

MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU  
4000 North Grand River Ave.  
Lansing, Michigan 48904

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ NAME OF COUNTY FARM BUREAU: \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

CITY: \_\_\_\_\_ STATE: \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP: \_\_\_\_\_

Retail Store Where Grapes Usually Purchased: \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_ CITY: \_\_\_\_\_ STATE: \_\_\_\_\_

(Contest void in states where prohibited by law)

GRAPESTAKES ENTRY BLANK  
(Official American Farm Bureau Contest Entry)

MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU  
4000 North Grand River Ave.  
Lansing, Michigan 48904

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ NAME OF COUNTY FARM BUREAU: \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

CITY: \_\_\_\_\_ STATE: \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP: \_\_\_\_\_

Retail Store Where Grapes Usually Purchased: \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_ CITY: \_\_\_\_\_ STATE: \_\_\_\_\_

(Contest void in states where prohibited by law)

GRAPESTAKES ENTRY BLANK  
(Official American Farm Bureau Contest Entry)

MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU  
4000 North Grand River Ave.  
Lansing, Michigan 48904

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ NAME OF COUNTY FARM BUREAU: \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

CITY: \_\_\_\_\_ STATE: \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP: \_\_\_\_\_

Retail Store Where Grapes Usually Purchased: \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_ CITY: \_\_\_\_\_ STATE: \_\_\_\_\_

(Contest void in states where prohibited by law)





## MARKETING AND COMMODITIES

### Bacterial Dry Bean Blight Warning Issued

Bacterial blight was a major problem in the production of navy beans in some areas of Michigan in 1969. This disease, which affects both yield and quality, could become a more serious problem this year unless growers take special precautions.

Most important is to plant blight free seed. Michigan State University completed a blight testing program to determine if seed beans were infected with blight. On the basis of testing 1,500 samples of seed, they estimate there will be sufficient seed available, that is blight free, to plant about 400,000 acres.

The tests also showed there would be sufficient seed available with low contamination to plant an additional 300,000 acres. With this amount of seed available, there should be no need for producers to plant seed from lots that have not been tested for internal blight.

Any grower that has difficulty in locating blight tested seed should contact their county Extension office, or the Michigan Bean Commission in Lansing, or the Michigan Bean Shippers Association in Saginaw. They have a complete list of growers and elevators who have for sale seed tested and known to be free of bacterial blight.

Before planting, bean seed should be chemically treated with a bactericide, a fungicide, and an insecticide. Recommendations on which chemicals should be used are available from county Extension agents.

Do not plant beans after beans. Disease producing organisms build up and survive in the soil for 18 months or more, therefore, practice a 2 to 3 year crop rotation.

### USDA SUPPORTS MACMA MOVE

The Michigan Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Association (MACMA), an affiliate of the Michigan Farm Bureau, recently established a grower-oriented marketing program for processing peaches, pears, and plums. The need for such a program is dramatized in a recent publication of the United States Department of Agriculture.

According to the May 1970 *Noncitrus Fruits* publication by the Crop Reporting Board, unharvested fruit in Michigan exceeded 22,500 tons in 1969. This 45 million pound quantity of fruit represented a total loss of nearly \$2.3 million to Michigan fruit growers.

According to the USDA report, no other state reported 1969 fruit losses as large as those in Michigan. The report does not include fruit losses caused by damaging weather or crop disease. Both weather and crop disease caused heavy losses in 1969, thus adding even greater hardship to the Michigan fruit industry.

The losses included 5,000 tons of red tart cherries valued at \$760,000, six thousand tons of pears valued at \$400,000, 1,500 tons of plums at \$120,000 and 20 million pounds of peaches at \$1,000,000. The report also showed that while the production of red tart cherries in Michigan was up 6%, the value of production decreased from \$30 million to \$16.1 million—a decrease of \$13.9 million.

In addition to the supporting evidence provided by the recent USDA release, 18 Farm Bureau community groups reported in May favoring a marketing program for peaches, pears and plums. Norman Veliquette, acting manager for the new MACMA Multi-Fruit Division, believes that the move into marketing of processing peaches, pears and plums was well timed. He adds that the program provides an excellent opportunity for Farm Bureau members producing these fruits to join the MACMA effort. Membership and participation in this grower oriented program can aid in expanding markets and in making important decisions for future production.

### Cherry Marketing Hearings Set

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has scheduled a public hearing for the proposed Federal Marketing Order for red tart cherries.

The hearing will begin in Grand Rapids, Michigan on June 2, 3, & 4. It will be continued in Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin on June 5; in Rochester, New York on June 9; and completed in Gettysburg, Pennsylvania on June 11.

The proposed Market Order would involve the producers and processors in Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Ohio, Virginia, West Virginia, and Maryland.

The proposed Market Order drafting and proponent group includes both producer organizations and processors. Processors are: Robert Hutchinson, Michigan Fruit Cannery; Hugh Bengtson, Silver Mill Frozen Foods, Inc.; J. Parnell Dwan, Musselman-Dwan Division, Pet, Inc.; John McCool, Morgan-McCool, Inc.; W. J. Klotzbach, Duffy-Mott, Inc.; James Brian, Smelter Orchard Company. Cherry Producers are: Rodney Bull, P. C. Morrison Jr., Gerald Stanek, Everett Wiles, from Michigan; Francis Kirby from New York; and John Peters, from Pennsylvania. Others assisting in the drafting of the proposed Market Order include: Harry A. Foster, MACMA; Robert Frohling, National Red Cherry Institute; Dr. Donald Ricks and George McManus, Michigan State University.

The main feature of the proposed Market Order provides for the storage of surplus tart cherries in large production years, to be made available and sold to the market in short crop years. The orderly marketing of cherries on a year-to-year basis would aid in the expansion of markets and the utilization of cherries, as well as improve the income to both producers and processors.

The Market Order will be administered by a group of elected processors and producers.

The proposed Market Order would provide, through the storage program, a greater degree of price stability and market confidence. Both of these factors are important in the expanded utilization and profitability of red tart cherries.

The early June hearing will be followed by an industry referendum during the latter part of August or early September of this year. The Market Order will not be in operation for the 1970 cherry crop, but would be available for use during 1971.

Area meetings will be scheduled to familiarize all producers with the proposed Federal Marketing Order program prior to the referendum. MACMA, as a proponent of the proposed Federal Marketing Order, will be keeping its members informed of all Market Order provisions.



A SPECIAL MEETING CALLED BY . . . Sen. Oscar E. Bouwsma, (R. 33rd Dist.) and chairman of the Senate Labor Committee, was attended by area farmers and many public officials interested in the farm labor situation in Michigan. The meeting was held in Ludington and gave those attending an opportunity to have a free and open discussion as well as to exchange viewpoints on the subject.

Representatives from the State Labor Department, State Health Dept., Michigan Employment Security Committee, U. S. Dept. of Labor and Farmers Home Administration exchanged viewpoints on the matter. State Rep. Dennis O. Cawthorne, (R. 98th Dist.) also participated in the discussion.

M. J. Buschlen, Operations Manager, MASA, and Sen. Bouwsma were encouraged by the interest shown and hope to have an opportunity to conduct additional meetings—whenever such an interest is shown.

### FB Women To Help Sell Cherries

County Farm Bureau Women's Committees will be given an opportunity to assist in the marketing of quality fresh frozen tart cherries this year to Farm Bureau members. A committee of Farm Bureau Women will be handling the orders and deliveries in each county where there is sufficient interest in the marketing project.

Fresh frozen cherries are pitted and sweetened for the purchaser's convenience, and ready to be repackaged in smaller containers for the home freezer. The cherries will be delivered in thirty-pound containers. The delivery of these cherries will be made at harvest time, when quality is at its best.

County Farm Bureau Women's Committees have been requested to determine the interest in each county for this cherry sales project.

Farm Bureau members who are interested in purchasing these cherries should contact their County Farm Bureau office or County Women's Committee and indicate their interest.

### Wheat Meetings Scheduled

Farm Bureau's Wheat Marketing Program will be featured at District Wheat Meetings to be held in June at seven different locations in Michigan's major wheat producing areas.

Plans for the 1970 Crop Wheat Marketing Program will be announced at the meetings. The 1969 crop Program operation and out-turn will be reviewed. Also included on the agenda will be the wheat production and marketing outlook and Farm Bureau's proposed Federal Farm Program for Wheat and Feed Grains.

The wheat meetings will be attended by county Farm Bureau wheat committees and participating cooperative elevator managers. Any Farm Bureau member having an interest in wheat is welcome to attend a meeting.

The meetings are scheduled to convene at 8:00 p.m. Dates and locations are as follows:

District I	June 4	Corral Restaurant, Three Rivers
District II	June 11	Hillsdale County F. B. Office, Hillsdale
District III	June 3	Washtenaw County F.B. Office, Ann Arbor
District IV	June 9	Caledonia Farmers Elevator, Caledonia
District V	June 2	Farm Bureau Center, Lansing
District VI	June 15	Tuscola County F. B. Office, Caro
District VIII	June 25	Bay County F. B. Office, Bay City



## Another Farm Bureau Services First

Something new will be added this year to the diet for thousands of Michigan beef and dairy cattle.

The new menu item is Pro-Sil, a new corn silage liquid additive developed by Michigan State University research as an improved nitrogen source.

Pro-Sil is the first liquid silage additive designed to make corn silage a complete ration for feedlot cattle, dairy and beef heifers, and dry dairy cows.

Although tested on selected Michigan farms last year, the product will become generally distributed for the first time in 1970 through facilities being developed by Farm Bureau Services, according to William E. Callum, Jr., Vice President.

Addition of Pro-Sil to the line of Farm Bureau Services represents another "first" for the organization which has long been a leader in supplying Michigan farm needs, according to Callum. As the distribution program is developed, Farm Bureau Services will be positioned to fill all feed requirements with a complete selection of products with high standards of quality.

The distribution system is being organized by Donald Shepard, feeds department manager.

Originally Pro-Sil was not scheduled for general farm use until 1971 but great interest in the new additive and its success in tests at the MSU Beef Research Center and on selected feedlots has resulted in speed-up of distribution plans on a state-wide basis. Farm Bureau Service expects to set up 15 to 20 major service outlets in addition to supplying through local farm cooperatives and directly to some large feeders or dairy operations, according to Shepard.

Research with Pro-Sil started at MSU in 1967 and results now have established that animal weight gains and milk production improvement are achieved at favorable cost ratios. The product employs anhydrous ammonia with a molasses base to increase the protein level in corn silage, balance all minerals, and improve silo fermentation.

Pro-Sil is applied to chopped corn fodder during harvesting or ensiling at the rate of 50 pounds per ton of silage for beef cattle or 30 pounds for dairy cattle.

Farm Bureau Services distribution centers will be supplied from a new manufacturing plant at Adrian established by Pro-Sil Sales and Services, Inc. The plant has a capacity of 500 tons daily.

Tests conducted at MSU under the direction of Dr. Hugh Henderson, director of beef research, and Dr. Tal Huber, dairy nutritionist, have shown favorable meat and milk production gains with equal or lower costs when Pro-Sil silage is compared with untreated silage. Metabolism research also indicates nitrogen derived from ammonia rather than urea appears to have a higher degree of retention when fed to ruminants.

Pro-Sil also was extensively tested last year on 6,200 tons of corn silage produced by the O'Connor beef cattle farm near Jeddo, Mich. Dick Townsend, a partner in the feedlot operation, reported that the liquid additive had a high feed efficiency rate with less use of added protein. Townsend reported 900,000 pounds of beef were produced at a cost of about 18 cents per pound of gain.

Shepard said extensive studies of Pro-Sil for Michigan farm use indicate the liquid additive saves labor costs when compared with urea, can be handled conveniently, eliminates "hot spots" in silage subjected to urea treatment, and substantially improves accuracy in application.

Pro-Sil contains sufficient nitrogen and minerals to complement those naturally present in corn silage to result in a high quality silage which can be fed as a complete ration. When applied as recommended, Pro-Sil is 85 per cent crude protein and will provide a ration in combination with corn silage of 13.5 per cent crude protein.

## Livestock Industry "Room for Expansion"

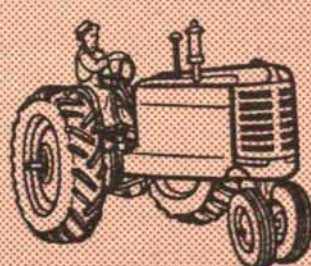
Michigan's livestock industry, second only to dairy, plays a very important role in providing income opportunity in the highly diversified agriculture of our state. Present statistics indicate Michigan is a meat deficit, feed grain surplus state. Only one-third of the state's present meat consumption is produced as fed livestock on Michigan farms. The remaining two-thirds are imported from other states and foreign countries.

It has been estimated that there are surpluses of feed grains great enough to feed an additional million head of cattle each year and there are similar opportunities for hog feeding to expand. On a similar note, an excess of 100,000 feeder cattle and nearly 50,000 feeder pigs are shipped into Michigan each year to fill the already existing feedlots.

Surpluses of feed grains, unused grasslands, and heavy importations of feeder and slaughter livestock offer an excellent opportunity for production expansion.

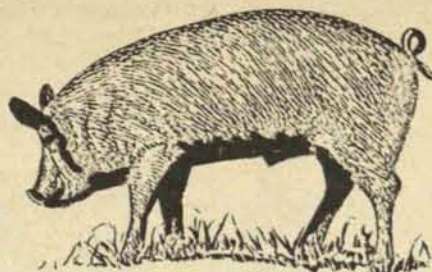
In the spring of 1969, the MACMA Feeder Pig Division was established to utilize part of these resources and increase the net dollars returned to Michigan feeder pig producers. A similar opportunity exists in the feeder cattle industry.

Michigan has traditionally served as a favorable livestock market and is noted for its choice steer market. However, swine numbers have been declining while slaughter has taken an upturn. Likewise, it is estimated that present cattle slaughter facilities could kill many additional cattle each year. Hence, favorable production resources, demand centers, the local price structure, available labor, and large numbers of consumers should place Michigan farmers in a competitive market area, capable of returning more net dollars to farmers and supplying larger amounts of fresh wholesome food to Michigan consumers.



National Farm Safety Week, July 19-25

### MACMA FEEDER PIGS FOR SALE



TOP QUALITY - MEAT TYPE MICHIGAN GROWN PIGS

Vaccinated

Competively priced and delivered 24 Hr. death loss guarantee

call or write:

Mich. Agriculture Cooperative Marketing Ass'n.  
P.O. Box 960 Phone 517 485-8121  
Lansing, Mich. 48904 Ext. 312

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with



costs only

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per animal

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- SALT • EDDI

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RECOMMENDED—for milk cows, calves, beef, sheep and lambs. Supplies all salt and trace mineral needs, too.



Contact Your Farm Bureau Services Dealer

# FARM BUREAU MARKET PLACE

SPECIAL RATE TO FARM BUREAU MEMBERS: 25 words for \$2.00 each edition. Additional words, 10 cents each. Figures such as 12 or \$12.50 count as one word. NON-MEMBER advertisers: 15 cents per word one edition, two or more editions, 10 cents per word. Copy deadline: 20th of the month.

### 8 FARM EQUIPMENT

PIPE — NEW AND USED . . . One inch through 36 inch, valves, fittings and tanks. Suitable for irrigation, dams and sluice. Midway Supply Company, Box 731, Jackson, Michigan. Phone: 517 782-0383. (1-12t-28b) 8

FARROWING STALLS — Complete \$26.75. Dealerships available. Free literature. DOLLY ENTERPRISES, 219 Main, Colchester, Illinois 62326.

WANTED TO BUY . . . a good used 80 inch Howard Rotovator, adjustable type for strawberry rows preferred. Fruit Haven Nursery, Inc., Kaleva, Michigan 49645. Phone: 616-889-5594. (6-3t-25b)

### 20 LIVESTOCK

PONY SALE: June 28, 1970. Starting at 9:00 p.m. Half-Arabs, Welsh, Shetland, & grade Ponies. Write for sales list: NIXON'S PONYTOWN, 2820 Jennings Road, Whitmore Lake, Michigan 48189. Phone: 449-2728. (5-2t-31p) 14

### 20 LIVESTOCK

HEREFORD BULLS—pure bred herd sires. Ready for service. Also, registered heifers and calves. Egypt Valley Hereford Farm, 6611 Knapp St., Ada, Michigan. Phone OR 6-1090. (Kent County) (11-tf-25b) 20

WANTED: HOLSTEIN BRED HEIFERS and young cows due in July, August and September. John M. Smith, Box 63, Williamston, Michigan 48895. Phone: 517-655-1104. (5-2t-25p) 20

REGISTERED DUROC'S. Top quality boars and gilts. Production data and carcass information available. Byrum & Sons, RFD #1, Onondaga, Michigan. Phone 517-528-3262. (2-tf-25b) 26

CHAROLAIS FOR SALE: For better beef herd and fast growth, get gentle Charolais bulls, bred cows or heifers. Eddie Shrauger, Falmouth, Michigan 49632. Phone: Merritt 328-2671. (6-3t-25p)

MILKING SHORTHORNS: Young Bulls, yearlings and calves for sale. Write for tabulated pedigrees or better yet, pay us a visit. Stanley M. Powell and Family, Ingleside Farm, Route #1, Box 238, Ionia, Michigan 48846. (6-2t-33b)

### 20 LIVESTOCK

CALF CREEP FEEDERS — 30 bushel capacity. \$92.50. Dealerships available. Free literature. DOLLY ENTERPRISES, 219 Main, Colchester, Illinois 62326.

### 26 POULTRY

KLAGER'S DEKALB PROFIT PULLETS — Order your started pullets that have been raised on a proven growing program. The growing birds are inspected weekly by trained staff, vaccinated, debeaked and delivered by us in clean crates. If you keep records, you will keep KLAGER DEKALBS. KLAGER HATCHERIES, Bridgewater, Michigan. Telephones: 313 429-7087 and 313 428-3034.

BABY CHICKS. Heavy breeds our specialty. Hatching White Rocks, Cornish Rocks, R I Reds, California Barred. Also Ghostly Pearl Leghorns & California Grey-cross. Send for price list. Brewster Poultry Farm, Dundee, Michigan 48131. Phone 313-529-3166. (2-6t-35b) 26

SHAYER STARCROSS 288 — Started pullets available most every month. Get wise and try these top profit makers as your next flock. MacPherson Hatchery, Route #3, Ionia, Michigan. Phone 527-0860.

### 26 POULTRY

DAY OLD OR STARTED PULLETS — The DeKalb profit pullet. Accepted by the smart poultryman for high egg production, superior egg quality, greater feed efficiency. If you keep records, you'll keep DeKalbs. Write for prices and catalog. KLAGER HATCHERIES, Bridgewater, Michigan. Telephones: Saline Hazel 9-7087, Manchester Garden 8-3034.

### 36 MISCELLANEOUS

BEAUTIFY YOUR GARDEN with plants and trees from "Michigan's Fastest Growing Nursery". Strawberry plants, fruit trees, brambles, asparagus crowns. Send for a free list. Fruit Haven Nursery, Kaleva, Michigan 49645. (6-12t-30b)

FOR THE GREATEST VALUE—in a 3-bedroom, 24 x 44 or 24 x 52 foot modular home, delivered and erected on your foundation or basement, write for full information to: BAKER'S COMMUNITY HOMES, 214 West Pine, Elsie, Michigan 48831. (6-tf-36b)

### 36 MISCELLANEOUS

WE CUSTOM BUTCHER everyday and pick-up. If you are in the 313 area, our phone number is: 727-1450. Also smoked ham, bacon . . . make your sausage. Richmond Meat Packers, 68104 Main St., Richmond, Mich. 48062 (7-12t-30b) 36

TEACHER WANTED . . . One-room school. Gas heat, modern plumbing. Contact Jean Groner, Board President, Route #1, Kalkaska, Michigan. Phone: 616-258-4607. (5-2t-20b)

PICK-UP TRUCK STOCK RACKS — All steel construction. \$109.50. Dealerships available. Free literature. DOLLY ENTERPRISES, 219 Main, Colchester, Illinois 62326. (11-1t-19p) 8

"1001 THINGS FREE" (64-page book) \$1 — MAILMART, Carrollton, 72, Kentucky 41008. (5-tf-10b) 36

FREE CIRCULAR. COUNTRY RECORDS — or tape cartridges — fiddle tunes — blue grass, etc. Mac Wiseman, J. E. Mainer, others. Uncle Jim O'Neal, Box AMEN, Arcadia, California 91006. (6-10t-26p)





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