Leaders in promoting marketing rights for agriculture. (Left to right) Senator Zollar (R-Benton Harbor) introduced the legislation (S.1225), in the Senate last February; Rep. Bradley (D-Detroit) Chairman of the House Labor Committee that considered the bill after passage by the Senate; Rep. Cawthorne (R-Manistee) introduced similar legislation in the House and provided the floor leadership for passage of S.1225; Senator Ballenger (R-Dimondale) Chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee. This landmark legislation will provide marketing and bargaining rights to qualifying associations of producers of perishable fruits and vegetables. It is a tool that provides legal procedures for effective marketing of the commodities affected. To become law, the legislation now requires Governor Milliken's signature.

GOAL COUNTIES
1. Mackinac - Luce
2. Montmorency
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.
11.
12.

Otto Flatt, roll-call manager (left) and Jas Gribell, county president, beam proudly as Esther Flatt, county secretary, reports Mackinac County being the first county Farm Bureau to reach their 1973 membership goal.
Labeling

Man has a strong tendency to label each age through which we pass. Today's age could well be called "shove the blame on someone."

In our age, we have some of the best chemists, scientists and research people the world has ever known. We also have new and amazing research equipment and computers that can be used to find answers to many problems.

We truly live in a fact-finding era, but the information is not always used in the best way to benefit mankind.

Almost everyone quotes, misquotes, interprets or misinterprets "data" to make their point before the courts, the media or the public. Unfortunately, many of those utilizing scientific data are incapable, or unequipped, to interpret the information at hand.

Each group promoting or defending an issue gathers facts as they see fit and then attempt to make a case for or against the idea or product as it fits their purpose.

We have only to observe the vast catalog of information, or misinformation, that was brought forth on the DDT issue around the world and the confusion that resulted.

The current anti-pesticide fad has caused a much too rapid acceptance of data that bad effects and evidence of residue are present without critically examining the methods used in reaching these conclusions or balancing the degree of danger against benefits gained.

An interesting study conducted recently by a group of Wisconsin scientists proves very closely the many statistics, warnings and admonishments being beamed at them before these days.

A story in the December 10 issue of the Farm Journal makes it quite clear that milk products are not always the good food that many people think milk is good food.

"Today's agricultural producers must become more involved in the forces that influence his net returns. If he doesn't, he will find himself in a long chain of decisions which can be so costly that he simply can't stay in business. Changes that may require vast new investments in research equipment and computers will be made to meet those changes that may make it impossible to continue to operate his production plant; change he can't hard to deal with unless he knows what is going on and you have made plans to deal with it. And believe me, change is coming, whether you are producing meat, fruit, vegetables, grains or fiber. And, I'm not proposing that you fight it, but rather that you accept it and influence it in such a manner that you can maintain your operations commensurate with your costs and investments."

Here's a partial checklist. Ask yourself if you are adequately prepared to deal with the changes: changes in the food market; changes in living habits of consumers; changes in technology and processing and formulating; increased concentration in your market; environmental problems which may move processing to your farm or change it altogether; sanitation regulations imposed on the farmer, the processor and the formulators; new nutritional requirements placed on your products; changes in the availability or amount of these. Are there a lot of these."

"I suppose some people could observe, and correctly so, that all I have said has been going on for years. Farmers have always had to deal with change and some have been rather propitious in their response to these changes and some of this new power to power to power. However, today's changes come at a time when the farmers' political influence is limited, when so many of the changes are subject to inputs over which you have very little control."

"Can he impose his political influence? Yes, but I believe it highly unlikely in comparison with the disciplines and money-raising systems now being used by big labor and big business. "How does the farmer then influence the forces of change that impact on his net income? By collective action. And what does that mean?"

"It means discipline, you give up something to get something else. You give up growing fiber. And, I'm not proposing that you fight it, but rather that you accept it and influence it in such a manner that you can maintain your operations commensurate with your costs and investments."
Michigan becomes the first state in the nation to pass comprehensive "marketing rights" legislation that allows farmers, through qualifying to lack of time for further comprehensive "marketing rights" legislation, would create a delay and state in the nation to pass recognized that any amendment terms of sale. Traditionally, family-operated farms will at last have strength to magic their organizations to bolting the buying power of the few large processing firms, many of which are controlled by conglomerates. The fight for "marketing rights" led by Farm Bureau and supported by many other organizations, including marketing experts from Michigan State University and created in the legislation. Once last have strength through were effectively defeated, 'the bargaining board that is marketing experts from bargaining for the terms of sale. It requires processors bargaining board that is effective, and the bill died lack of time for further legislative consideration. One proposed amendment was defeated by virtue of a tie vote. After such maneuvers effectively defeated, the final vote in the Senate on December 14 was 23 to 8. Twenty votes are required in the Senate to pass a bill.

The final version, which is expected to be signed by the Governor into law, is restrictive in its use to "perishable fruits and vegetables." It also has an effective date of September 1976. It will permit producers of those commodities to be represented by a cooperative association that must be accredited by a marketing and bargaining board that is effective, the association is accredited, it can bargain with buyers of the processors or buyer of the commodity. The legislation defines unfair practices on the part of the processor or buyer of the commodity. It assures the processors or buyer of the commodity, as well as equitable treatment for the buyers of the commodity.

The original bill was introduced in the Senate by Senator Zollar and others in February 1972. Senator Zollar and others introduced similar legislation at about the same time. The Senate Agriculture Committee held two public hearings, plus several committee meetings. The original bill then passed the Senate on April 18 by a vote of 12 to 10.

The bill was then sent to the House, where three public hearings were held around the state, along with numerous committee meetings. It was reported out of committee on June 28 and then further consideration was delayed until the September session.

During the September session, efforts were made to kill the bill; these efforts failed. The bill was then delayed further until November 27. Again, opponents delayed action on the legislation until the last week of the legislative session. Farm Bureau has led the fight for this landmark legislation, along with strong support from many other organizations from the state. Those supporting the legislation, in addition to Farm Bureau, were: Michigan State Horticultural Society; Michigan Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Association; Women for the Survival of Agriculture in America; Women for the Survival of Agriculture in Michigan; Michigan Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Association; several Pomster clubs; the grower section of the Farmers Marketing Promotion Association; Michigan farm Enterprise; Marketing Committee; Michigan Cattle Feeders Association; Farm Bureau Women's Committees.


The state of passage. It requires processors bargaining for the terms of sale. It requires processors or buyer of the commodity, as well as equitable treatment for the buyers of the commodity. The legislation defines unfair practices on the part of the processor or buyer of the commodity. It assures the processors or buyer of the commodity, as well as equitable treatment for the buyers of the commodity.


The state of passage. It requires processors bargaining for the terms of sale. It requires processors or buyer of the commodity, as well as equitable treatment for the buyers of the commodity. The legislation defines unfair practices on the part of the processor or buyer of the commodity. It assures the processors or buyer of the commodity, as well as equitable treatment for the buyers of the commodity.
**Washington Seminar Planned**

March 12-16 are the dates selected for the 1973 Washington Legislative Seminar, sponsored by the Michigan Farm Bureau Women.

The project has become an annual feature, approved by Farm Bureau leaders and again an opportunity to go to the nation's capital and personally talk with their congressmen about issues of importance to farmers. These "Legislative Leaders" are selected by their county Farm Bureau on the basis of the ability to discuss these issues effectively. Each county Farm Bureau is entitled to nominate one individual as Legislative Leader. Nominations must be submitted to the Michigan Farm Bureau office in Lansing by February 16, 1973. All county nominations will be reviewed by a panel of judges for final approval of all Legislative Leaders.

An "American Heritage" tour is also available and is open to any Farm Bureau member.

The plan offers an opportunity for sponsored Legislative Leaders and other interested persons to take part in the American Heritage tour.

Tentative plans for the Legislative Seminar include a day's workshop session with legislative leaders on Monday evening; a breakfast with Republican Congressmen Tuesday morning, followed by visits with congressmen in their offices or attendance at committee hearings. Also scheduled is a noon luncheon with Democratic Congressmen, followed by visits with the Michigan Congressmen on Tuesday afternoon, the Legislative Leaders join the American Heritage group for a tour of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and a free evening with the local Farm Bureau office, the next day. All day Wednesday, the two groups will have a day set aside for visits to historical monuments, the Washington Cathedral, the U.S. Capitol, the White House, the Supreme Court, the U.S. Senate, and the Bureau of Printing and Engraving. On Tuesday, Legislative Leaders will meet with their congressmen and attend hearings.

American Heritage tour participants will be on their own for Monday evening dinner and Tuesday breakfast. On Tuesday they may visit congress, Michigan Congressmen, or attend committee hearings. In the afternoon they will join the Legislative Leaders for the remainder of their stay in Washington.

Estimated cost of the seminar, for either the Legislative Leaders or American Heritage group, is $140 per person. Guidelines planning to participate in the American Heritage group should send their requests for that amount to the Michigan Farm Bureau not later than February 8, County Farm Bureau presidents are selected as Legislative Leaders. The Michigan Farm Bureau Legislative Committee will give $25 in financial assistance to each county which sends a Legislative Leader to the seminar. The $140 cost covers air transportation, hotel and meals, all sightseeing, lunch on the plane and lunch on Wednesday.

The Farm Bureau Women's Committee stresses the vital importance of counties selecting capable legislative leaders who will be valuable to the organization in discussing major issues and Farm Bureau resolutions. Therefore, selecting these leaders have been sent to county Farm Bureau Women's Committee, along with nomination forms.

---

**New OSHA Presentation Available**

Farm Bureau Women, along with any Farm Bureau, has two groups, will be using the new OSHA information slide presentation to select participants regarding the requirements of the Act. The "Farm Bureau Women's Plan," which identifies hazards on the farm and relates them to the law, will be available to Farm Bureau county leaders for regional representative for showings to groups. The presentation can be updated as new standards go into effect.

Those interested in this information program an "action project," a check list will be used in conjunction with the slide tape to further emphasize the standards of OSHA and attempt to gain a commitment from members to meet these standards. The presentation should be developed to be in keeping with the law of the farm, regardless of whether or not they employ outside labor, and will explain the importance of safety for farm family members as well as employees.

Annaleen Schuchel, manager of Michigan Agricultural Services located in Grand Rapids, will present the seminar presentation, explains that as highway signs inform drivers of traffic, so should the health and safety laws be displayed in order to better protect children, employees, and the general public. Through this program, both non-agricultural and agricultural members can also be informed of the hazards on the farm and how to prevent them.

Farm Bureau Women, or other groups wishing to promote this information project, should contact their regional representative for scheduling the new OSHA slide presentation.

---

**Farm Bureau Women Promote Safety**

The deadline for applications for the Marge Karker-Farm Bureau Scholarship has been set for March 1. Michigan State University will be the location of the Institution’s annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation held December 10-14 in Los Angeles, California.

The award is presented by the American Farm Bureau Federation to state Farm Bureaus that make out- standing progress in building and programming their organization so as to place primary emphasis on serving farm and ranch families. The award is based on five criteria: statewide classification of members as to farmer or non-farmer, voting or non-voting; special activities or procedures for recruiting vegetable marketing; feeder cattle purchase; and the amount given in scholarships to farmers who are agricultural producers.

The purpose of this award program is to recognize those Farm Bureaus which are effectively programming to serve the needs of their farmer members.

Programs conducted by MFB to serve their farmer members are:

- Blue Cross-Blue Shield Medical and Dental Insurance
- Soybean Division
- Farm Bureau Services

What can one woman do to promote such an important and broad program? That was the challenge facing Karen Weidmayer of Kansas City, Missouri, who had recently been named second vice chairman of her county's Women's Committee, and who accepted the responsibility very seriously.

What better way, she decided, to promote this parade. She borrowed the "biggest and best" John Deere tractor, equipped with all the farm safety equipment, and was an effective way to promote both farm safety and Farm Bureau.

This is just one of the ways in which Farm Bureau Women throughout the state are promoting their top-priority project. Farm Bureau is working to promote farm safety and meeting the standards of the Occupational Safety and Health Act; the women are sponsoring first-aid training and first-aid kits. Their goals is new developments in radio, television, and print media campaigns; promoting safety training courses so that at least one person in each Farm Bureau home in the state; and, counties are currently in the process of planning first-aid courses in cooperation with the State Police or local Red Cross Chapter.
Farm Program Policy Approved

Farm Bureau voting delegates have mapped out farm program policy to replace the current farm policy, which will expire December 31, 1973.

Michigan Farm Bureau's policy recommendation, adopted this past November, had the following to say about the farm program: "The Agricultural Act of 1970 for feed grains and wheat will expire at the end of 1973. The current farm program provides producers with more freedom and flexibility to plant and is an improvement over previous legislation which provided for marketing quotas for wheat and acreage allotments for corn. Any new farm program enacted by Congress should retain these desirable provisions. However, we support a return to a market-oriented agriculture and the elimination of compensatory payments as soon as practical."

This state policy recommendation dealt with a national issue. It was one of many resolution affecting government farm programs considered by voting delegates at the December American Farm Bureau convention in Los Angeles.

At Los Angeles, the voting delegates approved policy on the farm program to be considered by the 93rd Congress. Excerpts follow: "The Agricultural Act of 1970 permits increased freedom and flexibility to plant and is an improvement over previous legislation for wheat, cotton, and feed grains. We support a temporary extension of the Act of 1970 with modifications. We favor continuation of the set-aside program with no further expansion of grazing and no provision for a grain or oil crop."
Ten thousand people at the opening session of the American Farm Bureau Federation's 54th annual meeting in Los Angeles.

Even the planes had to be deiced before leaving Michigan for the AFBF convention in Los Angeles.

Part of the over 600 Michigan Farm Bureau members on their way to sunny California and the AFBF convention.

Flanked by TV cameras and newsmen, Earl L. Butz, U.S. Secretary of Agriculture, during a news conference at the AFBF convention.

UFWOC pickets supporting the lettuce boycott were 200 strong at the AFBF convention when Frank E. Fitzsimmons, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters spoke.

Erma Angevine, executive director of the Consumer Federation of America, speaking at the MAFC annual meeting, said the "farmers want and need a higher price for the products they sell and consumers want lower food prices."

Howard Heath, farm director, radio station WPAG, and president of Michigan Farm Radio Network, accepts the Radio Award from Eugene Erskine, MMPA, during MAFC's annual meeting for his work with Michigan farmers and cooperatives.

Frank E. Fitzsimmons, president, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, as he spoke to Farm Bureau members at the AFBF convention.
MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

PAGE 7

NOTES —

Farm Bureau Services and Farmers Petroleum Cooperative again will sponsor a series of “Open Line” meetings in January, providing a renewed opportunity for local cooperatives and farmer patrons to exchange ideas on market prospects, supply information and the latest in agribusiness developments.

Donald R. Armstrong, executive vice president of both statewide farmer-owned cooperatives, said the schedule of meetings will be: February 19, McGuire’s Restaurant, Cadillac; February 20, Zehnder’s Restaurant, Frankenmuth and February 21, Holiday Inn, Battle Creek.

Program details will be announced later, but the format will provide for an open discussion of farm supply developments and anticipations of needs for the coming year. All of the meetings will include reports to farmer patrons of the market outlook by Farm Bureau Services and Farmers Petroleum executives.

A new agreement between Michigan Elevator Exchange Division of Farm Bureau Services and the Grand Trunk Railroad providing for direct containerized shipment of Michigan-grown beans to ocean ports for overseas delivery is expected to improve export markets for Michigan bean producers.

The agreement permits loading of 8’x8’x20’ containers on railroad flatcars at the Exchange’s Saginaw Terminal for shipment to ocean ports. Previously, rail rates allowed only for beans moved to ocean ports aboard ships. Edward R. Powell, vice president of the Elevator Exchange Division, said the new shipping rules will reduce handling costs and approximately $15 million worth of beans are shipped abroad each year, Powell said. Each container contains 40,000 pounds of beans.

The Farm Bureau Services’ Feeds Department recently has added an additional service to Michigan livestock growers by preparing a series of informative publications titled “The Veterinary Consultant.”

The papers are authored by Dr. James D. McKeen, state veterinarian for Farm Bureau Services, covering many topics of importance to livestock producers.

The publications contain useful information on a wide range of animal health problems and feeding practices for maximum livestock productivity.

While farmers are urged to consult their own local veterinarian on specific problems, the Farm Bureau Services papers contain general advice helpful to producers. They may be obtained by writing directly to: Farm Bureau Services, Feeds Department, P.O. Box 960, Lansing, Michigan 48904.

Subject titles of the publications include: Vol. 1, No. 1, Vaccination of Dairy Cows; Vol. 1, No. 2, Agalactia in Swine; Vol. 1, No. 3, Grublides; Vol. 1, No. 4, Mastitis; Vol. 1, No. 5, Swine Reproductive Problems; Vol. 1, No. 6, Swine Respiratory Disease; Vol. 1, No. 7, Swine Breeding Problems; Vol. 1, No. 8, Shipping Fever; Vol. 1, No. 9, Problems with Corn Silage Feeding in Dairy Cows; Vol. 1, No. 10, DES Immobilization of Neproeve and Feeder Pigs; Vol. 1, No. 11, Nitrate Toxicity in Ruminants; Vol. 1, No. 12, Status of Feed Additives; Vol. 1, No. 14, Magnesium Supplementation of Dairy Ration; Vol. 1, No. 15, Gibberella and Swine Feeding Problems; and Vol. 1, No. 16, Feeding Gibberella-Infected Corn to Swine.

MFB Receives CROP Award

Michigan CROP Chairman, Elmer A. Lightfoot, presented Michigan Farm Bureau with a CROP 25-Year Service Award at Michigan Farm Bureau quarterly meetings on November 17. Also present for the presentation were Robert Braden, Helen Atwood and Donald R. Armstrong, Michigan CROP Director. CROP is the Community Hunger Appeal of Churches. Its predecessor was formerly the Christian Rural Overseas Program.

The award presented to President Smith reads: “CROP commends MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU for outstanding leadership and dedicated service in the campaign to help stop hunger around the world.”

In presenting the Service Award, Chairman Lightfoot reiterated that the leadership MFB has provided over 25 years to help CROP become a viable means of sharing. In the first year of CROP (1947-48), Ben Hennink, then Director of the Farm Bureau Services, was loaned to CROP part-time to coordinate the grain collection by farmers all across Michigan. Later in 1948, Russell Hartzler was appointed Director of CROP.

The MFB office and county Farm Bureau offices were the key to the prospect of over-filling its terminal, which has been profited to the Michigan legislature on $110,000 of hunger funds, plus $15,000 to purchase blankets and 160,000 pounds of new and used clothing.

Some of CROP’s community fund-raising activities are: door-to-door community canvassing, FFA canvassing, youth hunger walks, milk producers letters, coin folders for women’s groups and the Thanksgiving Service offerings.

Michigan CROP goals for 1972 (their 25th year) are: $110,000 of hunger funds, $15,000 to purchase blankets and 160,000 pounds of new and used clothing.

Farmer Prime Concern of MEE

Through special research and preplanning, the Michigan Elevator Exchange Division of Farm Bureau Services was able to continue accepting a Prime Grade of corn even at the peak of harvest.

Aware that a possible shortage of rail cars could prevent movement of grain to buyers, MEE faced the prospect of over-filling its facilities and having to close down.

Realizing the great hardship this situation would create for farmers, MEE elected to sell grain through the use of forward contracts.

This proved to be a wise decision which worked to the advantage of all those involved. Farmers found it es- 

President Elton R. Smith (center) accepts the CROP Award from Elmer A. Lightfoot, Michigan CROP Chairman, on behalf of Michigan Farm Bureau members.

 wards to continue selling their crop even at the peak of harvest.

There was no snow shoveling for the Farm Bureau members shown above. They were enjoying themselves in sunny Hawaii. The tour took place in November and December.

But what about you? Will you be tired of Michigan snow and storms by March 19? If so, why not join other Farm Bureau members as Farm Bureau leaves Michigan on March 19. That is the date a group of 175 Farm Bureau members can board a TWA jetliner in Grand Rapids for Costa del Sol, Spain, which is the Spanish answer to the French Riviera. The return will be on March 27.

While in Spain you will have luxurious accommodations at a first class hotel, Torremolinos in a beautiful suite with a terrace, a view of the sea, spacious living room, kitchen and bathroom. The service is excellent.

Under the soft Spanish sun you can soak up a tan on a private beach. Special sight-seeing tours will also be available.

You can join a fishing party and bring in a fresh catch from the clear waters of the Mediterranean. Then have a cook-out on the beach.

In the evening, have your own fiesta under the stars to the sound of gentle surf, or listen to international entertainers go on and on into the night at a beach-side cabaret.

A short trip takes you to the flowered plazas of Malaga. A little longer one to the Alhambra Palace in Granada, or a ferry can take you to the island of Ceuta in Tangier.

The cost is $240 per person, including airline, hotel and taxes. For more information, please write the Program Development Division, Michigan Farm Bureau, P.O. Box 4900, Lansing, Michigan 48904.

There was no snow shoveling for the Farm Bureau members shown above. They were enjoying themselves in sunny Hawaii. The tour took place in November and December.

But what about you? Will you be tired of Michigan snow and storms by March 19? If so, why not join other Farm Bureau members as Farm Bureau leaves Michigan on March 19. That is the date a group of 175 Farm Bureau members can board a TWA jetliner in Grand Rapids for Costa del Sol, Spain, which is the Spanish answer to the French Riviera. The return will be on March 27.

While in Spain you will have luxurious accommodations at a first class hotel, Torremolinos in a beautiful suite with a terrace, a view of the sea, spacious living room, kitchen and bathroom. The service is excellent.

Under the soft Spanish sun you can soak up a tan on a private beach. Special sight-seeing tours will also be available.

You can join a fishing party and bring in a fresh catch from the clear waters of the Mediterranean. Then have a cook-out on the beach.

In the evening, have your own fiesta under the stars to the sound of gentle surf, or listen to international entertainers go on and on into the night at a beach-side cabaret.

A short trip takes you to the flowered plazas of Malaga. A little longer one to the Alhambra Palace in Granada, or a ferry can take you to the island of Ceuta in Tangier.

The cost is $240 per person, including airline, hotel and taxes. For more information, please write the Program Development Division, Michigan Farm Bureau, P.O. Box 4900, Lansing, Michigan 48904.

While in Spain you will have luxurious accommodations at a first class hotel, Torremolinos in a beautiful suite with a terrace, a view of the sea, spacious living room, kitchen and bathroom. The service is excellent.

Under the soft Spanish sun you can soak up a tan on a private beach. Special sight-seeing tours will also be available.

You can join a fishing party and bring in a fresh catch from the clear waters of the Mediterranean. Then have a cook-out on the beach.

In the evening, have your own fiesta under the stars to the sound of gentle surf, or listen to international entertainers go on and on into the night at a beach-side cabaret.

A short trip takes you to the flowered plazas of Malaga. A little longer one to the Alhambra Palace in Granada, or a ferry can take you to the island of Ceuta in Tangier.

The cost is $240 per person, including airline, hotel and taxes. For more information, please write the Program Development Division, Michigan Farm Bureau, P.O. Box 4900, Lansing, Michigan 48904.

While in Spain you will have luxurious accommodations at a first class hotel, Torremolinos in a beautiful suite with a terrace, a view of the sea, spacious living room, kitchen and bathroom. The service is excellent.

Under the soft Spanish sun you can soak up a tan on a private beach. Special sight-seeing tours will also be available.

You can join a fishing party and bring in a fresh catch from the clear waters of the Mediterranean. Then have a cook-out on the beach.

In the evening, have your own fiesta under the stars to the sound of gentle surf, or listen to international entertainers go on and on into the night at a beach-side cabaret.

A short trip takes you to the flowered plazas of Malaga. A little longer one to the Alhambra Palace in Granada, or a ferry can take you to the island of Ceuta in Tangier.

The cost is $240 per person, including airline, hotel and taxes. For more information, please write the Program Development Division, Michigan Farm Bureau, P.O. Box 4900, Lansing, Michigan 48904.
Crop and Supply Report

By Greg Sheffield
Manager, Marketing Services
Farm Bureau Services

November USDA Feed Situation reports indicated a five percent increase in corn feeding in 1972-73 going to a record 4,080 million bushels, an increase of 20 percent over the past five years, nearly 30 percent over ten years ago.

A continuation of liberal feeding for animals is expected although corn prices were up this fall by 20 percent from a year earlier and 10-20 percent higher than they have been during the fall in the past ten years.

A strong foreign demand along with speculation that China may be in the market for U.S. corn also have contributed to price strength in the recent weeks.

Delays in harvesting the big corn crop resulted in much lower marketings than in 1971 and contributed to the unusual price strength this fall. The quality as well as the quantity of corn has been hurt by bad weather.

Soybean meal strength reached cash highs on December 14 of $197 per ton with future prices scaling down throughout the balance of the year.

As of December 9, only 55 percent of Michigan's grain corn acreage and 56 percent of the soybean acreage was harvested. The delay in harvesting was more serious in the south central and south eastern counties than in other areas of the state. Less than one-half of the grain corn and soybeans were harvested in Central and East Central Michigan. The Michigan Crop Reporting Service said the condition of both corn and soybeans left in the fields steadily deteriorated and considerable mold developed in unharvested ears of corn. Some corn in cribs also became moldy. In northern counties, the snow cover was so deep that corn harvesting was impossible.

Damage to soybeans varied with some fields standing up well and others flattened by snow and strong winds. Growers anticipated a very high loss in unharvested fields, with some total losses.

About 95 percent of the dry bean acreage was harvested. It's estimated that approximately 5,000 acres of Navy and several acres of Kidney remained in the fields and are of extremely doubtful quality for harvest. Acreage of Navy harvested was sufficient to create approximately 2.5 million hundredweight of surplus for export, making it difficult for markets to increase enough to offset storage interest costs.

In fertilizer, shortages of other fertilizers overseas to get around the U.S.A.'s price freeze. But Farm Bureau Services cooperative purchases from its CF Industries fertilizer company, the farmer-owned and controlled supply cooperative, holding the price line for its farmer patrons. But farmers must order early to take advantage of the best prices in all fertilizers and also to avoid expected railroad tieups due to foreign shipments of grain and other commodities.

Treated lumber is extremely short, but other hardware items have been secured and a good selection is available for farmers who shop early.

Special Extension Meetings

The major concerns of today's farmer have been packaged into 11 one-day programs to be presented this winter throughout the state by the Michigan State University Cooperative Extension Service.

Environmental quality, farm labor legislation, encroaching urbanization, purchasing the right size machinery, livestock trends and planning for retirement are just some of the issues slated for consideration at the January-February "Agriculture in Action" meetings.

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

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

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

Since its beginning over 12 years ago, Farm Bureau's radio programming has been gaining popularity across the state. The Farm Bureau variety feature, Accent Agriculture, a 15-minute program on current issues and events, is aired on 36 Michigan radio stations on a weekly basis and the farm news feature, "Farm News in Depth," is featured on a daily basis by 25 Michigan radio stations.

In addition to the regular weekly features, two commodity-oriented farm programs, the Michigan Fruit and Vegetable News Program and Market News, are aired on selected radio stations on a seasonal basis. The reports include up-to-date information on crop conditions, market factors, labor supply and regulations, and technological trends.

Another new broadcast service is scheduled to begin in late January. The program, "Farm News Today," will be aired on an estimated 25 Michigan radio stations. "Farm News Today" will be produced on a daily basis at Farm Bureau Center, and will feature the number one farm news story of that day. The new program will be aired over the Michigan Farm Radio Network.

Dr. Butz who was named Secretary of Agriculture by President Nixon, November 11, 1971, was cited for his vigorous support of farmers and ranchers in the public debate on food prices and labor union practices jeopardizing farm markets and his successful efforts to expand farm exports. The citation noted that Secretary Butz has served agriculture all of his adult life and has been a constructive force in agriculture.

Dr. Butz served for eight years as head of the agricultural economics department at Purdue University and for ten years as Director of Agricultural Economics, and retired in November.

The Distinguished Service Award has been made annually since 1928. Nominations for the Award are made by member State Farm Bureaus.

600 Members Attend AFBF Meeting in Los Angeles

Over 600 Michigan Farm Bureau leaders flew to Los Angeles, March 22, to participate in the charter plenary to the 54th annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation held December 10-14 in Los Angeles, California. The national meeting of the world's largest general farm organization attracted over 10,000 farmers and ranchers from all parts of the country. William J. Kuhfuss, president of the AFBF, opened the general session telling the delegates, "The best farm program is one that enforces expanded outlets for trade. The 62 million acres of production that we are now exporting are practically equal to the 61 million acres that were held out of production by government programs in the U.S. this past year."

The farm leaders also reported to the membership, "One of the major committee studies carried on this year by Farm Bureau leaders involved an examination of the direction of the country's foreign trade. "How far we go in marketing the future will depend to a large extent on our responsibility, cooperation and financing Farm Bureau members will commit to a common interest." Commodity interests affect each individual farmer because it is through commodities that farmers have been able to improve their standard of living. As early as many years ago that a man's nervous system. Commodity boycotts at the drop of the hat, regardless of the facts involved, "Are doing the American farm worker a real disservice."

"You," he said, "impede his bid for economic justice and job dignity, and have already undone much of what has been achieved for farm workers.

INVESTMENT OPPORTUNITIES
6% to 7 1/2% INTEREST ON DEBENTURES

$1,000.00 OR MORE
6% - 5 Year Maturity
6 1/2% - 10 Year Maturity
7% - 15 Year Maturity

$1,000.00 OR MORE
6 1/2% - 10 Year Maturity
5% - 15 Year Maturity
7 1/2% - 15 Year Maturity

This is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation to buy these securities. The offering is made by the prospectus.

Clip and mail this coupon to:
K. L. C. Lincoln
Farm Bureau Services, Inc.
P.O. Box 59
Lansing, Michigan 48904
I would like a copy of the prospectus and a call by a registered sales agent.

NAME

RUDI R.
361 S. 1ST STREET

INTEREST ON
DEBENTURES

$5,000.00 OR MORE
7 1/2% - 15 Year Maturity

DEBENTURES

This is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation to buy these securities. The offering is made by the prospectus.
The United States is the only industrial country in the world still using the English system of weights and measures - ounces and pounds, inches, feet, yards and miles; pints and quarts.

Other countries where the metric system is not used are: Barbados, Burma, Gambia, Ghana, Jamaica, Liberia, Muscat and Oman, Nauru, Sierra Leone, Southern Yemen, Tonga and Trinidad.

Many measurements in the United States are already metric — photographic, pharmaceutical, optometric and roller bearing industries, for instance. Some automobiles and foreign made farm machinery have metric parts.

For international competition, swimming in the U.S. is conducted in the metric system. Food is built in metric lengths. Food, particularly prepared for safe abroad as well as domestic use, has the weight on labels in ounces and pounds and in grams.

By act of Congress, the metric system has been legal in the U.S. since 1866, however the English measures have continued to predominate. One advocate of the metric system has estimated the U.S. could save $10 to $25 billion annually in foreign trade because the nation’s measure is five times out of line with predominant world standards.

The metric system, based on ratios of the earth’s circumference, is a decimal system based on units of ten. It is logical and simplifies mathematics. School children, and perhaps adults too, might be gladdened to dispense with fractions to be multiplied, divided, added and subtracted. The customary English system is not a logical one. The units are arbitrary and of varying values. For example, there are 12 inches in a foot and three feet in a yard. A mile is 5,280 feet. There are 16 ounces to a pound and 2,000 pounds to a ton. We measure by horsepower, rods, acres, pints, quarts, gallons, pecks, bushels, cubits and fathoms.

These standards grew into existence in a haphazard manner. Three barleycorns, round and dry, when laid together equal an inch. The distance between the tip of a long-forgotten king’s nose and the tip of his fingers was determined to be a yard.

The metric system progresses logically in units of ten, and prefixes have the same meaning, whether measuring length, area, liquid volume or mass (weight as it is now known).

The basic units are meters, grams and liters. Deci, as a prefix means tenth; centi, hundredth; milli, thousandth. Deka means ten times the base, hecto, a hundred times and kilo, a thousand times, for example. Kilometer, which would replace the mile, is a thousand meters and the milligram is one thousandth of a gram. We already measure electricity in metric measurements — amperes, and time would still be measured in seconds.

But the weatherman and the doctor will be giving their respective temperature readings in Celsius, formerly called centigrade, instead of Fahrenheit. A patient with a temperature of 36.9 degrees Fahrenheit would not be dead. That is the Celsius equivalent of a normal 98.6 degrees Fahrenheit.

Pluses for Agriculture

What will change to metric measure mean to farmers, when it comes?

The consensus is that, in the long run, agriculture probably has as much, or more, to gain from a conversion to the metric system than any other sectors of the economy. Cited is the benefit it would give agriculture in world trade and the opportunity it would offer for improvement in marketing efficiency.

At present, with our English system, numerous conversions from one unit of measurement to another are a matter of everyday practice. Agricultural products are sold by pound, gallon, bushel and containers of innumerable shapes and sizes. Even a given measurement unit has many meanings within a commodity, as well as among commodities. Consider, for example, the bushel which is, perhaps, the best known agricultural measure. It is commonly agreed to be 2,150.42 cubic inches in volume, equal in capacity to a cylinder one inch deep and 18.12 inches in diameter, interior measure. But its weight ranges from 60 to 65 pounds, depending upon for 56 for corn and 32 for oats.

The present English system of measurement could be simplified, but the disruption would be almost as much as the shift to another system and the U.S. would still be the "odd man" in international trade.

The dairy industry where output is consumed within localities, the conversion from metric to English could kilos simply require a change in package sizes. A U.S. dairyman, Dr. Joseph Fernandez, has practiced converting to the "Dairyman." The gable top cartons are already made in liters. For dairy distributors, the conversion to metric is simple. The company believes it easily recovered the cost through lower labor costs, training of personnel; reduction in errors; simplified specifications, catalogs and records; and improved intercommunication.

Dr. Fernandez, as chief of the Department of Industrial Education at Western Michigan University, says it was estimated it would cost between $15 billion and $65 billion to convert America's industry to the metric system. But judging from the experience in England, which converted recently, Dr. Fernandez believes the lower figure will be more accurate.

The Center for Metric Education at WMU is in its first year of a federally funded, three-year program to prepare industries to make the change this country to the metric system.

Can It Be Done?

Can the United States really go metric — mentally as well as technologically? Yes, it is just a matter of becoming familiar with meters and grams as we are with inches and ounces. The hardest part of the conversion is likely to be the abandonment of time honored phrases such as “An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure” and “A miss is as good as a mile.” Converted into metric measure, these become such a mouthful that we "wouldn't touch them with a 30-foot pole.

While there are six basic units in the International Metric System, only three would be used in everyday living. These are: meter, the unit of length, kilogram, the unit of mass and kelvin, the unit of temperature (in common use, translated into the degree Celsius).

The remaining three measurement units are: the second which is precisely the same unit of time now used, the same ampere or unit of electric current which is also in current use; and the candela, the unit of luminous intensity. All other weights and measures in the International Metric System derive from these six basics.

The easy part of the metric system is that you connect the basics to larger and smaller measures. Every metric unit is related to another by multiplication or division by ten. For example, there are ten millimeters in one centimeter; 100 centimeters in one meter and 1,000 meters in one kilometer.

If you want to calculate the number of meters in 3,794 kilometers, you all have to do is multiply by 1,000 (or move the decimal three places to the right). The answer is 3.794. In our present system of inches in 3,794 miles, it is necessary to multiply by 5,280 and by 12 (or inches in a foot).

The real key to the public acceptance of the "Metric U.S." is education. Surveys conducted by the Survey Research Center of the University of Michigan show that the more people know about the metric system, the more they favor it. Rather consistently, those with more formal education or more experience using metric units, seemed the most confident that they could master it with little difficulty. This demonstrates a need for public education in help to get all citizens to cope with the trend to metric, and poses a challenge for the development of educational programs of change which provides for flexibility and encourages the various sectors of society to deal voluntarily with their particular problems of change to the metric system.
The Topic Summary:

The replies to the November Discussion Topic on Agriculture Related Careers generally indicated concern that the opportunities available were not being made known to high school students. Arrangements for a knowledgeable person to speak on agriculture related careers at high schools' career opportunity days may be scheduled by contacting Mr. Robert Rosenow, Coordinator of Student Program, College of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48823.

1. How many teenage children are represented in your group who have not yet embarked on a career? Responses on this question ranged from a high of 21 to a low of 1, with the average of 5.38.
2. Is there a junior college in your area which offers agriculture or agriculture related courses? Yes: 41% No: 59%
3. To your knowledge, is agriculture represented during Career Opportunity Days at your local high school? Yes: 64% No: 36%
4. If you think the answer to the above question is in the negative, do you know why not? Lack of interest; local counseling program; school board and administration consider agriculture very low in order of occupation.
5. Based upon your knowledge, are agricultural related careers normally considered by career counselors when talking to farm youth? Yes: 59% No: 41%
6. Do you think there is equity for agriculture in the vocational education program in your local high school? Yes: 63% No: 37%

Comments: Voev has been regarded as a damping ground for students disinterested in school; 4-H offers a good opportunity to pursue this interest.

DICTIONARY


Poultry

Day old or starter pullets - The latest profit path. Accepted by the smart producer for high egg production, superior egg quality, lower feed costs. If you need pullets, call your local hatchery and ask for your free literature. KLAGER BIRD & POULTRY. Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48823.

Special Offer - Eskadine Film Developed and Printed, 12 egg cartoons in bulk. $1.25 each. Order for five cartoons, $5.50 including postage. P.O. Box 645, East Lansing, Michigan 48823.


Grape Con-
you and your Snowmobile

... one of the reasons we're in business.
That's why Farm Bureau Insurance Group Farmowners, Homeowners, or Mobile Homeowners policies each provide automatic liability coverage for your snowmobile at no extra cost... on or off your property. Many companies charge up to $34 for each machine. Check the facts. And we'll take care of damage to your snowmobile... with an Inland Marine policy. Call your local Farm Bureau Insurance agent. He knows about you and your snowmobile. He probably has one of his own.