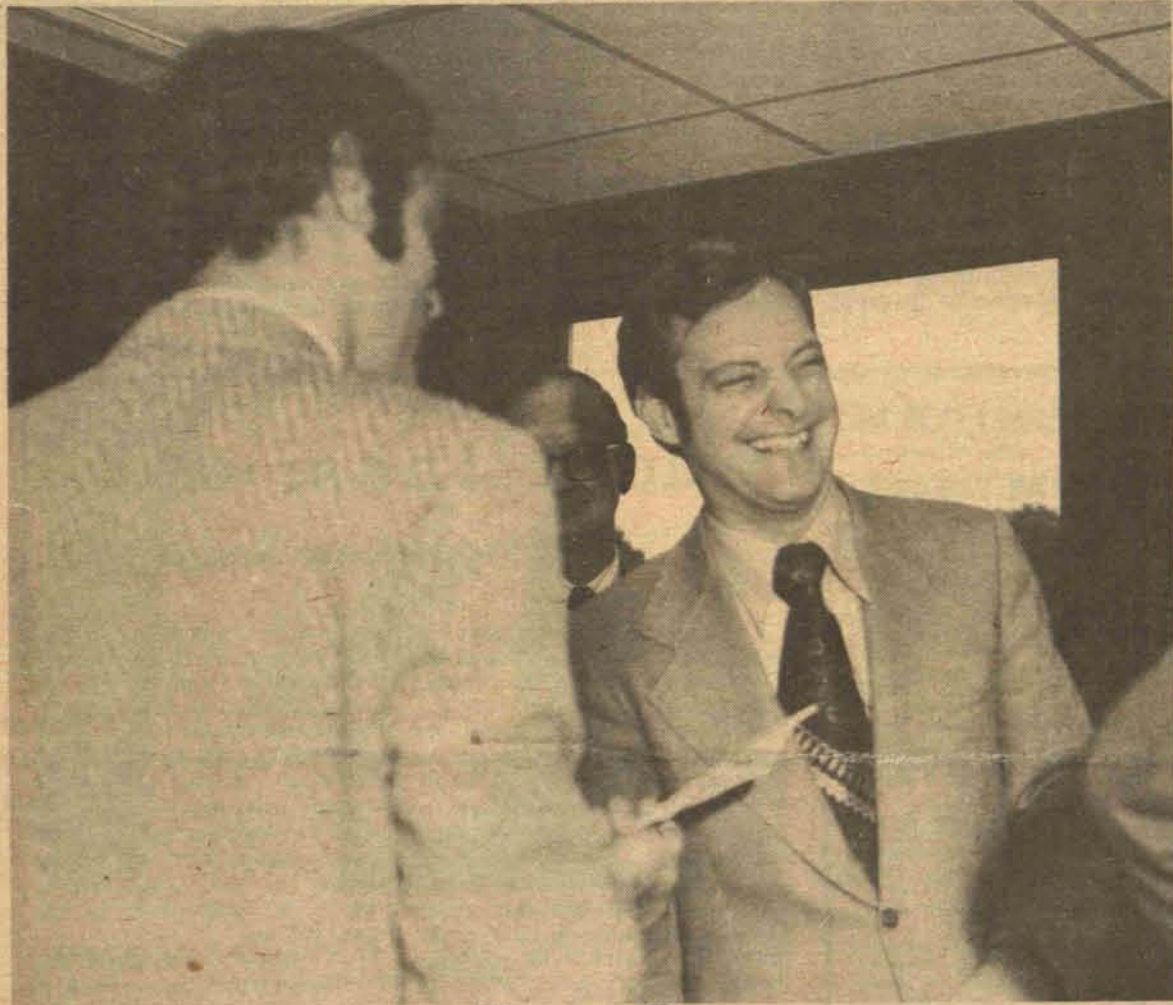


FB Year Comes to Head



Happy Day

State Senator William Ballenger (left) jokes with State Representative Dennis Cawthorne. The legislators were on hand to see the Marketing Bargaining Board activated in Lansing. Both sponsored the bill that brought the board into existence (See story page 6).

The pictures of the MFB Annual Meeting that will be left in the minds of those who attend will probably include the evening of professional entertainment with Ray Price and the crowning of a new Farm Bureau Queen. This is only the tip of the iceberg, however, and heightened activity at the Farm Bureau Center during November indicated how much preparation was needed to set the stage for the unglamorous decision-making that will take place at the meeting.

A year's activity including community meetings which formed recommendations for Farm Bureau action has been coming to a head during October and November in anticipation of the State Annual Meeting.

County resolutions flowed steadily into FB Center following the County Annual meetings in October which moved on community recommendations that were sifted by county committees.

The county resolutions were immediately compiled to be appraised by special advisory committees that were called into the Center during November. These committees, appointed by MFB President Elton Smith, were chosen to lend expertise to the resolutions in their own production areas.

The advisors, split into specialty groups concerning livestock, poultry, dairy, field crops, fruits and vegetables sifted through resolutions and refined them for final presentation before the state Policy Development committee which met for a three-day session starting Nov. 28.

The committee also entertained recommendations from the state Soybean Action Committee and state natural resources advisory group at the FB Center.

Here, resolutions were given final adjustments and approval to be submitted before the delegates the afternoon of Dec. 13 at the Annual Meeting.

Delegates and visitors will have already been at the meeting for two days by then, attending sessions that will update them on the latest events concerning their particular commodity (See page 6) and taking in some of the entertainment available. All of the activities will take place in a tightly-knit square of facilities in central Grand Rapids.

Ray Price, known for his recording of "For the Good Times" will put on a special show on Tuesday night, Dec. 11. The following day the annual product show will be featured in the afternoon and evening. Thursday night the Queen's Pageant will take place at the Annual Banquet as the reigning queen Peggy Kingsbury joins Young Farmer director Dave Cook to crown the new queen.

To speak at the Annual Banquet, Under-Secretary of Agriculture Phil Campbell will fly in from Washington, D.C. Campbell, who has been Under-Secretary since 1969, is a proponent of increased scientific research for solving environmental problems and high food prices.

Campbell recently showed his regard for rustic agriculture organic food marketing in a

(Continued next page)



Phil Campbell



Ray Price

Co-op Leaders Meet Lawmakers



Governor Milliken

With bills presently pending in the state capitol that affect the taxation of cooperatives and attempt to control their business practices, heads of various farmer cooperatives will meet Michigan lawmakers face to face when they arrive in Lansing Dec. 4 for the annual meeting of the Michigan Association of Farmer Cooperatives.

Governor William G. Milliken will cross the street from the capitol building to speak to cooperative representatives gathered at the Olds Plaza Hotel before legislative issues are presented to them for their consideration.

Robert E. Smith, legislative counsel for MFB will add his view of the present political situation in the capitol to the legislative report.

Following this presentation, members will be heading to the capitol building to meet the representatives of their legislative districts in their state offices.

Preceding all legislative matters, during the morning session, cooperative representatives will hear the president of the American Institute of Cooperation speak on the subject "Who Speaks for Cooperatives?"



Who will be Queen?

page 3



FPC Fights Fuel Shortage

page 4



Why Not A Woman Milk Hauler?

page 11

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN



FB Membership Campaign Basis for Accomplishments

In a few days we will be meeting in Grand Rapids for the most important event on our Farm Bureau calendar—the annual meeting. It's important because that's when we will develop the policies which will guide our organization in the challenging year ahead.

The action of the voting delegates, who represent you, will culminate our policy development process which started with an idea from you or your neighbor on a particular issue. During recent months, that idea has received intensive consideration and study. The state Policy Development Committee has discussed the idea with a specialist knowledgeable on the issue. If it weathers the test of being considered by the delegates, it will become Farm Bureau policy.

We wouldn't be an ineffective organization if we stopped there. What good would a booklet of policies be if we did not follow through with action? The policy booklet which will be "written" at the annual meeting will direct all of us—your elected leaders, your employees, your county committees—in the vital job of policy execution.

Policy execution takes strength—an authoritative, effective voice speaking for large numbers of farmers. Right now, hundreds of you are involved in gaining the strength we need through the membership campaign. How successful you are has a direct bearing on how successful your Farm Bureau will be in turning written policies into reality.

The year ahead will contain many of the same challenges we have grappled with during the past year—government regulations which threaten to strangle the most efficient and productive agriculture the world has ever known, telling our story to our urban neighbors so they appreciate and support our efforts to remain free and productive, competing effectively in the world market.

But 1974 will also offer us some opportunities along with its challenges. For the first time in history, farmers are beginning to realize a reasonable return for their efforts and investment. For the first time in several decades, people here in the United States are deeply

aware and concerned about their food supply. For the first time, people in other countries of the world have the resources to buy our products.

We must capitalize on these opportunities by effectively meeting the challenges. To do this, we must use our organization as we have never used it before. Someone—a voice of the farmer—is going to have to take leadership in this new era of agriculture we find ourselves in—and we better make sure it is Farm Bureau.

It is a matter of record that we are equipped to take this leadership role. All we have to do is take a look at our policy books to see how our voting delegates' of the past predicted present situations. Consider our policies on environment and exports as examples that we have made the right decisions.

We must continue to be this strong force for agriculture. To be this strong force, we must have members. With a strong membership, we can look for success in our continued fight against government regulations. With a strong membership, we can be successful in our efforts to gain public support. With a strong membership, we can be effective in the legislature and the market place.

When you go knocking on doors during the membership campaign, you take with you all the ammunition to make a "sale." You have a record of accomplishments in the legislature, an impressive dollars and cents figure on savings these victories have provided the farmer, benefits and services which will save them even more, and programs to fit the social needs of every member of the farm family.

You also have an organizational structure in your county Farm Bureau to help carry this heavy responsibility. Members of every committee—Young Farmers, Women, Information and Public Relations, Community Group, Legislative, Commodity—are willing to contribute their time and talents to the membership campaign.

Add to these "ingredients" your own personal enthusiasm and positive attitude and the result will be success—success for you, success for Farm Bureau, success for the future of agriculture.

DONNA

Limberated

Farm Bureau Women are amazing. While other so-called liberated women make a lot of noise, our women quietly and effectively "do their thing," through the Speakers' Bureau, legislative activities, and commodity promotions. As my daughter would say, they've got their heads together.

There's a lot of talk these days about women's lib, and each of us, I suppose, has her own definition of the term. My own personal experience with liberation is related to stockings.

The first time I really felt liberated was when Mom, after much soul-searching to determine whether my legs were ready to be exposed to the elements, allowed me to graduate to knee socks.

Long after the other girls in my country school bared their knees, my entire lower limbs were encased in long, brown, cotton stockings which I despised as much as cornmeal mush.

How I longed for fat legs that would fill out those stockings and smooth away the rows of wrinkles that accented my bony knees and draped over the tops of my shoes. Encouragement from Little Orphan Annie to drink Ovaltine for big, strong bodies didn't help me attain my goal.

No prisoner could have felt more liberated than I the first day I wore my knee socks. Pulling them back up from ankle to knee every five minutes was a small price to pay. In fact, that gesture was considered in fashion for well-dressed country school girls. Even pictures in Sears and Roebuck showed the cute pre-teen bending over pulling up her knee socks.

My next remembrance of an overwhelming sense of liberation is when panty hose appeared on the scene. With this remarkable invention came liberation from garter belts (the most unsexy item of women's apparel since the corset), from searches through the lingerie drawer to find a matching stocking without a run, from decisions on whether anyone would notice if one was cinnamon and the other taupe.

Panty hose, however, are not the ultimate in liberation. Have you

ever dressed with particular care for a meeting where looking well had a direct relationship to how effectively you functioned? You felt great and proceeded with confidence because you knew you looked well put-together. Then you sat down and noticed that three-quarters of your "one size fits all" hose were draped around your ankles.

This is not chic at all. How do you handle this problem in a public place? Pulling them up from the waist to smooth the wrinkles is no more cool than taking off your shoes and stretching them from the toes to fold under your foot. The latter also causes you to limp a little and detracts from your Saks Fifth Avenue image.

The no-run kind were a special boon but they brought with them a unique problem. Snags developed not into runs—but holes, holes out of which little bubbles of fat popped, straining to escape their nylon prison. Then there's the 79 cent specials, the knees of which remain in the seated position long after the wearer has stood up.

Funny how baggy hose can squelch your creativity, dampen your spirits, and cause you to lose your effectiveness. It's worse than discovering a piece of spinach on your front tooth after you've smiled your way through a crowded room.

Why the Women's Libbers didn't burn their panty hose rather than what they did, I can't quite understand.

Dean Boger to Speak at Commodity Luncheon

Let's try '74 for size says Lawrence Boger, Dean of Michigan State University College of Agriculture and Natural Resources. Boger will speak on the subject of 1974 prospects for agriculture at the Commodity Luncheon held at the MFB annual meeting. The luncheon will be a focal point bringing participants in all commodity sessions together.

Boger has been Dean of the College since 1969, and during his

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

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Singing a New Song

I would like to submit a recommendation to be considered at the Annual Meeting this month. Throw out our national anthem. Now, don't get me wrong, I'm not saying we shouldn't have a national anthem. I just object to my country being subjected to that present voice-killing, ear-shattering, laugh-inducing anthem that we have now.

I'm not talking about the words. I'm sure the author of those words truly felt patriotism rocking through his very bones when he wrote the poem. But somebody played a cruel trick on him and the rest of the country when they set the words to that music. If you want to call it music.

You see that tune wasn't written especially for the words by Francis Scott Key. No Sir, that tune had been around for many years, thriving in the taverns of England and early America. Well-sauced patrons wrapped their arms around each other's wavering bodies and heaved one way and the other with the music and guffawed as their voices warbled and cracked with the notes that shot up and sank down like hiccups.

Now I'd hate to think what the original words were, but if it was like most drinking songs, it had something to do with soldiers coming into a town full of unattended women.

If only those old tavern-based singers could see us now; standing bolt upright at attention as a soprano attempts to sing that song as tears swell up within. I'm sure the fellows never say anything that funny in the tavern.

As far as I'm concerned there is nothing so ear-bending to me and

degrading to my country, than to hear somebody try to sing that old beer tune with a straight face. As an acquaintance of mine puts it: "Every Friday night at the football games, if you want to root for the local team in the proper enthusiastic manner, just stand and mouth the anthem silently. But the vocal chords will still ache listening to the singer trying valiantly to shift gears to the impossible tune."

The army has always known that the quickest way to lose a battle is to have the troops march into war singing the national anthem. Not only would they run out of breath trying to sing it, but they would probably suffer from acute depression. The song has the inspirational qualities of a bottle of Geritol. (The army thanks the heavens for the Battle Hymn of the Republic.)

And what about our peace-time warriors. Doesn't it ever make you sad to see our Olympic athletes sit by as winners from other countries stand at attention to their beautiful homeland anthems and then our athletes are forced to stand reverently before millions as the Star Spangled pub tune is played? The competitor would feel more comfortable passing out beer and pretzels than standing there trying to muster up emotion for such an unemotional tune.

Really, there are plenty of good patriotic songs that we could have for our national anthem. Let's obtain some good music for our anthem or accept our present anthem in the spirit of humor in which it was written, and put it on the juke box in the bars it was meant for.

Campbell at Annual Meet

(Continued from page 1)

Georgia meeting when he said, "I don't criticize the desire to purchase so-called organic food... but I am concerned about the need for some form of protection against fraud."

The four-day meeting will wind up with serious business on Friday

when a number of the MFB Board positions will be up for election. Directors will be elected for the odd numbered districts, one at-large post and one position for both women's and young farmer representation. (See page 15 for Annual Meeting schedule.)

County Queens Look to State Title

Karen Marie Kirschner - Alpena Susan Bahs - Barry (Nashville) (Alpena)



A 17-year-old senior at Alpena High School, Karen has worked with PAL, a club that helps retarded children. Karen hopes to go to college and later work in teaching or the field of travel.



A 26-year-old homemaker with four children, Susan organized the Barry Co. Citizenship Seminar. Besides continuing as a Young Farmer member, Susan would like to resume her college education. "I want to help my family grow emotionally and intellectually," she said.

Lorraine McKeon - Bay Co. (Pinconning)



Lorraine, a 17-year-old high school senior has lived her entire life on her parents' vegetable farm and says she has enjoyed the responsibilities that came with it. Lorraine will be taking a secretarial course this year and looks forward to travel and work in new places.

Vickie Lynne Fairchild Calhoun (Homer)



The Michigan State University freshman of 18 plans on a career closely related to agriculture, after she receives a degree in horticulture and landscaping. Vickie has extensive farm background. "I have worked for my father on the farm for as long as I can remember," Vickie said referring to her family's 186-acre dairy farm.

Rhonda Lee Penrose - Clare Co. (Clare)



Rhonda, a 20-year-old mother of one girl, says she is just starting to take the opportunity to become active in Farm Bureau. Rhonda says she places her family before other goals. "After raising a beautiful family," she said, "I'd like to further my education."

Beckie Jo Gibson - Clinton (DeWitt)



Beckie, 17, has a special fascination with the customs of Spanish-speaking people that began with her acquaintance with migrant workers on her father's cucumber farm. "Mexicans," she said, "are some of the happiest and nicest people I know." Beckie is in a position to know since she can speak to them in their native language.

Linda Bloss - Genesee (Swartz Creek)



This 25-year-old mother of three has been involved as treasurer of FB Women's Committee and secretary of her local group since coming from the city to join her husband on the farm. "Before we were married," she said, "my husband taught me to drive tractors, rake hay, and, of course, milk cows."

Patricia Ann Ryan - Hillsdale (Hillsdale)



Patricia, 18, is a freshman at Tri-State College where she decided to attend after helping teach a special education class. "I was so eager to help the mentally ill," she said, "I decided to make that my career." Patricia also owns a dairy herd of six cows and four heifers.

Janice Elenbaum - Huron (Sebewaing)



Janice is a 27-year-old housewife and mother of two children. She is currently secretary for the Speedy 66 Farm Bureau community group.

Patricia Serviss - Ingham (Okemos)



Patricia moved to Michigan in 1969 after a lifetime of traveling with her Air Force family. Patricia, 23, is now a bridal consultant and plans on returning to college this winter.

Queen Has Year as Farm Spokeswoman



When pretty, titian-haired Peggy Kingsbury was crowned Michigan Farm Bureau Queen at last year's MFB Annual Meeting, she took on the responsibility as the major spokeswoman for Michigan agriculture.

Only moments after her crowning, Peggy began her duties at the Farm Bureau Services and Farmers Petroleum product show. A month later, Peggy was representing our state at the AFBF national convention's Parade of Queens in Los Angeles, but Farm Bureau had plans to make Peggy a focal point in agricultural circles when she returned.

Peggy spoke at several County Farm Bureau victory parties following membership campaigns

and then attended a number of festivals—Shepherd's Maple Syrup Festival, Alma's Highland Festival, the Centerville Covered Bridge Festival, the Fourth of July celebration in Alpena, the Thunder Bay Snowmobile Races, the Isabella County Michigan Week Celebration and the Ottawa County Farm-City banquet.

Peggy's last official appearance will be when she crowns a new queen at the MFB annual meeting this month. This new spokeswoman will be accepting a role that has grown in its importance over the last year—that of communicating with urban people.

This is why the combination of

poise, beauty and speaking ability will be considered so important in the queens selection. Past queens have appeared to tell the farm story on television and radio talk shows or in personal meetings with different municipal groups like Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs.

As much will be expected of our new Farm Bureau spokeswoman as she travels in the state and nation, but each county queen will be expected to continue as queens and spokeswomen on a local level as well. As many county groups have learned in their commodity promotions, a piece of cheese or a glass of apple juice seems to taste better when served by a pretty girl.

Judy Larson - Ionia (Ionia)



This Michigan State co-ed of 19 hopes to enter historical research upon graduation. Judy does have a full farm background, however. "I have shown cattle for my father since I was 9," Judy said, and added that she always pitched in on the farm. F B Queen parent is Judy's second this year, as she was semi-finalist of the MSU Homecoming Queen contest.

Diana Hutchins - Isabella (Mt. Pleasant)



Diana, 27, is the mother of two children and says she wants to get involved in activities to help people have more respect for farming. Already, Diana is on the County Young Farmer Committee and served with her husband as a Young Farmer chairman.

Susan Jo Deering - Leelanau (Northport)



Susan, a 19-year-old nursing student, was a 1972 semi-finalist in the Michigan Junior Miss Pageant. Susan would like to specialize in caring for children when she receives her degree.

Jamie Ann Squires - Lenawee (Britton)



Jamie, now a high school senior, claims to have started milking cows at age 9. At 17, Jamie says she still works in the fields at planting and haying time and helps raise young calves and bottle feed heifers. Jamie plans to enter college and major in nursing. "One of my goals is to be able to help others physically as a nurse and help them spiritually."

Cheryl Ann Copeland - Livingston (Fowlerville)



Cheryl is an active 17-year-old student who showed keen interest in community action when she said, "I wish a few more people would care about their community and country and pitch in to help out." Cheryl says she would like to work with senior citizens.

Kathy Cryderman Macomb (Armada)



Kathy who married into a fourth generation farm family, is deeply involved in farming. "It is the essence of my family as well as its livelihood," she says. As well as being the mother of one child, 19-year-old Kathy is chairwoman of the Macomb Co. Young Farmers.

Rita Mary Ruby Mason (Livingston)



This 18-year-old Western Michigan U. co-ed majors in special education and hopes to teach retarded children upon graduation. Rita received a Michigan Competitive Scholarship for college and was named in the Who's Who in American High Schools. On her family's dairy farm she says, "I do everything but the actual milking and cleaning of the barn."

Christa Pritchard - Montcalm (Stanton)



Veterinary medicine will be the pursuit of this 17-year-old daughter of a dairy farmer. Chris, a high school senior and 4-H president claims she really enjoys driving a tractor and raking and baling hay.

Nancy Ann Rottier Newago (Fremont)



Nancy, who is 23 and the mother of two, will join her husband as Young Farmer and Membership chairman this year. "Being a city girl," she said, "I learned a lot that first year of marriage, but I was happy and loved the farm."

Connie Jo Badovina Osceola (Marion)



Connie, who is 18, has big hopes after receiving her bachelor's degree from the University of Michigan where she is a freshman. She would like to attend medical school and eventually set up a free clinic. Meanwhile, Connie says she'll be happy to meet "all the beautiful people in the world."

Karen VanderWest Ottawa (West Olive)



Karen, 19, is presently working parttime on her county Farm Bureau membership drive. Now working as a dental assistant, Karen looks forward to either a career in gospel music or as an air stewardess.

Rebecca Somers Saginaw (Henderson)



Rebecca is an active 21-year-old mother of two that is involved in a host of rural activities. She is the vice-chairwoman of the local woman's committee and a 4-H teacher. Rebecca says she gets special pleasure from delivering baby piglets on the farm where she and her husband raise up to 500 feeder pigs and sows at a time.

Melodie Boyne Sanilac (Marlette)



Melodie, an 18-year-old student at Alma College plans a career in physical therapy. Melodie seemed to think she would make a good spokesman for agriculture when she said, "I've been promoting the farm life since I could talk."

Anita Stuever St. Clair (Capac)



At age 17, Anita plans to keep agriculture in her future. Having been accepted to the Michigan State University College of Agriculture, Anita says she wants a career that will keep her in contact with people. Having grown up on a farm, Anita said, "I've been feeding calves and doing other chores since I became old enough to hold a pail."

Karen Bauer Tuscola (Frankenmuth)



The daughter of German immigrants, Karen, 25, says she hopes to teach her two children to be "honest, hardworking and true to God" as her parents taught her. Karen hopes to finish her college education and teach high school.

Mary Anne Khorsky Shiawassee (Corunna)



Mary Anne, a 19-year-old Veterinary Technician, has shown cattle for 11 years and for two years represented Michigan in national contests. Mary Anne has also shown her expertise with cattle by being a member of the 4-H Dairy Cattle Judging Team. Mary Anne plans a career in nursing and social work, "to help make other people happy."

Barbara Dowd Van Buren (Lawrence)



This homemaker and mother of three children at age 30 was chosen as a delegate to the annual meeting she hopes to be chosen as queen at. Barbara's major plans are to influence her children "in such a way that they become outstanding productive individuals."

CAPITOL REPORT

Robert E. Smith

Largest Tax Reform Yet

Michigan taxpayers will soon begin to notice the effects of the largest tax cut program ever passed in Michigan's history. It provides property as well as income tax relief for the majority of taxpayers.

The total tax cut through 1975 will amount to about \$380 million, of which \$300 million is for individuals and \$80 million for businesses. Taxpayers will soon receive forms from the Department of Treasury for the property tax relief.

The property tax relief is based on a new concept in taxation known as a "circuit breaker". This simply means that a portion of property taxes above 3½ percent of the household income will be a credit against income taxes; or where there is no income, the tax will be refunded directly to the taxpayer.

This act applies to farmers and Farm Bureau has strongly supported and worked for the inclusion of whole farms.

The tax cut for most households and farms is based on 3½ percent of the total household income. Sixty percent of the amount above that figure will be the property tax cut up to a limit of \$500.

For Example

As an example in the case of a farm, assume that the taxpayer is living on and operating his own farm, and the taxes are \$2,000. Also assume that the total household income is \$10,000. Three and one half percent of that figure is \$350. This subtracted from the \$2,000 tax leaves \$1,650, and 60 percent of this figure is \$990 that is eligible for tax relief. Since this figure is higher than the limit, the farmer will be eligible for the full \$500 tax cut limit. The tax relief would be subtracted from the state income tax, if any, or would be sent back to the taxpayer directly from the state.

Farmers should note that in many of the forms already printed, it's stated that the claimant living on the farm must have a gross income from farm production higher than their household income in order to be eligible.

This is a misinterpretation in the law, and Farm Bureau is taking it up with the Department of Treasury in order to have it clarified. The intent in the law including farmers was that any farmer living on his land would be eligible for the full relief. Other provisions in the law were intended to make it possible for someone not living on the farm to be eligible for the property tax relief if the gross income from his farm was higher than his other household income. This would permit a tax relief for elderly people and others who depend on farm income for much of their living, even though they do not live there. But at the same time, that provision would prevent a so-called hobby farmer or speculator from taking advantage of relief for his farm property.

Under this program, local units of government do not lose any tax revenue as the taxpayer pays his taxes as before but applies for his tax cut through the State Department of Treasury.

In the case of renters, 17 percent of their rent is considered to be property tax for the purpose of relief.

Elderly's Formula

Different formulas apply to those over 65. It is possible in this case for those with less than \$3,000 household income to have the total property tax refunded.

Tax relief for the elderly is based on a sliding scale. With a household

income under \$3,000, all property taxes would be refunded. Between \$3,000 and \$4,000, all taxes over 1 percent of the income would be refunded. Between \$4,000 and \$5,000, all taxes over 2 percent; and between \$5,000 and \$6,000, all taxes over 3 percent. With incomes of \$6,000 or more, all taxes above 3½ percent would be refundable.

Veterans Situation

Property tax relief for veterans is considerably different, depending on the percentage of disability, which war he was involved with, the status of the widow, or whether he is an active serviceman. The relief is based on the state equalized value allowance on the home, which will vary depending on the veteran's status.

The tax reduction is computed by dividing the state equalized value allowance by the state equalized value of the homestead, and the resulting percentage is applied to the property tax. Not all veterans are eligible for the special veteran's property tax credit, only those that are listed on the forms.

Still another system of tax relief is available for the blind, which is explained in detail in the Treasury Department forms.

Many people may qualify for more than one type of tax relief. However, they are entitled to only one. So it is wise to compare the different systems and choose the one which is to their advantage.

It should be pointed out that senior citizens, veterans, and the blind who are eligible to receive a homestead tax exemption this year will also be eligible for the new tax relief.

This is true only for this year. Next year they will not have to file for the homestead tax exemption as in the past because it will no longer exist, and their property tax relief will be based solely on the new law.

FPC Grasping for Winter Fuel

How warm many rural people will be will depend on some fast paper work. Suzanne Brewer and Dawn Cadwell are on special assignment for Farmers Petroleum Cooperative at the Farm Bureau Center.

Filing through envelopes, they classify material and prepare it for a computer run because the computer printout is being accepted by the state as a basis for adjustments of FPC allocations.

The need for such sophisticated paper shuffling is due to a complicated set of government checks to make sure everyone will be served with fuel.

Under the present mandatory allocation system of middle distillate fuels (including home heating fuel) dealers must serve all facilities that were served by them in the 1972 calendar year, and serve them equally.

This means each customer should basically get a certain percentage of the fuel he received in the corresponding month of 1972.

Complications arise when it is realized that dealers have picked up new customers since January 1972. If a new facility was added to a dealers route in March 1972, the amount needed to serve him in January and February of 1974 is not accounted for in the standing allocations.

This not only pertains to new buildings, but to increased amounts of land put into operation. With the freeing of set aside land, fuel for many acres has not been prepared for in allocations.



One other part of the new law that cut income taxes for every citizen is the increase of the personal exemptions from the present \$1,200 each to \$1,500.

Gov. Milliken has set up a task force on fuel supply as well as implementing the federal mandatory allocation program.

Gov. Milliken has also established a "hot line" telephone service for emergency assistance to those in need. The "hot line" number is Lansing, area code 517-373-8250.

Since the effective date of the "No-Fault" Insurance law, Oct. 1, Farm Bureau has received calls from farmers and insurance agents around the state telling of instances of farmers pulling wagons or other implements with tractors were stopped by the State Police and being asked for a "No-Fault" certificate of insurance. In one case, a self-propelled combine was stopped.

Farm Bureau immediately took the issue up with the State Police and found that a detective had gone out to State Police posts that had created a misunderstanding with some officers. The State Police said that in their view the directive should not apply to farm implements, and an immediate "all point alert" was sent out to stop such enforcement. Any tickets that may have been issued will be cancelled due to the misunderstanding.

It would be helpful if any farmer who has had any problem in this regard would notify the Public Affairs Division of the Michigan Farm Bureau, P.O. Box 960, Lansing, Michigan.

FHA Loosens Grip

The Farmers Home Administration (FHA) has loosened loan limits to allow farmers to receive the large amounts of capital needed in modern operations.

The loosened credit terms are part of an overall federal program under USDA to make capital available in rural areas and therefore help expand production of food-stuffs. Money will be available not only to expand farm operations but to help preserve rural jobs which keep many people near the land.

FHA will now loan, at 5 percent interest, up to \$100,000 toward a total real estate debt of up to \$225,000 under new guidelines. FHA farmer program specialist Jon Moore said that before the new revisions, FHA would not participate in a loan that left a farmer with over \$100,000 total real estate debt.

FHA has also raised its total limit on short-term chattel loans from \$50,000 to \$100,000 and FHA will loan 50 percent of this figure at 6¾ percent.

Under the program, FHA will guarantee loans from most conventional lenders to farmers. The Administration will cover up to 90 percent of any loss suffered by such lenders as Production Credit Association, Federal Land Bank, credit unions, state and federal banks as well as savings and loan associations.

FHA has also launched a drive to

stabilize rural jobs and population by targeting loans to industry in truly rural areas.

"This is important to farmers who rely on outside jobs for cash they need for their farms," said Calvin Lutz, state FHA director.

Industrial financing is available under this program for all areas that don't lie within the outer boundaries of cities of a 50,000 or more population or in adjoining areas of 100 or more people per square mile.

When money is being made available, however, some applicants will be more eligible than others. Applications concerning areas not within cities of 25,000 or more will be preferred and certain projects will have priority.

The FHA will favor projects that save existing jobs in an area, extend present businesses or create employment opportunities.

Lutz made it clear that loans would not be made for merely transferring businesses and jobs from one place to another.

The purchase of housing development sites can also be financed under this program with the special provision that the sites be in open country or a settlement of 10,000 or less population.

Funds for these programs are now available and applications should be made through county FHA offices.

FHA guaranteed loan program information can also be obtained at local lending institutions.

Fertilizer Prices May Rise Further Yet

The Cost of Living Council decision to lift price ceilings on fertilizer may make more fertilizer available to American farmers but growers should be prepared for severe price rises.

Nearly 40 manufacturers indicated that additional domestic fertilizer supplies would be

available amounting to 350,000 tons during October-December and 115 million tons in the first six months of 1974.

But John Sexson of Farm Bureau Services Plant Food Department said that fertilizer prices rose 30-40 percent within three weeks of de-regulation of prices.

"I don't know if prices have peaked off or not," he said, "but there's a good possibility there will be another round of increases."

The Council made its move Oct. 25 when the possible contraction of farm production due to shortages was considered. Higher domestic prices will hopefully decrease fertilizer exports. To further insure supply, the Council formed a government task force and a fertilizer industry group to deal with the shortage.

The industry group will try to assure that manufacturers make good on domestic commitments while the government task force tries to funnel natural gas supplies to producers of ammonia.

The task force is urging farmers to be thrifty with fertilizer this year and is working with the Agricultural Extension Service to inform farmers of what the minimum requirements are for crops.

Corn production would be most affected by a shortage since, according to the USDA, 96 percent of all corn acreages receive fertilizer, compared to 77 percent for cotton, 62 percent for wheat and 31 percent for soybeans.

AFBF President William J. Kuhfuss said in a meeting with Massachusetts FB members, that the fertilizer shortage may have caused restraints in winter wheat planting this year.

"With the price of seed wheat doubled," he said, "farmers are hesitant to plant without adequate fertilizer supplies."

The Cost of Living Council said that if the freeze had remained in effect, nitrogen fertilizer supplies would have fallen 10 percent short and phosphate 12 percent.



SORTING THINGS OUT. Dawn Cadwell gets information together to adjust FPC fuel allocations.

When a dealer is unable to resupply users, that are out of fuel, they can apply to the state reserve, which is comprised of 10 percent of all companies fuel.

FPC dealers have been asked to help customers by helping them fill out forms and get immediate relief in an emergency.

Bill Rocky of the FPC home office said that if product trade-offs could be worked out between dealers in order to get fuel where it was needed FPC would implement such trades. But Rocky is hoping, through proper filing for adjustments in allocation, problems might be avoided.

Rocky insists, however, that customers must make an effort to conserve.

"These applications are not a license to more fuel," he said, "just a way of spreading it out."

Looking to the future, Rocky said that a rationing system for fuel might best serve the farmer.

"The only way this problem is going to be solved is to use less fuel."

Dealers under the mandatory fuel program cannot give farmers preferential treatment. Administrative rules putting farmers, mass transit and fuel producers in a priority group do not allow farmers more fuel for the whole year, only a larger share of their allocation in these months.

This is the only way I can see priorities being set," he said.

Speaking about the gasoline shortage, he said that he didn't think the 60 cent gallon was far away since dealers are now allowed to pass cost increases on to customers once each month.

The answer to all fuel problems, Rocky claims is simply to use less.

Milk Haulers Organizing

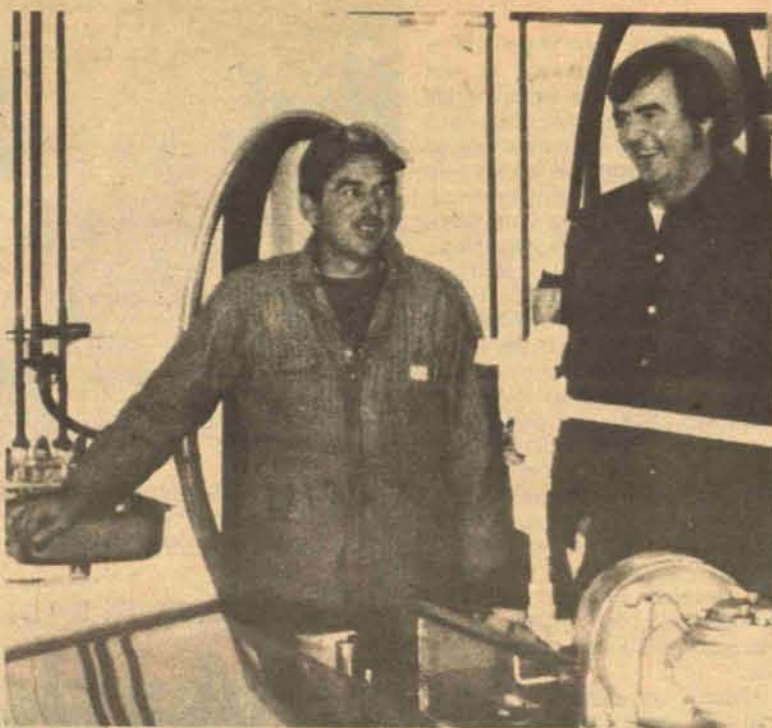
Milk hauling has been a business traditionally plagued with cut-throat tactics -- one milk hauler "stealing" stops from another by offering farmers hauling services at a cent or two cheaper. It's not unusual for two or three farmers on the same road to be serviced by different milk haulers -- each at a slightly different rate.

It's not that milk haulers want it that way, but over the years, it has become accepted as one of their occupational hazards.

Many have high hopes that the situation will change through organization of the Michigan Milk Haulers Association (MMHA).

It is still a "baby" as far as organizations are concerned, but its members believe it is in good health and growing stronger. Only about seven years old, it boasts a membership of over 50 percent of the milk hauling owner-operators in the state who represent well over half the milk hauled in Michigan.

According to MMHA president, Rod Tyler of Kalamazoo, the main goals of the organization are to create better communications between the haulers, farmers and cooperatives, to stabilize milk hauling prices, and encourage milk haulers to work together rather than against each other. Bob LaLone of Alma, whose trucks make 20 trips in 24 hours and carry 1.2 million lbs. of milk per day, is



OPPOSING PARTIES? Dairy farmer Bob Zeeb and his milk hauler, Wendall McCreery, talk about the new haulers organization when Wendall picks up the milk. Bob thinks that milk haulers, if well-organized, will have some muscle but won't become unreasonable in setting hauling rates.

also a board member of the National Milk Haulers Association. "Nobody can stand alone today," LaLone says. "Milk haulers have been their own worst enemies and I think by working together we can set uniform prices without cut-throat tactics."

What effect will the organization of milk haulers have on their farmer-patrons? Bob Zeeb, Clinton County dairy farmer and former Michigan Farm Bureau board member, believes it will give haulers more muscle if they are well-organized, but doesn't feel they will become unreasonable in setting milk hauling rates.

"Price is a big factor; it costs us \$350 a month just to get it hauled out of here," he said. "Three or four farmers with a large volume could buy a truck to haul milk themselves, but we're nowhere near that point now."

Zeeb's milk hauler, Wendall McCreery of Ovid, raised his rates a few months ago, the first time in several years. As far as Zeeb is concerned, the price hike was justified.

"To us, the big thing is service. Wendall is the kind of guy who --

whether it's muddy or snowy -- gets here. He's trying all the time and there's been a few days when we've had to go drag him in. We had to dump some milk one day last year when he couldn't get in, but the next day he was here and I would have hated to put the truck through what he did to get here.

"This is what's real important about a milk hauler -- that they're here somewhere near the same time every day on a regular schedule. Wendall gets here, barring bad roads, within 15 minutes of the same time every day," Zeeb said.

How the rising cost of gas will effect milk hauling prices, neither Zeeb nor McCreery is sure. Right now, both are hoping there will continue to be sufficient energy to get the cows milked and the milk to market.

The MMHA members can thank Farm Bureau for one thing. Group rate Farm Bureau Insurance covers vehicles, workmen's compensation, and a tax deferred retirement program. One member, with a large milk hauling operation, claims that the group rates will save him \$3,600 a year.

Lending Act Considered

The Consumer Affairs Subcommittee of the House Banking and Currency Committee has held hearings on the effects of the Truth-in-Lending Act on agriculture.

Business loans and loans made to partnerships and corporations are exempt from the Truth-in-Lending Act. However, loans to a farmer who has not formed a partnership or incorporated his farm are still subject to disclosure and rescission

provisions of the Act. These provisions are causing agricultural borrowers unnecessary delays, inconvenience and added costs in processing loans.

American farmers currently use some \$60 billion in credit annually and their credit needs are estimated to reach \$120-\$140 billion by 1985.

Farm Bureau supports an amendment to the Truth-in-Lending Act that would remove agricultural credit from the Act.

FBI Dividends Awarded

A 5 percent dividend was mailed to members of FB Insurance's Workmen's Compensation safety group program. The declaration was made by FB Mutual's Board of Directors, although forces were working against dividends that reached 25 percent of the members' annual premium last year.

A Supreme Court decision in December removed all agricultural exemptions under Workmen's Compensation Law.

FB Insurance absorbed extra costs due to this new interpretation until the July renewal time.

Increases in the amount of accidents covered by members also cut into dividends which can range from 5 percent to 45 percent.

Workmen's Compensation Insurance is necessary for any farm employer that is subject to the Workmen's Compensation Act. Farm Liability or Employers Liability are invalid under these circumstances.

Rail Bill Passed

While Federal Court judge John P. Fullam held up all actions of liquidation of the Penn Central Railroad, a bill offering a reorganization plan was passed on Nov. 8 in the US House of Representatives.

Transportation specialist Porter Barnett of the Michigan Department of Agriculture said the bill known as the Shoup-Adams Bill allows for hearings on a state and local level prior to abandonment of rail lines. The Shoup-Adams Bill has gone to the Senate where Sen. Vance Hartke (D-Ind.) is pushing his own piece of legislation. His bill would set a timetable for reorganization that would also allow for public hearings.

"What it boils down to," Barnett said, "is that states and localities are going to have a say if either bill is passed."

The Shoup-Adams bill presently seems to have enough momentum to become law with some modification, according to Washington observers. One feature of the bill is that it allows the Department of Transportation to reimburse state or local agencies for 70 percent of expenditures they

make to continue service on a line that would have otherwise been abandoned.

Another provision of the bill has been labeled as extravagant by some Congressmen. This provision would allow a displaced rail worker of five or more years seniority to receive a monthly displacement allowance for the rest of his working life, despite the fact that he physically is able to find work elsewhere.

No workers would be paid less in wages or fringe benefits than he received before the new system began. Employees who suffered pay reductions under new bargaining agreements with FRC would be paid a monthly bonus, funded by grants from the federal government, to make up the difference.

One point of contention that may arise concerning the Shoup-Adams bill is the amount of strings attached to federal funds. Porter Barnett claimed that the Shoup-Adams bill was too flexible in this line and thought that money should be specifically earmarked for upgrading and maintaining rights-of-way rather than put in a general "operating expenses" fund.

"Maintaining rights-of-way is where money is most needed and where the least is being spent," Barnett said.

The Department of Transportation, which had its bill die in Congressional committee still hopes to affect the Shoup-Adams bill through amendment in the Senate. A DOT proposal would probably favor less government spending and a more pared-down rail system.

Commenting on the present rail hauling situation, Barnett said that grain car supplies were tight and elevators were plugging up. He said plans for allocating cars according to the amount of grain to be hauled by a railway in an area was proposed by the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC), but no final plans have been agreed upon.

While the USDA has predicted export grain shipments will be moved on schedule, the ICC's Thomas Byrne termed the grain car situation very bleak. Byrne cited the movement back to coal as a major consideration of rail haulers, who want to free line for coal hauling.

Barnett also said that Federal Railway Administration safety standards are causing several railroads to be occupied with plans for improving safety. These railways are functioning only under special waivers from the standards at present.



NOT IMPRESSED. This member of the Zeeb dairy operation doesn't care how her milk gets to the dairy or how much it costs to get it there--as long as it goes.

State OSHA Control Approved in Washington

Public hearings are being held on a bill that would end occupational regulations being instituted by the federal government. The proposed legislation, long wanted by the MFB, has the blessings of the US Department of Labor which approved the bill as part of a Michigan plan to take over all administration of OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Act) regulations for the first time since June 1971.

In 1971, federal regulations covering both industrial and agricultural labor forces were instituted. This comprised the only control over Michigan agriculture since agriculture was exempt from state labor safety statutes put in effect in 1967.

One major complaint under federal control has been that federal regulations left on-farm processing operations under industrial rules. Under the new state plan, an agricultural producer would be allowed to process and deliver his own produce under special agricultural rules: this would be the first time in the United States that rules would be administered in this way.

M.J. Buschlen, Operations Manager of the Michigan Agricultural Services Association

says this would be good for farmers.

"Under federal regulations, some farmers who process on the farm would go out of business," he said. Buschlen added that the new administrative structure would allow what he called vertical standards -- or standards pertaining only to a specific sector like agriculture.

The Occupational Safety Standards Commission which administers state regulations is slated to appoint an advisory committee on agricultural operations, in which over half the committeemen would be persons who deal in operations affected by the agricultural standards.

Even if the legislation is passed, however, the federal government will still monitor state regulations and will insist that state administration be as effective as federal administration of the past. The federal government could insist on changes if they thought necessary.

One facet of operation that Farm Bureau observers feel the Michigan Labor Department excels in is education and training.

"The state has had a program for education and training in in-

dustry for several years, and their record with industry is good," Buschlen said.

Meanwhile, in New Hampshire, state authorities have balked at becoming the enforcers of a state OSHA act. After having their state bill approved by the US Depart-

Michigan Dept. of Labor Statement

The US Department of Labor approved the Michigan state plan for Michigan occupational safety and health on Sept. 27. For this plan to be effective, we must have our State Legislature pass the enabling legislation which is now pending. This proposed legislation must be passed within the next two years. With the approval of the state plan, the state Labor and Health Department was granted over \$2 million for operational monies to increase our enforcement staff and expand our safety education and training programs.

What does all of this mean to farmers in the state of Michigan? First, we must have a clear definition of agricultural operations. In our proposed legislation, "agricultural operations" means "any practices performed by a farmer or on a farm as an incident to or in conjunction with such farming operations, including preparation for market, delivery to market, delivery to market or storage or to carriers for transportation to market." With this definition in mind, our proposed legislation states that "Before a safety standard is made applicable to agricultural operations, including safety standards in effect on the effective date of this Act, the Occupational Safety Standards Commission shall appoint and consult with an advisory com-

mittee of which at least half of the members shall be persons who devote major portions of their time to agricultural operations affected by the standard." In essence, this means that the four federal standards now in effect for agriculture will continue in effect until this proposed legislation is passed, at which time the advisory committee will review these four standards and any other standards that are proposed to apply to agriculture.

In addition to the safety standards that will be promulgated, the Michigan Department of Labor will continue to expand the Safety Education and Training Division which has been a model for the entire country. Barry Brown, Director of the Department of Labor, has directed the Safety Education and Training Division to continue to work with farm organizations to develop slide programs, film strips and seminars on safety for the farmer and farm worker.

Brown emphasized that he wants Michigan knowhow for Michigan regulations, which are to be administered by Michigan people, so that the farming community--both farmers and farm workers--can maintain a competitive position with other states while having acceptable working conditions.

Market Bill Implemented

The Michigan Asparagus Growers, a division of the Michigan Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Association, became the first group to take advantage of the state's new Marketing and Bargaining Act.

On Monday morning, Nov. 5, the group presented a petition to

establish a bargaining unit for processing asparagus to the Agricultural Marketing and Bargaining Board.

When the board establishes the group as a bargaining unit, the Asparagus Growers will then make application for accreditation. To be accredited, an association must

represent more than 50 percent of the commodity grown in the production area. The group meets this qualification now and, when accredited, will be authorized to act as the bargaining spokesman for all producers of processing asparagus and receive bargaining assessment from all asparagus producers through check-offs.

When the Act was signed into law Jan. 9 of this year, Michigan became the first state in the nation to pass marketing rights legislation allowing producers of perishable fruits and vegetables, through qualifying organizations, to bargain with processors for price and other terms of sale.

The Michigan Asparagus Growers Division is headed by Alton C. Wendzel of Watervliet. The Berrien County asparagus grower has been active in the organization since its origination in 1966.

"When we become the accredited association, asparagus growers in Michigan will have a stronger voice in the market place," Wendzel said. "We believe the Marketing and Bargaining Act will lead to a stable and healthy agriculture which will benefit farmers, handlers, and the consumer."

Hearings regarding the group's qualifications to become the accredited bargaining association were held before members of the Marketing Board on Nov. 26 in Lansing and on Nov. 27 in Berrien Springs and Hart.



HISTORIC PHOTO. Marketing board Chairman James Schaffer holds the Asparagus Growers application for accreditation up to photographer. Michigan Department of Agriculture director Dale Ball (left) poses along with Alton C. Wendzel of the Asparagus Growers and MFB President Elton Smith.

Beef Check-offs Coming in

If you have dealt in cattle sales or sale of culled dairy cows for slaughter since Nov. 1, you may know that 10 cents of every \$100 of the buying price is going to the new Michigan Beef Industry Commission.

The check-off, which was legislated last year, took effect at the beginning of November to supply money for beef research, promotion, and public relations.

The Commission will be allowed to function for three years before a producer referendum will be required to continue its existence. Should the Commission still survive, a referendum will be required every fifth year thereafter.

A large part of the Commission's job will be to reach the urban population through tight cooperation with the Beef Industry Council of the National Livestock and Meat Board to whom up to 50 percent of the state check-off funds may go.

Programs are expected to include national advertising through

magazines and radio, distribution of teaching aids, promotional paraphernalia and research to determine beef's effect on the human body.

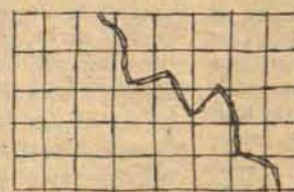
The state commission is composed of 11 members of which nine have voting power. Among the voting members it is required that there be one from each of the following occupations; dairyman, meat packer, livestock marketer and beef retailer. There must also be three members engaged in feeding cattle and two involved in raising or breeding.

The voting members are: dairy - Robert D. Zeeb of Bath; livestock marketing - Harold Lein of St. Louis; beef retailing - Lester Hennesey of Grand Ledge; meat packing - Charles Hazekamp of Muskegon; cattle raising and breeding - Gordon Andrews of Sault Ste. Marie and A. Harvey Hansen of Posen; cattle feeding - Milton J. Brown of Mt. Pleasant, Lowell I. Eisenmann, Blissfield and Joann Higby of Romeo.



LOOKS GOOD. State Senator William Ballenger (left) points out an aspect of the Marketing Bargaining Board's set up to Rep. Bela Kennedy at meeting which sent the board into motion.

Marketing Picture



Dairy Production on Decline

Michigan's dairy situation in the coming months will hinge on dairymen's reactions to declining feed costs and higher dairy product prices and on consumer reactions to higher dairy product prices at retail stores, say Michigan State University agricultural economists. Larger import quotas could also affect the dairy picture.

In recent months, high feed costs, low production per cow and favorable slaughter prices convinced many Michigan dairymen to cull cows, decreasing dairy cattle numbers. Consequently, milk production in the US has been

gradually declining since early in the year.

In Michigan, the rate of decline has been even greater and faster, says MSU Dairy Economist Glynn McBride. In September, Michigan milk production was down almost eight percent from the year before.

Milk prices to producers have now been increased substantially. After the conventional two-month lag between the decision to increase prices and when producers actually receive the price increase, farmers may decide to change their culling and feeding practices, McBride says.

Despite this price increase, most dairymen will receive lower net returns in 1973 than they did last year. Cost to grow 1973 crops was up about 8 percent from a year ago, explains Hi Brown, MSU dairy economist. Labor, gasoline and plant foods costs are up substantially. Cost to buy feed is about double a year ago.

But the picture isn't entirely bleak. Dairymen may soon benefit from declining feed costs Brown says. This is assuming corn and soybean farmers will harvest as much as they estimated earlier. Currently, that outlook is good.

Supply

PETROLEUM

Mandatory allocations are merely redistributing the shortage, hopefully on an equal basis. National actions in the crisis are looked to since implications are international as well as domestic. (See FPC page 4.)

FERTILIZER

All Farm Bureau customers are on a priority-allocation basis, and it's thought that through stringent management there will be enough to go around for Farm Bureau patrons.

The situation is drastic with supplies very tight. Too many suppliers of fertilizer have simply pulled out. It seems like "everyone" is now coming to Farm Bureau Services for their fertilizer requirements. Phosphorus and nitrogen are in short supply because of the increased demand and overseas shipment. It's hoped the removal of price controls will relieve export pressures.

Formerly, it was more profitable for private companies to ship to foreign countries, something the



cooperative system did not do in its "service-first for United States farmers" policy. (See fertilizer page 5).

HARDWARE

Steels are tight. It has been reported that energy needed to make steel will be cut 15 percent. Farm Bureau supplies are on hand-to-mouth basis on building supplies fence posts and wire, gates and livestock equipment. Although Farm Bureau has been dealing successfully to get the supplies available, waits are from six to eight weeks.

FEEDS

In general, protein prices have been decreasing. Soybean meal prices even appeared to have stabilized during the last part of October and the first part of November with ranges from \$155 to \$165 a ton. Many specialists are looking for a decline to perhaps \$125 or \$130 per ton in January or

Report

February. It appears there will be enough feed for everyone.

SEED

General price increases have followed with some varieties of alfalfa, unusually tight. Prospects for seed corn supplies seem adequate at present. With high prices and huge demand for dry beans, the outlook for seed beans is uncertain.

PESTICIDES

Adequate supplies are available. Some local shortages are expected for some pesticides. Order early to be on the safe side considering transportation difficulties.

ANIMAL HEALTH SUPPLIES

Adequate supply.

PRODUCT SHIPPING

Both rail and trucking are continuing to be troublesome. With the energy crisis, truckers trying to save fuel will be making shorter trips and fewer trips. Since there has not been enough rail service and since the demands on rails will be increased further, rail efficiency is expected to deteriorate.



Innovation Highlighted at Fruit & Veg. Meet

The fruit and vegetable commodity session at this month's Annual Meeting will deal with two of Michigan's newest innovations in fruit and vegetable marketing. First, a report will be given of the progress of the Michigan Certified Farm Markets (MCFM), a new organization designed to help farmers market fresh Michigan and US produce from their own outlets. Manager of MCFM Jim Lincoln will also confront ideas on new items that farmers can sell and how they can sell them.

The progress of accredited bargaining associations in Michigan will be discussed by a panel following Jim Lincoln's presentation. This discussion may have new information to shed since the first application by a representative group for accreditation was made in November by the Asparagus Grower Division of MACMA. (See story this page.)

MACMA will be represented by three members on the panel, including Harry Foster, manager of the fruit and vegetables division who is deeply involved in the first accreditation bid.

The Marketing and Bargaining Board which must ultimately grant or deny accreditation to the asparagus growers group will also have a representative in Consulting Administrator Frank Owen. Though Owen is not a voting member of the Board, he began in August to form operating procedures for it.

The other members of the panel are Noel Stuckman, General Manager of MACMA since November 1971 and Perry DeKryger, the manager of the Processing Apple Marketing Division of MACMA.

The fruit and vegetable meeting will be held in the Pantlind Hotel's Continental Room from 8:30-10:00 a.m. on Thursday, Dec. 13.

Michigan Marketing Outlook

By Greg Sheffield
Manager Marketing
Services

WHEAT

News of the world wheat situation points toward increased world wheat output and an end to the big United States export boom. At least, if the reports are true, big exports in wheat may be curtailed. One leading exporter says there is little chance that any large packs will be coming to the United States. It is now thought that exports will be about 1.1 billion bu. for a 7 percent decline from expectations. The 1972-73 season's exports of

1.185 billion bu. may have to be the high point for several years. Nations that were short and anxious to buy from the United States have now stopped buying and even cancelled some shipments. Although prices held somewhat through Nov. 15, wheat merchants say it is just a matter of time until the wheat market comes back to reality. In November, there were 230 million bu. waiting to be shipped to unidentified destinations. It is said

that most of the orders were priced during threats of shortages and an embargo of US grain was prevalent. Now, cancellations are actually expected. Between 63 million and 68.5 million metric tons are available for world export trade in the 1973-74 season according to the International Wheat Council. Last September they had estimated 59 million to 62 million. The total world import requirements are still 64 million tons. Increased

estimates for the 1973-74 wheat crop are expected by the Soviet Union and Australia according to the International Wheat Council.

CORN

Through the middle of November the USDA predicted a corn crop of 5.68 billion bu. based on an average yield of 92.4 bu.-acre on 61.5 million acres. The 1972 crop was 5.55 billion bu. with an average yield of 96.9 bu.-acre on 57,289,000 acres. Nationally, the corn harvest was

well ahead of the year earlier with favorable weather in October. In Michigan by the middle of October corn had made good progress toward maturity, with about 82 percent of the acreage harvested. Silage corn was 91 percent harvested. The Michigan corn crop is predicted at 128.7 million bushels by the Michigan Crop Reporting Service, down about 10 percent from last year. They show yields of 78 bu.-acre compared to 83 bu.-acre last year. This reduction is said to be due to late planting and excess heat in August and September. Nationally, the corn crop is said to be the finest the United States has ever raised. This is expected to ease the tight feed grain situation.

SOYBEANS

The USDA reported a 1.58 billion bu. soybean crop that's 1 percent or 14 million bushels below last month, but 23 percent above 1972, according to Feedstuffs weekly. By Nov. 15 Michigan soybeans were 94 percent harvested and a harvest 19 percent above last year's was predicted. Wet soils delayed the planting of all the intended acreage of soybeans. Farmers' are storing soybeans all across the United States. They seem to be holding in hope of prices in excess of \$7-bu. While there has been cancellation of Peruvian fishing for meal, the USDA reports less exports than a year ago. Weakness can also be caused with the dismantling of the two-tier gold market since internationally traded against a more valuable US dollar may reduce demand.

RED MEAT

Michigan commercial red meat production for the January to September period of 1973 totaled 718.9 million lbs., down 4 percent from last year. 145,500 head of cattle were slaughtered for commercial use, down 6 percent. The average live weight ranged from 1,120 in July to 1,104 and 1,082 lbs. in August and September. Calves slaughtered during July to September were only 12,100 head, off 43 percent from last year. Sheep and lambs slaughtered was up 8 percent to 107,500 head. Hogs were down 8 percent to 858,000 head. Total live weight 7 percent to 209.8 million head. Reported by Michigan Crop Reporting Service.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Member-producer paying prices for AA quality, unwashed eggs, f.o.b. farm in cents per dozen:

Period—
Oct. 12-18, large .555
Nov. 2-8, large .515, medium .453
Nov. 9-15, large .527, medium .457

PRICES

The index of Prices received by Michigan farmers dropped 13 points to 180 percent of 1967 average during the month ending Sept. 15. Sharp declines were seen in beef cattle, chickens, corn, eggs, hogs, potatoes, soybeans and several vegetables. Wheat and dry bean prices rose to new record highs in August to \$4.89-bu. for wheat and \$18.70-cwt. for all dry beans. The poultry and egg index was up 84 points and the meat animal index up 70 points. Cash field crops were up 143 points. Only the vegetable index was lower. Hog prices fell \$13.10-cwt. to \$45.40, but still were \$16.90 higher than last year. Soybeans declined to \$2.65-bu. to \$5.85. Corn dropped 51 cents bu. to \$2.05. Beef cattle declined \$5.70 cwt. to \$42.80. Eggs fell 6.9 cents to 55.5 cents per dozen, according to the Michigan Crop Reporting Service.

WHY A FERTILIZER SHORTAGE?

In the past few years, Farm Bureau Services has encouraged farmer patrons to take their fertilizer early to avoid seasonal supply problems. This year it has become even more critical with the energy shortages and thus contributing to the shortage of raw materials for fertilizer.

Additional land that has been put into farming in the last year has increased the demand for fertilizer. This, coupled with governmental price controls instituted 2 years ago, has discouraged sales of fertilizer domestically. Canada, the major source of potash for the U.S., has also put restrictions on exports and a recent Canadian rail strike has kept the supply of potash away from the U.S. market.

FARM BUREAU SERVICES IN PARTNERSHIP WITH CF INDUSTRIES

Farm Bureau Services and 17 other regional farm cooperatives jointly own CF Industries, a multi-million dollar fertilizer corporation. Even during the last two years' when foreign prices were more favorable, all of CF's annual 5 million tons of fertilizer was sold to its members. In fact, CF Industries have been taking steps to increase production capacity the past two years. A new phosphate plant with a capacity of 500,000 tons will be operating in the fall of next year. A 1,000 ton per day urea plant will also be producing in the fall of '74, and over 60,000 tons of additional urea warehouse capacity have been added. Farm Bureau also added two additional bulk plants at Carson City and Gagetown to better serve our patrons.

HERE'S SOME HELPFUL TIPS FOR SPRING

1. Have your land soil tested if it has been more than 3 years.
2. Follow the recommendations of your Farm Bureau dealer. He is knowledgeable in the types and amounts of fertilizer that will work best.
3. Plow in crop residues where possible.
4. Be careful of your crop rotation schedule.
5. Remember, proper timing of fertilizer application will reduce leaching problems.
6. Finally ... take your Farm Bureau fertilizer in December and January, the slower season for you and the dealer.

Through expansion of present and the building of new facilities, Farm Bureau Services will continue to be a leader in the Michigan market. We are proud of the confidence you have placed in us and we will continue to do everything possible to live-up to this trust.

Where Your Farm Comes First

Farm Bureau
FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC

ENERGY

HANDLE WITH CARE

This year's fuel shortage has brought great uncertainty for rural Michigan. During both the spring and fall seasons, farmers faced a short supply of fuel for farming.

As long as wasteful fuel practices continue in non-farm activities, such as — unnecessary trips, poor use of public transportation by urban population, tourist travel, inefficient office building heating etc., how can the American farmer be expected to produce food and fiber for the United States and the world? Let's get our priorities straight. If we are going to eat, the farmer will have to have fuel ... not an allocation of part of his needs, but a PRIORITY on all his essential farm needs.

PRIORITIES FOR THE FARMER

Farmers Petroleum has been, and will continue to work hard, for top priorities for farming activities. As a farmer owned and operated co-op, we are dedicated to helping farming in Michigan grow.

Farmers Petroleum, through the U.S. Commerce Department's Office of Oil and Gas, has been fighting for a higher fuel priority for farming. As of yet, there has not been a ruling, but we did receive top priority status from our refinery supplier. During this year's heavy farming season, we shut down our retail gas pumps in order to insure adequate fuel supplies for the farmer. And Farmers Petroleum will continue to work for larger fuel allocations and higher priorities. There still will be shortages this winter and next spring, and we are attempting to coordinate supply and demand with our dealer network, to lessen the shortage problems.

HANDLE WITH CARE

Rationing and other conservation measures will not increase the supply of fuel. Hopefully, through cut backs of non-farm, non-essential fuel consumption, there will be enough for the planting season next spring.

HERE'S SOME HOT TIPS FROM YOUR WARM WINTER MEN...

Do you know that, simply by insulating your attic floor, you can cut your fuel consumption by 20%. Wall insulation will result in additional savings. Putting up storm doors and windows can cut fuel usage by 15 to 20%.

Set your thermostat at 68° and leave it alone. Turn your thermostat to 65° when you retire at night or 55° if you are going to be gone a day or more. Maintain a humidity level of 45% to 50%, you will be comfortable at a lower temperature and healthier too. Close-off unused rooms, and close the curtains at night to keep heat in and open in the day to let in warming sunlight.

Remember, that a clean efficient heating plant will burn less fuel, and save you money. Get your furnace checked now and change the filters. Don't forget your hot water system, too. A leaky faucet or uninsulated pipes will cost you dollars as well as waste precious fuel.

SAVING POWER FOR TOMORROW

In an effort to cut fuel consumption, your cooperative has instituted 8 conservation measures at all locations. Some of these include: A 50 MPH speed limit on company cars, reduction of thermostats to 68° in buildings, elimination of non-essential lighting in buildings during after business hours, and studies on further fuel conservation measures at all plants.

The present demand for heating fuel, is between 10% to 17% greater than the supply.

It is important that non-farm, wasteful uses of fuel be curtailed at once. Only through stringent fuel conservation of non-essential uses, will there be enough fuel for farming this spring.

You don't like it and we don't either. Fact is fact, there just isn't enough heating oil to go around. This could result in some chilly temperatures in our homes.

It's up to all of us ... to do all we can to ease this energy shortage situation.

Where Your Farm Comes First

Farm
Bureau

FARMERS PETROLEUM

Farmers Petroleum Cooperative, Inc.
Box 960, Lansing, Michigan 48904

Help us to help others to think about fuel conservation. Send for free decals.

ENERGY
HANDLE WITH CARE

SLOW
ENERGY
CRISIS



Beef Commission to be Explained

Marketing will be the main thrust of the livestock session held at the Annual Meeting this month. "New Marketing Methods for Farmers" will be the subject of talk presented by Fred McLaughlin, Vice President of Landmark, Inc. McLaughlin is responsible for the running of two alfalfa dehydrating plants, three feed plants, and two pork and beef packing plants, among other facilities.

Following McLaughlin, a Vice President of the National Livestock and Meat Board will talk on "How Beef Promotion Can Work for Farmers," a particularly timely subject since part of the checkoffs on Michigan cattle sales instituted on Nov. 1 will go to this purpose. (see story on this page).

A member of the Commission that will be collecting the checkoffs will be on hand at the session to talk about the new Michigan Beef Industry Commission.

The speaker, Milt Brown, is a beef producer from Mt. Pleasant who is scheduled to serve on the commission for the next 2½ years.

The livestock session will be held at 4:00 p.m., Dec. 12 in the Pantlind Hotel Red Room.



MI - OSHA - UI Dealt in Meet

The complications that arise when both state and federal authorities pass and enforce labor laws will be dealt with in a special information session at the MFB annual meeting.

The director of the Michigan Labor Department, Barry Brown, will be on hand to explain MI-OSHA (MY-OH-SHA) a new innovation that Farm Bureau has long worked for.

MI-OSHA is a state plan to have Michigan take over enforcement of all occupational safety legislation.

Brown, who has served as director since March 1969, was instrumental in drafting the OSHA plan which is meant to take Michigan conditions into more direct consideration when administering the law. He said of MI-OSHA, "We want Michigan know-how, for Michigan regulations that are administered by Michigan people."

A long-standing servant of the Michigan Department of Labor, Richard Muttschall will be tackling the issue of unemployment insurance (UI) for agriculture. Muttschall has 35 years experience in tax matters with Michigan Employment Securities Commission to rely on when addressing the matter. One major question to be dealt with is "Can we afford not to have a federal UI law?"

The session is scheduled for 4:00-5:30 p.m. in the Pantlind Hotel Kent State Room on Wednesday, Dec. 12.

Import Export Debate Set

Free trade is one of the basic facets of Farm Bureau policy that is being questioned by many dairymen who watch large amounts of grain going overseas while feed prices rise and see subsidized dairy products come in from Europe.

FB marketing personnel have decided to confront the issue headon in the Dairy and Field Crops Commodity Session held at the MFB annual meeting. A panel of men who have been on both sides of the issue will debate on "Exports and Imports: Implications for American Dairy and Grain

Farmers," and open themselves to questions from those attending the session.

The view of the US government, trying to hold down food prices while conducting balanced trade, will be argued by agricultural economist John Ferris, who recently returned to Michigan State University after a four-month stint with the Cost of Living Council's Food Committee in Washington, D.C.

A colleague of Ferris, Vernon Sorenson, will enter the debate with a background of special studies on the impact of the

Donald Ver West, economist for the McDonald Dairy Cooperative European Economic Community on American agriculture. Sorenson has also served as a consultant to the World Bank, the Agency for International Development and the Foreign Agriculture Organization.

Moderating the debate will be Hollis Hatfield, Assistant Director of AFBF. Hatfield is a specialist in directing research and legislative activities in poultry and dairy.

The sessions will be slated for Thursday, Dec. 13 at 8:30 a.m. in the Pantlind Hotel Grand Ball Room.

Charlie Shows Hospitality

"Charlie Foster's Place," sponsored by Farm Bureau Insurance Group, will feature coffee, milk, pastries, and Michigan apple cider in the refreshment area at the MFB annual meeting. And, again this year, as a special delegate service, phones will be available to delegates for placing important phone calls anywhere in Michigan. Delegates can be contacted in the Civic Center at Charlie Foster's place by calling one of the following telephone numbers: 616-451-4072, 616-451-4816, or 616-451-8596.

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Land Disposal Engineer to Appear at Meet

A Detroit proposal to dispose of wastewater on farm land charged a number of Thumb and southeastern Michigan farmers into a fury last year. A number of questions came to their minds -- can cities take my land? Can I continue to farm it? Will my crops be contaminated or drowned out?

Answers have been offered on both sides, claiming increased production and complete ruin under land disposal systems.

A Michigan dairyman will probe a land disposal expert for answers to these questions at the Natural Resources Conference held at the MFB annual meeting.

Dr. John Sheaffer, a recognized expert in disposing of wastewater upon land will outline the history and future potential of such systems. Dr. Sheaffer is the President of a Chicago based consulting firm. He is also serving as the US Department of Army's Expert on the Environment.

Mr. Elwood Kirkpatrick, Huron County dairy farmer and Farm Bureau member, will outline producer concerns for disposing of wastewater upon farmland.

Mr. Kirkpatrick is a graduate of Eastern Michigan University, served four years as an officer in the US Army and worked as a division comptroller for Federal Mogul Corporation.

Since 1966, he has been a partner in a 1,000 acre, 140 cow dairy operation.

This issue of "Agricultural Use of Municipal and Industrial Wastewater" will be discussed at the Natural Resources Conference on Thursday, Dec. 13, 10:15-11:15 a.m. in the Ballroom of the Pantlind Hotel.

Land Disposal Hearings Set

The US Army Corps of Engineers, Detroit district, has scheduled four public hearings on new recommendations to dispose of southeastern Michigan industrial and municipal wastewater.

The hearings will be held Dec. 11 in Ann Arbor at 7:30 P.M., Tappan Junior High School; Dec. 12 in Detroit at 1:00 P.M., Rainbow Room, Veteran's Memorial Building; Dec. 12 in Port Huron at 7:30 P.M., Northern High School; and Dec. 13 in Monroe at 7:30 P.M., Cantrick Junior High School. More information is available by calling 313-226-6760.

Soybean Researcher to Speak at Session

Soybean producers that want to be on top of the present market situation can get up to the moment information from Clay Johnson, the General Manager of Midstate Terminals of Toledo, of which the Saginaw MEE Terminal is affiliated.

Johnson will be talking on "Market Projections for the '73 Soybean Crop" at the soybean commodity session on Dec. 12 at the Annual Meeting.

Following Johnson will be an update on soybean research presented by Stuart Hildebrand, an associate professor and extension

specialist from Michigan State University's Crop and Soils Department.

Hildebrand has been practicing as an agronomist in Michigan since 1939.

The session will begin at 4:00 p.m. in the Continental Room of the Pantlind Hotel.

Wheat Export Ban Forecasted for This Summer

A projected minus reserve of wheat for next year indicates an inevitable embargo on wheat exports by the US government by next summer the chairman of the Chicago Board of Trade said recently.

In a London press conference, Frederick G. Uhlmann, made the prediction despite denials by the Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz that such a move would not take place.

Butz has admitted in meetings with the press that 1973-74 world food consumption would outstrip the year's production, but claims the deficit will be made up from grain stocks in the major wheat producing countries.

Uhlmann admitted that the likelihood of an embargo depended on the accuracy of export commitment figures and estimated domestic consumption.

Uhlmann reported that the world wheat supply is in a similarly tight position. Canada's entire wheat

crop for this year is already committed and the expected bumper crop from Australia is not coming through due to such holocausts as a locust plague in eastern Australia where a 28 mile-wide swath of the insects was reported to be consuming all vegetation in its path.

Meanwhile, Board of Trade observers have strong doubts about the Russian claim of a record food grain crop. Uhlmann said the fact that the Soviet announcement came at the peak of Middle East fighting suggested that it might be a propaganda move.

The Board of Trade head said that on the buying side, individual nations like Japan are stockpiling grains to assure supply. In Japan, a special building program for grain storage is underway.

Though the world situation seemed to call for an international wheat reserve, Uhlmann said he saw no way that such a program

would be implemented at present. Besides political questions, he said the major block was the ability to store grains so they could maintain fitness for human consumption.

"We are a long way from the restoration of grain balances in the

world," Uhlmann said, "and it may take two to three years to do so."

Looking ahead to the next crop year for American farmers, Uhlmann said he thought the additional 12 million acres of activated set aside land would be put

into grains and virtually nothing into soybeans.

"The soil bank reserves have been used up," he said, and added that next year's soybean production would consequently remain about the same as the crop year just completed.

Food Exports Considered Weapon by Senator

The withholding of American food exports could be used as a lever to free Arab oil in the future, Sen. Walter Mondale (D-Minn.) said recently in a Senate speech.

"Together with oil-reliant, wheat-producing nations such as Canada and Australia," he said, "the US could exert considerable leverage in negotiations with the Arab states."

Mondale voiced support of a coalition between Europe, Canada, Australia and Japan to form a bargaining bloc for oil.

It is difficult to gauge how much a food embargo threat may have played in November negotiations, but the possibility for bargaining power is there.

Mondale claimed 28 percent of the wheat and 25 percent of the rice to be consumed in Arab nations this year would be coming from America. Beyond this he said, 55 percent of all wheat consumed by

Arabs is imported and the US role in this regard in growing. US exports of wheat for Arab countries during the first six months of 1973 was 1.7 million tons -- up from 1.0 million tons for the corresponding period of 1972.

Chicago Board of Trade Chairman, Frederick G. Uhlmann said a coalition move against Arab countries in the future was a feasible move in the long-run, but didn't presently appear to be a realistic threat. Uhlmann said that oil embargoes would be felt much

more quickly and by many more people in the western world than food embargoes would be in the Middle East.

The chairman added that the Arabs can use their economic power through shifting their financial resources in a consolidated bloc to cause bearish affects on the food markets or through oil embargoes cause US industry to be hampered and bring on bullish pressures on the commodities market.



International Talks Set Back

With agriculture as a bone of contention for international trade, negotiations in Geneva broke up early last month. Europeans, who have little agricultural marketing power, wanted to see negotiations concerning agriculture handled separately from other trade talks. When the American contingent insisted that agricultural trade be included in general trade talks, an impasse was reached and preparations ceased.

Michigan State University Agricultural Economist Vernon Sorenson reported that American negotiator George White was pessimistic about how well American agriculture would fair in the new round of international talks -- remembering that nothing was accomplished for American agriculture in the Kennedy Round that ended in 1965.

While ground rule talks stalled, a development in the US forecasted a further delay for effective negotiations on the international front. President Nixon asked that no further action be taken on the Trade Reform Act of 1973 which was ready for House consideration. The passage of such a bill, giving President Nixon direct powers to implement economic trade-offs, is considered necessary before serious negotiations can be conducted.

"The Europeans don't want to make a bargain, only to find that the US Congress won't accept it at a later date," Prof. Vernon Sorenson told FB spokesmen.

In the shadows of Watergate and other related controversies, Nixon may have foreseen a quick defeat of the bill which was designed to give the chief executive more individual power, and therefore asked that action be suspended until a better time arose.

AFBF spokesmen indicated that innovations in this bill would give the President the needed decisive leverage to obtain more advantageous trade terms for the American farmer.

Included in H R 10710 is a provision that would increase the President's authority to take action against foreign countries which levy unreasonable import restrictions against US commodities or subsidize exports of their commodities to our country. This is an important provision to segments of US agriculture, such as the dairy industry, that have difficulty competing with heavily subsidized foreign producers.

The bill would also allow Communist countries to be treated in a non-discriminatory way. Communist countries are presently subject to higher duty rates than western countries.

One provision that AFBF would like to see dropped in the bill is one giving trade preferences to certain less developed countries. AFBF contends that this would be inconsistent with provisions for non-discriminatory trade.

One innovation in the bill would allow industries to claim relief from fair or unfair overseas industry through protective tariffs.

Farm Bureau international trade policy strongly supports the purpose of free world trade expressed in H R 10710. However, two amendments have been recommended by Farm Bureau. First, it was recommended that an explicit provision be added to require joint negotiations on agricultural and industrial products.

Secondly, it was recommended that provisions allowing the US to participate in international commodity agreements be deleted from H R 10710.

H R 10710 is awaiting consideration by the full House. Controversy surrounding the Mideast situation and the emigration policy of the Soviet Union have delayed action on the bill until possibly early in 1974.

MFB legislative counsel Al Almy doesn't see any immediate action on the bill in Congress. "It's going to be a long drawn out battle there," he said.

Mexico Develops Catch

Fishmeal to Remain Short

One of the world's major protein sources, Peruvian fishmeal and fish oil may be in severely short supply again this year. The Peruvian Fishmeal and Oil Co. announced in November that they were canceling all pending contracts to their buyers after oceanographic investigations ruled out go-aheads in commercial anchovy fishing.

The shortage of Peruvian fish products over the last year had been considered a major factor in the world protein shortage that spurred such a high demand for soybeans and grains which resulted in new highs in prices.

The immediate effect of the announcement of cancelled contracts last month was for soybean futures contracts for periods through next summer to raise the limit of 20 cents.

A Fisheries Minister spokesman announced an immediate ban on anchovy exports after the results of the ocean study were known, but did allow fishmeal and oil to be loaded on ships scheduled to arrive before the end of November. He said Peru had tried to fulfill contractual obligations despite bad fishing conditions but could no longer do so "... as it is affecting the stocks for local consumption which are basic for national feeding."

Peruvian development of the fishmeal industry in Mexico may help appease some demands, a Mexican Fisheries Undersecretary told reporters a week after the Peruvian embargo was announced.

Hector Medina said Mexico, which had been importing 38 percent of its fishmeal needs from Peru, would become self-sufficient in this regard with Peruvian aid.

Medina said the potential catch of anchovies off Mexico was estimated at 588,000 metric tons per year.

Record Rise in Soybean Product

World soybean production in 1973 made an unprecedented rise of 22 percent from the previous year.

In 1972, the world recorded a 9 percent increase in production over the previous year and had averaged a 5 percent annual increase from 1966-70.

The Foreign Agriculture Service reported that present world figures reflect increased acreage in the US and to a lesser extent in Brazil, the two major soybean exporters. Larger production in the rest of the world accounted for about 4 percent of the increase.

US production rose 24 percent in 1973, or 8.31 million tons. Brazilian production increased 31 percent, or 1.13 million tons. The second largest soybean producer to the US is mainland China which is estimated to have produced 6.7 million tons this year.

The US share of world production rose from 73 percent in 1972 to over 74 percent in 1973.

Farmers Like Woman Milk Hauler

Can a petite young woman, who tips the scales at a nicely-packaged 120 lbs., find happiness driving a 6-ton milk truck?

Without hesitation, Kay Adams -- lady milk hauler, wife, mother of three children, and part-time nurses' aide -- answers "yes." And, according to her employer, her 26 farmer-patrons are happy with her service.

Mrs. Adams of Riverdale, who is satisfied with the Mrs. before her name, started her milk-hauling career three years ago when her father bought a new route and didn't have a driver for it. "What about me?" she asked -- and the job was her's.

Her introduction to the business however, started long before that. "I cut my first tooth on the steering wheel of a milk truck," Kay said. "When I was a baby, Dad drove me around the block in the truck to put me to sleep."

The oldest of six children (four of whom are now in the business), Kay was the one who got up early in the morning to go with her father on the milk route. He became ill when she was in the ninth grade and it was up to Kay to ride with his route drivers and show them the stops.

Kay's husband, Lyle, is also a milk hauler. "We have his and hers milk trucks," Kay says. Both haul for her father, Robert LaLone of Alma. It's the basis of some local humor, say the Adams, such as the storekeeper on their routes who claims the only way she can tell them apart is by the purse Kay carries.

There's a spirit of friendly competition between Kay and Lyle, as he really "pushes it" to try to beat her into the plant. Kay travels 240 miles on her long days, which start at 5:30 a.m., and 70 miles on her short days, which allow her to sleep in until 7:00 a.m. Her patrons--are every-other-day stops with 16 on one day and 10 on the next.

Her occupation doesn't cause much of a ripple among her fellow employees. "I guess they accept it because I grew up in the business; I've just always been there," she said.

Having a mother who is a truck driver does create some minor social adjustments for Kay's three children -- two girls, 9 and 7, and a boy, 3. Her son declines an invitation to ride with her because he prefers daddy's new Chevrolet truck to her beat-up old Dodge. And besides, he tells her, "girls don't drive trucks." Daughter is a bit concerned about listing mother's occupation as truck driver on her school records, a problem not faced by most girls.

General public acceptance is another story, Kay says, as she relates how a woman, evidently fascinated by the sight of a lady milk hauler, drove over a curb and hit a stop sign. "You could read her lips as she went over the curb: 'There's a woman driving that milk truck.'"

Acceptance of a lady milk hauler by the farmers has been no problem, according to Kay. In fact, she believes she has some advantages over the male drivers. Farmers keep their roads and drives clearer for her in the winter, and they're always ready to help with her mechanic and electrician duties when wiring or plugs don't work.

Very self-sufficient, and with the help of her farmer friends, Kay says she seldom "hollers for help" when problems arise on the route. "I don't want my father to say, 'If I had a man on that truck...'"



BORN TO IT. "I cut my first tooth on the steering wheel of a milk truck," Kay says.



TIPS SCALES AT 120. The big 6-ton milk truck and its 3200 lbs. of milk are not too much for petite Kay Adams to handle. Her satisfied farmer-patrons agree.

for FB Women

Women Will be Seen at Meet

Something new will be added to the Farm Bureau Women's annual meeting this year--displays of action projects by county Women's Committees. Colorful poster-displays will line the inner lobby of the Civic Auditorium in Grand Rapids, calling attention to the counties' outstanding activities of the past year.

The display will be exhibited throughout the four-day Michigan Farm Bureau annual meeting, from Tuesday, Dec. 11, through Friday, Dec. 14.

The spotlight will also be on county committees during the Women's annual meeting scheduled for Wednesday morning, Dec. 12, when awards are presented to four top counties in recognition of their outstanding programs.

A highlight of the program will be an address by Mrs. Bert White, a senator in the Mississippi State Legislature.

"The Younger Generation," a group of elementary school

youngsters from Grand Rapids, will entertain those attending the meeting.

Also on the agenda will be election of officers and a report by Mrs. Richard Wieland, chairman of the Michigan Farm Bureau Women.

Farm Bureau Women's voting delegates may register Tuesday evening, December 11, from 5:30-6:30, or Wednesday morning, 8:00-9:00, in the main lobby of the Civic Auditorium.

To Help in New Ways--Retiree Says

When Mrs. Esther Kennedy recently resigned as Alpena County Farm Bureau secretary after serving 20 years in that position, she looked forward to helping the organization in "other important ways."

Helping Farm Bureau has become a way of life for Mrs. Kennedy through the past quarter-century. Soon after she and her husband, Alex, joined Farm

Bureau in 1946, she became chairman of the Alpena Women's Committee. It was a steady climb up through the ranks from then on for Esther as she served as Women's district chairman, state vice chairman, and in 1958 was elected state chairman of the Michigan Farm Bureau Women.

A former school teacher, Esther has been a farmer's wife since 1937. The Kennedy's 350-acre farm near Posen has been in the family since 1883. Alex has been a Farm Bureau Insurance agent for a number of years.

Esther has no special plans for retirement, except to spend more time with gardening and sewing. "It will be nice to sit and read and not feel guilty because of book work I ought to be doing," Esther said.

"When I think back over the years I have been a part of Farm Bureau, it has been a great experience. I have learned a lot, but the best part is all the wonderful people I have met and worked with."

Mrs. Kennedy served in several areas--chairman of the county Resolutions Committee in 1947-48-49, and chairman of the county Community Group Committee in 1951-52-53. She has also held most every office in her local Community Group.

Taking over Mrs. Kennedy's duties as Alpena County secretary is Mrs. Charles Wagner of Herron.



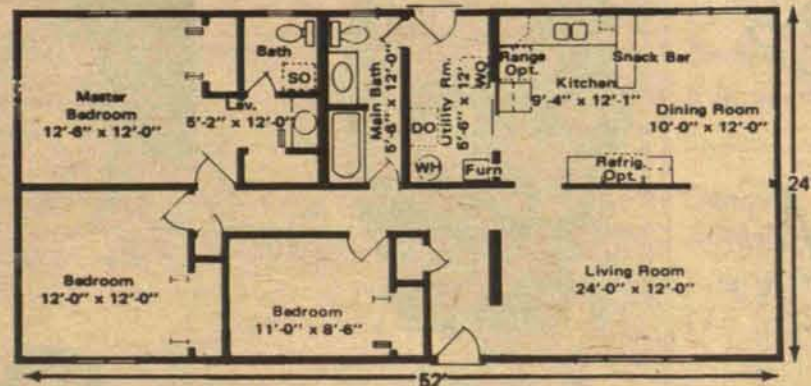
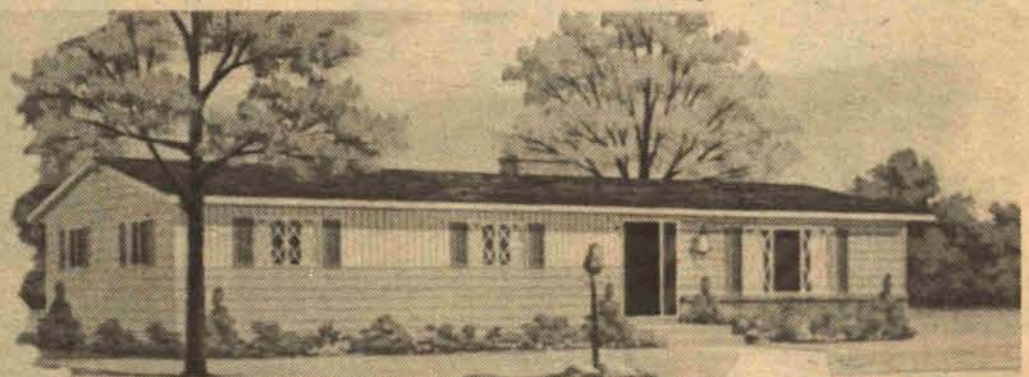
Oceana Secretary

Mrs. Helidore Vandenheuvell of Hart is the new Oceana County Farm Bureau Secretary replacing Mrs. Robert Hukill who served for several years.

The Vandenheuvells have a fruit farm east of Hart in the Wear area.

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Elmer Anderson - Monroe



J. Eisenmann - Lenawee



Elbert Roustor Neil Stierle - Washtenaw



Ruth Simmons - Wayne

Saginaw Valley



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Frank Henderson - Arenac

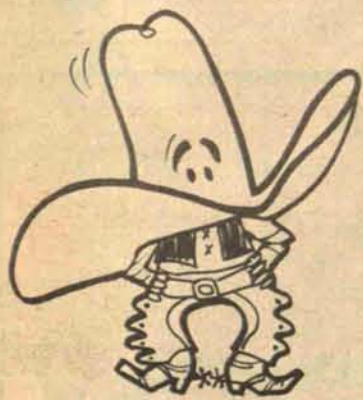


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Reinhard Liske - Alpena ('73 Dedicated Dozen County)



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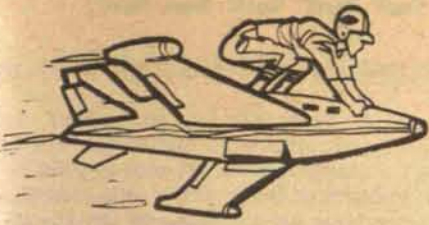


Paul Koviak - Cheboygan ('73 Dedicated Dozen County)



Barbara Woods - Sanilac

Southwest Jets



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"Smile like this when you talk about membership."



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Delbert Kellogg - Kalamazoo



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Royce Schlicker - Montmorency



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Donald Goodrow - Iosco



Melvin Basel - Preque Isle

Central Patriots



Marjorie Southworth - Eaton
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Janet Miesle - Livingston



James Vantine Sr. - Oakland

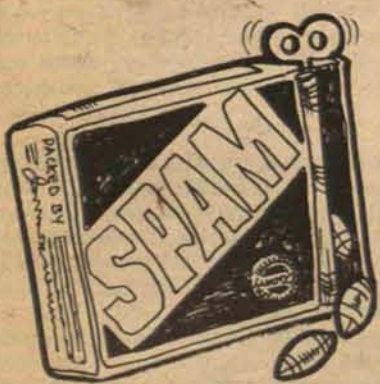


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Dave Pohl - Clinton

U. P. Packers



Waino Rajala - Hiawathaland
"Gitch your gumie out there and work."



Gunter Kusit - Menominee



Franklin Schwinderson - Chippewa



Leonard Ollia - Copper Country



Otto Flat - Mac - Luce



Eleanor Honkala - Iron Range

SHOW PLACE '73

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Pantlind Hotel

Farm Bureau

MFB Annual Meetings
December 11-14

Recreation — Time and Space

Among all people and in all stages of history, man has found outlets for self-expression and personal development in forms of recreation. The desire for mankind to find pleasure, satisfaction and happiness in his leisure time is as ancient as man himself. Recreation is a common heritage of all peoples, although its expression takes varied forms.

For the child, play is the chief interest during his waking hours and is the primary outlet for acquiring skills and the biological urge for activity. As he grows older, other forms of activity make increasing demands on his time, thus necessitating modifications in his pattern of recreation activities.

There is much debate, now evolving, about recreation facilities. It is tied to land use, land ownership, and control patterns of centuries past. The debate relates directly to how we live and play and relates to the basic concepts of leisure and recreation — the idea that these equal the freedom to go, do, see, wander and renew.

The debate centers on the interpretation of our life-style and how recreation resource planners can or should respond. This article presents different points of view on this situation — a situation not totally foreign to agriculture.

Point

During the last few decades the marked and rapid changes that have taken place in the social, economic, political and physical environments have magnified the importance of recreation. One of the disciplines of organized recreation which has expanded most dramatically during this period has been that of outdoor recreation.

On the federal, state and county levels, heavily financed efforts have and are being made for the development of new outdoor recreation areas and the rehabilitation of blighted areas with regard to outdoor recreation.

More people spend more hours engaging in recreational activities out-of-doors than ever before and the demand for recreation facilities is soaring. The demand for all forms of outdoor recreation will increase at an unprecedented rate during the rest of this century.

Several dominant factors account for the rapid and continual growth of outdoor recreation. First, the growth of population prior to World War II and continuing to the present has created a greater demand by more people for a well-balanced recreation program and additional facilities.

A second factor has been that of a rising economy. As per capita incomes increase, a larger percentage of the available income has been spent for recreation. Thus, when the average income rises, the total expenditures for recreation rise as more total money is available and a larger proportion is spent for recreation.

Of the various factors influencing uses of leisure, the element of time may prove to be the most important. With the advent of the four-day work week and year around public school instruction, the time available for recreation will increase.

Although people in the years ahead will still be working 40 hours a week, there is already a trend for the work week to be in blocks of 10 hours for four days — thus, leisure will fall into blocks of three day weekends.

One of the obvious results will be that the average person will have a longer period of concentrated time in which to play. This will allow him to participate in outdoor recreation on a larger scale than under the two day weekend system.

Public school instruction on a year around basis will also create an entirely new annual pattern of recreation. Because school age children vacation in the summer months, most families follow suit. But with the adoption of year around instruction with vacations at periodic intervals throughout the year, these entrenched habits will change drastically.

Combine this fact with the rapid advances made in the transportation system in the last sixty years. They have caused an overwhelming increase in mobility and the ease with which people can travel during their leisure time has increased the demand for all types of recreation facilities.

America's increasingly urban people can appreciate a wide range of values and opportunities in their heritage

only if the lands are managed, and enjoyed, in the public interest. The average American will drive for days so that his children might see and enjoy the grandeur of America's natural treasures. He understands and appreciates the uniqueness of mountains, valley streams, and tall trees even though his knowledge of how to take care of and preserve this beauty and wilderness is limited.

The challenge of meeting the recreational needs of future generations will be met only by the involvement, commitment and increased understanding of millions of people. America's heritage of natural wonders will be sustained only by a people who know that this heritage is a vital component of their own living environment and of their national character.

Counter Point

We are told by some government officials and others outside government who have special interest in the matter, that we are faced with an actual or impending crisis in outdoor recreation. This may be a pretext for government to acquire hundreds of thousands of acres of private land to make into public recreation areas.

In the name of this so-called existing or imminent crisis in outdoor recreation, government is now taking, or is proposing to take, out of private ownership huge acres of woodland, grassland, shoreline and other areas.

If the people of the United States are now or soon were to be exposed to dangerous physical and mental conditions unless they are provided at once with large areas of open space in which to have fun; and if it were proved conclusively that only the government, by owning the open spaces and providing the necessary facilities, can prevent that catastrophe, then there would be ample justification for government plans to take over large areas of private land.

The federal government points out that some of the land it already owns is unsuitable for recreational development because of its location — it is not easily accessible to the people or is not where it is needed most. This is undoubtedly true at the present, at least for some areas.

For this reason, it is claimed, the federal government must acquire additional areas while these unsuitable areas, removed from commercial uses, are laid aside, removed from the tax rolls.

Of course, the American people need space and facilities for outdoor recreation, and they always will. There is no doubt that such need will grow in the future. And those needs must be met. But can anyone accurately predict from yesterday's and today's experiences what recreational habits and desires the people will have next year or forty years from now, and what types of recreation they will favor?

It is doubtful if anyone foresaw in the 1920's and 1930's when attendance at baseball parks, including sandlots, community and minor leagues was at an all-time high, that there would come a day when that sport would decline in favor and professional football would rise to the heights where it stands today.

At about the same time when attendance at movie theaters, at even the crossroads communities, was usually at capacity, no one foresaw that television and drive-ins would suddenly come on the scene to spell doom for the small-town movie palaces. Who can tell what the outdoor recreation needs and habits of the American people will be in the years to come with the certainty that would justify the government taking out of private ownership large areas of land?

We must take note of some developments underway today which have significance for the future.

For instance, there is the mushrooming of backyard recreation. More people everyday are finding outdoor recreation in privacy of their backyards — in rural as well as in urban areas. With patios, masonry fireplaces, barbecue grills, swimming pools, fish and lily ponds and many other devices, increasing numbers of people are finding satisfaction in outdoor relaxation at home.

More and more people are becoming less inclined to drive even short distances to more primitive and less comfortable facilities with more crowded conditions. This undoubtedly is a factor affecting the pattern of outdoor recreation habits and desires next year and for many

years to come. But government planners do not seem to be considering this.

Much of the land proposed by acquisition for recreational purposes is productive land which will be needed to produce the demands of our growing population. Certainly all of it is needed on the local tax rolls to enable taxing units to retain their independence of the government and to ease the tax burden on land remaining in private ownership.

Land Use

The premise for legislation to reserve open-space is that undeveloped land is an increasingly valuable asset. Open areas would be preserved for a variety of objectives, economic and otherwise: to shape or time urban growth; to preserve nature and natural amenities; to relieve urban congestion and create more cohesive suburban communities; to reserve large accessible areas for outdoor recreation and neighborhood playgrounds, and parks; to preserve sites of historic or environmental importance; to conserve wildlife habitats, water supply areas, valuable forests, and agricultural land; to minimize water runoff, soil and shoreland erosion, and flood damage in critical areas; to protect health against the hazards of inadequate waste disposal; and reserve adequate land for the development of facilities which will be needed in the future.

The intensively used recreation land in Michigan is surprisingly limited, amounting to only about 63,000 acres under state, local and federal ownership. Of this, 82 percent is located in the southern part of the Lower Peninsula and 41 percent is in the seven metropolitan area counties of the southeastern part of the state.

Michigan has a large area of extensively used public recreation land, totaling an additional 6,783,000 acres in local, state and federal ownership with a wide range of recreational uses such as wildlife enjoyment, hunting, hiking and scenic driving.

A considerable part of these lands are associated with, and surround the more intensively used recreation lands providing essential setting and protection. The remainder is in public forests, game areas and national recreational areas, and is uniquely suited to low intensity recreation use.

It is these lands which constitute the real "open space lands" in public ownership. They influence the patterns of extension of urbanized land uses and serve the purpose of land resource and unique area preservation.

In the case of forest land, they also are productive of timber and mineral resources. In addition, they provide a setting or backdrop of forests and waters which sustain the recreational and aesthetic attraction of much privately owned recreational land and enterprise.

The Governor's Special Commission on Land Use said in its report that "The preservation of open space is an essential element of a total land management program. The loss of open space land, including prime agricultural land, forest land and recreational land must be viewed from a broader perspective than the economics of present value."

The need for a sensible, systematic approach to land use planning and management is one of the most critical political and environmental issues we face. Few relationships in life are more fundamental, or more significant, than that between man and the land. Our ever-expanding numbers and desires have generated an almost insatiable demand for land — land for homes, industry and recreation. Fortunately, with this burgeoning demand, attention has begun to focus on the physical limits of our land resource base. Land is a finite entity, with very specific tolerances for encroachment and use, and there is only so much space in which to place development.

In Michigan today, and particularly in the north, we have a "land boom" going on which can be compared to the fabled "Florida boom" of the 1920's. Very simply, what is happening is that people in large numbers are recognizing that the amount of desirable Northern Michigan land is limited, vast though the acreage may seem to be.

What is happening to land in Michigan is dramatically illustrated by a very few simple facts:

-Michigan is within an eight-hour drive of nearly 70 million Americans.

-Population in Michigan increased 69 percent between 1940 and 1970.

-Snowmobilers have grown to over 300,000 and each demand land on which to recreate.

-Urbanization has swallowed up more than one million acres during the past 30 years.

All of this, of course, is not necessarily bad. Growth and development can be good, and are inevitable for an expanding population. What is frightening is that we are seeing repeated in the undeveloped areas of the state the same helter-skelter, unplanned development which has plagued the environment of more heavily urbanized areas.

Conclusion

The purpose of this discussion topic has been to briefly outline some of the needs for recreation and to point out the relationship which exists between outdoor recreation and land use planning. In order to do this, it was necessary to explain the factors responsible for an increasing demand for outdoor recreation, which has bearing upon the relationship to land use planning.

As greater emphasis is being placed on environmental quality, there exists the possibility that future planning will be more environmentally-oriented. Whatever the trend, however, the need exists for an effective program of planning for open space for meeting human needs, both physically and psychologically.

DISCUSSION TOPIC

by KEN WILES

Manager Member Relations

Topic Summary

Unemployment Insurance for Ag.

October's discussion topic, Farm Labor, dealt with unemployment insurance for agricultural workers. Because it is vitally important for Farm Bureau to have policy on whether the organization favors state or national legislation, a detailed analysis was made of Community Group responses.

The analysis indicated that there was some misunderstanding among the groups regarding the issue. Groups were almost equally split on the basic policy question, "Would a federal unemployment insurance law covering all states maintain the competitive position of Michigan better than individual state laws that would become effective at different times?"

To clarify the issue, Farm News confronted M. J. Buschlen, Operations Manager of the Michigan Agricultural Services Association (MASA) with community group responses and asked for his reactions.

Community Groups: We are in favor of no unemployment insurance for agricultural workers.

Buschlen: The question has become not IF we favor unemployment insurance for agricultural workers, but whether we favor national or state legislation. You see, the overall problem that is facing agriculture is that there is a social change occurring in the country.

Society, as well as government agencies, is urging—almost insisting—that some type of unemployment insurance be provided for agricultural workers. Legislation has been introduced at both the state and national levels.

Now, national legislation would cause all states to adopt some kind of unemployment insurance program, and would have the tendency to bring all states under the same type of regulations. But under state legislation, because of the nature of our state, with organized labor having a strong influence in the legislature, Michigan might bring a cost to our farmers that would make us non-competitive with other states.

Community Groups: If we offered unemployment insurance, some workers would stay long enough to draw unemployment insurance and then quit.

Buschlen: This depends a good deal on whether or not the administration of agricultural workers is handled in the same manner as industrial workers. At the moment, we must presume that agricultural employees and employers will be treated the same as industrial folks.

The industrial rules say they must work for at least 14 weeks to qualify. If they quit while there is still work to do, they are penalized by a much longer waiting period before they can draw unemployment compensation insurance and they are given a reduced rate.

With this type of penalty, it's inconceivable that a worker would leave before the work was finished even though he may have actually qualified for the number of weeks.

Community Groups: We can't afford unemployment insurance for hiring two or three weeks a year, or for having our lawn mowed once a week.

Buschlen: Under the proposed national legislation, a person would have to employ at least four workers, for a period of at least 20 weeks, or have a payroll of at least \$5,000 in any quarter. So many small farmers with three or less employees for a week or so wouldn't be covered.

It could be that if unemployment insurance does become a fact—and no doubt it will—that there will be some shifts in the type of employment. Some folks will probably change to crops which don't require hand work; others will mechanize. They may find it is even profitable to employ labor for two or three weeks for a specialized crop—even with the added costs.

Community Groups: Yes, but the 14 weeks employment can be with several employers and the last employer has to pay.

Buschlen: There's some misconception as to who becomes saddled with the payment of the insurance. The way the law now exists, every qualified employer pays on the payroll they have, whether it be for a short period or a long period.

Employees may move from one employer to another, accumulating the qualifying number of weeks. The last employer or the first employer—each have contributed in proportion to the

amount of time the employee worked. There's no employer who pays more or less than anyone else under this kind of program.

Community Groups: Keep the federal government out. The program should be administered on the state level.

Buschlen: The administration of the unemployment insurance program is carried out by each state according to the rules that are set up by the state. The federal government says, by law, that certain types of employees should be covered by unemployment insurance.

It is now saying that agricultural employees should be covered with unemployment insurance providing they're working on a farm that employs four or more employees for 20 weeks or more, or has a payroll of \$5,000 a quarter. This is as far as the federal law goes.

A large majority of the groups felt that hired help would be needed on farms of the future, and that the type and quality of help used in the past would NOT be adequate for the future needs of agriculture.

By a large margin, they believe that unemployment insurance for farm workers will cause Michigan farmers to reduce the number of workers they hire, and decrease the employment of seasonal workers.

Most groups believe that unemployment insurance for agricultural workers will increase the employment of casual workers who are not likely to qualify for benefits and increase the use of contract labor.

On the question, "Would unemployment insurance help attract better qualified workers seeking agricultural employment?" the groups were almost evenly split in their opinion. Other groups who thought it would attract better workers said: "Farm labor needs to be updated to wages, benefits and prestige. It's time to put ourselves in the world of business instead of menial drudgery. The farmer will gladly pay good wages and unemployment if he gets enough for his efforts. Otherwise, the country will go hungry."

But another group's opinion was, "If paid benefits attract—why are farmers farming?"

Fruit Grower Classes to Start

Fruit farmers who want to update their fruit production techniques have until Dec. 15 to apply for a special 11-week program offered at Michigan State University.

The program extending from Jan. 2 to March 15, includes classes in soils, fruit machinery, fruit

diseases, farm electrification, insect control and others. Cost varies with the number of courses taken, but should average about \$270 according to the program coordinator James Gibson.

Room and board is available in MSU dormitories for \$407.50 and single persons under 21 will be

required to take such accommodation.

Applications can be obtained from local high school counselors or from the university by writing—Institute of Agricultural Technology, Agriculture Hall, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan 48824.

Annual Meet Schedule

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11	
10:00 a.m.	Registration for Leadership Rally
11:00 a.m.	County Leadership Rally
3:00 p.m.	General Session—Opening of Michigan Farm Bureau Annual Meeting
5:30 p.m. to 6:30 p.m.	Registration—County Voting Delegate Chairman only and Farm Bureau Women's Voting Delegates - Chairmen only
8:00 p.m.	The Farm Bureau ACT
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12	
8:00 a.m.	Registration for FBS-FPC Annual Meetings
8:00 a.m.	Registration for Farm Bureau Women's Voting Delegates - Chairmen only Annual Meetings, Farm Funeral Services, Farmers Petroleum Cooperative
9:00 a.m.	Farm Bureau Women's Annual Meeting
10:00 a.m.	Discussion Meet Semi-Finals
12:00 noon	Kick-Off Luncheon
12:45 p.m.	Discussion Meet Finals
2:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.	Product Show
3:00 p.m.	State Women's Committee meeting
4:00 p.m.	Soybean Session
4:00 p.m.	Labor Session
4:00 p.m.	Livestock Session

5:00 p.m.	State Young Farmer Committee Meeting
5:30 p.m.	President's Banquet
6:00 p.m.	Young Farmer Banquet
8:30 p.m.	Product Show
10:00 p.m. to 9:30 p.m.	Farm Bureau Dance
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13	
8:30 a.m.	Fruit & Vegetable Program
8:30 a.m.	Dairy - Field Crops Program
8:30 a.m.	Queen Contest Judging
10:15 a.m.	Natural Resources Conference
11:30 a.m.	Commodity Luncheon
1:15 p.m.	Resolutions Session
4:00 p.m.	MFB Annual Meeting
6:30 p.m.	Recs for Caucuses to Nominate MFB Directors Annual Banquet Queen Pageant Distinguished Service Awards
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14	
8:30 a.m.	Resolutions Session MFB Annual Meeting
	Michigan Farm Bureau Board of Directors Policy Development Committee Annual Meeting Committee Farmers Petroleum Cooperative, Inc. Board of Directors Michigan Farm Bureau Financial Statement

MMPA Head Gets Degree

Glenn Lake, president of the Michigan Milk Producers Association, (MMPA) is being awarded an honorary doctorate in agriculture from Michigan State University at its Fall commencement ceremonies on Dec. 1.

The degree will be awarded for Lake's outstanding service to agriculture during his long career

as a farm leader. Lake was originally elected president of the (MMPA) in 1955 and has been president of the National Milk Producers Federation since 1960. Lake was also the recipient of the MFB Distinguished Service Award in 1962.

Packed Product Show Set

The annual product show held with the MFB Annual Meeting has always taken on the atmosphere of a fair with the display of new products and ideas by the suppliers of Farm Bureau Services and Farmers Petroleum Cooperative. This year, however, in a period in which such important items as fuel, fertilizer and steel are so hard to come by, Showplace '73 will take on a special function.

Greg Sheffield, Marketing Manager for Farm Bureau Services believes that suppliers will be able to answer many of the questions that visiting farmers may have about impending shortages.

"These suppliers," Sheffield said "have become important links in the chain of information about what will be available."

The carnival atmosphere should stay intact, though. Over 80 booths are expected to be in the show,

including not only farm supplies, but food samples and displays offered by the Farm Bureau Women, Michigan Elevator Exchange, MACMA, FBS Egg Marketing Division and a number of FBS departments like feed, pesticide, seed and hardware.

To make sure there are no dull moments, the well traveled auctioneer Crazy Harry Jarkey will perform what he calls a "reverse auction" with visitors. Hundreds of silver dollars are to be among the gifts that will be given away during Crazy Harry's fiasco.

The product show, which will be packed into one afternoon and evening, will officially begin with a kick-off luncheon at noon on Wednesday, Dec. 12 in The Grand Rapids Civic Auditorium. Showplace will be open to the public following the luncheon until 4 p.m. and be reopened to the public between 8:30 and 10:30 that evening.

FARM BUREAU MARKET PLACE

ALL CLASSIFIED ADS MUST BE PREPAID

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. Mail classified ads to: Michigan Farm News, P. O. Box 960, Lansing, MI 48904. Publisher reserves right to reject any advertising copy submitted.

CATTLE MINERAL FEEDERS — 100 lb. Capacity. No center post. \$49.50. Free literature. DOLLY FARM EQUIPMENT, INC., Dept. 219, Colchester, Illinois 62326. (12-11-21p)

WE SELL, erect and service: Smith Silos; Silo-Matic Unloaders and Feeding Equipment; Schuler Bunk Feeding Boxes; Kasten Forage Boxes, Blowers, and Gears. LAURSEN'S INC., WEST BRANCH, MICH. 517-345-1400. (8-6-27p)

PICKUP TRUCK STOCK RACKS — All steel construction \$159.50. Dealerships available. Free literature. DOLLY FARM EQUIPMENT, INC., Dept. 219, Colchester, Illinois 62326. (11-11-19p)

FARROWING STALLS — Complete \$44.50. Dealerships available. Free literature. DOLLY FARM EQUIPMENT, INC. Dept. 219, Colchester, Illinois 62326. (12-11-15p)

PUREBRED CHESTER white and yorkshire breeding stock for sale, satisfaction guaranteed. Phone: 313-971-1804, 4100 Stone School Rd., Ann Arbor, Bill McCalla. (8-61-20p)

STUFF ENVELOPES, Average \$25.00 hundred. Immediate earnings. Beginner's Kit \$1.00 (refundable). Lewcard, M392FN, Brea, CA 92621. (2-121-15p)

SAUSAGE MAKERS, GREAT! RECIPES, Bologna, Frankfurters, Head Cheese, Summer Blood and Pork Sausage. \$1.00. Hamiltons Box 233-1319, New Ulm, Minn 56073. (12-11-21p)

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) (11-41-25b)

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 #2 Box 238, Ionia, Michigan 48846. (7-14-33b)

CALF CREEP FEEDERS — 30 Bushel Capacity \$119.50. Dealerships available. Free literature. DOLLY FARM EQUIPMENT, INC., Dept. 219, Colchester, Illinois 62326. (12-11-18p)

ELECTRIC POWER PLANTS Ac and DC by Pincor. Tractor PTO. Portable and Stationary Engine Plants, Camper Units, Batteries, Chargers. Designed for Heavy Duty Motor startings. Also Electric Motors. Heavy Duty for Home, Farms or Industry. Discount priced. Decatur Electric Motor Service, R#1, Box 281, Decatur, Michigan 49945. (5-41-48b)

ELIMINATE MOLES, GOPHERS quickly, easily, inexpensively. Guaranteed method! \$3.00. Mailed same day. Danhaven Farms, Box M2606, Vancouver, WA 98661. (10-10-17p)

"CHUCK WAGON GANG" Records. Giant package. Five new collector's longplay stereo albums. 50 great old gospel songs sung by the original group. \$9.95 postpaid. Keepsakes, 202MF, Carlsbad, Texas 76934. (2-11-28b)

HARLEY ROCK PICKERS, Picks 1 to 16" diameter, dirt free. Rock Windrowers; 10 and 20 feet. Earl Reinelt, 4465 Reinelt Rd., Deckerville, Mich. Phone: 313-376-4791. (6-101-20p)

YAMAHA MOTORCYCLES & SNOWMOBILES. Many farm uses and fun too. No messy oil and gas mixing, all machines oil injected. Special discounts to Farm Bureau Members. Triple R Machine & Sports, 14962 M-52, Chesaning, Michigan 48616. (10-11-35b)

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