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)

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 approved 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.

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?"
in a few days we will be meeting in Grand Rapids for the most important event of the 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 members. We’re a democracy in action.

Farm Bureau has received extensive consideration and study. The State Policy Development Committee has discussed the ideas with a special, knowledgeable or interested. If we test the worth of the delegates, it will become Farm Bureau policy.

What good is a perfect program if we don’t do it? Those of you who have attended a policy meeting will know that we’ve failed to get all of your elected officials, your employees, or your county committees into the vital job of policy execution.

At the annual meeting, representatives of the effective voice speaking for large numbers of farmers. Right now, hundreds of you are in decisions that will affect us all. We will develop policies 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 reeling through his veins. What we’re saying we shouldn’t have a national anthem, I just object to the tune. That’s just my problem.

You see that tune wasn’t written especially for the words by Francis Scott Key. No Sir, that tune had been around for many, many years. In fact, some say it was a drinking song in the taverns. The song has the inspiration of qualities of a battle of the air force. The army thanks the Star Spangled pub tune is played?

The competitive song would feel more comfortable passing out beer and pretzels than standing there trying to get the troops march into war singing the national anthem. Not that I’m recommending that we throw out our national anthem. It’s a matter of record that we are equipped to take this leadership role. As I said, I’m not talking about the words.

And what about our peace-time warriors. Doesn’t it ever make you wonder how our nationalistic 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?

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 this leadership role.

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

If you are not participating in the membership campaign, you take you with all the ammunition to make a ‘sale.’ You have a record of accomplishments in the legislature, an impressive dollars and cents record of victories that 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.

Farm Bureau has written numerous articles on pricing and marketing outlook during his career and has been involved in numerous local and national programs to protect farmers. He has served on several national and state committees and has played a key role in developing innovative marketing and other programs to help farmers.

Boyer has been Dean of the College since 1969, and during his tenure has worked closely with his colleagues to ensure that the College remains at the forefront of agricultural education and research. He has been a strong advocate for the importance of agriculture in our economy and has worked tirelessly to promote the role of agriculture in our society.

Boyer is a respected member of the agricultural community and is highly regarded for his contributions to the field of agriculture. He has received numerous awards and recognitions for his work, including the National Farm Bureau Award for Distinguished Service in Agriculture."
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 of being a Farm Spokeswoman for Michigan agriculture.

Married 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 AFRF 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 Women’s meetings 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 her new queen at the MFB annual meeting this month. The title of Farm Spokeswoman will be accepting a role that has grown in its importance over the last year—of communicating with urban people.

This is the combination of poise, beauty and speaking ability that will be considered so important in the queen selection. Farm Spokeswomen 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 Farm Bureau promotions, a piece of cheese or a glass of apple juice seems to taste better when served by a pretty girl.

Kathy drugerman

Kathy who married a fourth generation farmer and lives in his family farm in the town of Petersburg, enjoys being a farm wife and mother of two children.

Dana, 21, is the mother of two children and says she wants to get involved in activities to help people have more respect for farming women. Dana is a member of the FFA and served as a county and national officer.

Connie, who is 18, has just started her junior year in high school and has plans to enter college to major in agriculture and economics. She is looking forward to being a member of the FFA and starting new friendships.

Rebecca Somers

Rebecca is an active student of Michigan agriculture and plans on entering her sophomore year at Michigan State University. She is currently third in her class and plans to continue her education at Michigan State University.

Melodie Boyne

Melodie, an MNETS student, plans to attend Central Michigan University and major in animal science. She is excited about attending college and learning more about agriculture.

Anita Stuever

Anita, a junior at St. Clair (Capre) High School, plans on attending Michigan State University and majoring in agriculture education. She is excited about attending college and learning more about agriculture education.

Karen Baur

Karen, a junior at Tuscola (Frankenmuth) High School, plans on attending Michigan State University and majoring in agriculture education. She is excited about attending college and learning more about agriculture education.

Mary Anne Kraboski

Mary Anne is a junior at Shiozawa (Corunna) High School and plans on attending Michigan State University and majoring in agriculture education. She is excited about attending college and learning more about agriculture education.
Michigan taxpayers will soon begin to notice the effects of the largest tax cut program ever passed. The law provides property as well as income relief for the majority of taxpayers.

The total tax cut through 1975 will cost the state nearly $7 billion of which $300 million is for division of the State between townships and cities. Taxpayers will soon receive a tax reduction from the Department of Treasury for the property tax relief.

When asked what tax relief is based on a new concept in tax law as a "last cut break", this simple means that a portion of property taxes above 3% of the homestead and buildings against income taxes; or where there is no income, the tax will be refunded directly to the taxpayer.

This set applies to farmers and farm income in some form and would be reported and worked for the inclusion of the pig farm.

One example of the tax cut up to a limit of $600.

For example, as an example of the case of a farmer living on his farm, the tax on his farm and his household income would be $1,650.

Farmers should note that in many of the forms already printed, it was stated that the claimant living on a farm in a form of income from farm production higher than his homestead income for an age in order to be eligible.

This is a misinterpretation in the law itself. The difference being the Department of Treasury and its reporting has not clarified. The intent in the law included farmers that any farmer living on his land would be eligible for the full farm. 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 from farm income was higher than their homestead income. This would provide a tax relief for elderly people and others who depend less on their own farms or their share of the benefits 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 Speckler from taking advantage of the tax reform for their farm property. Until this law is passed, some people, politicians of government do not lose any tax revenue as the taxpayer pays his tax on the property assessed as if he were not living on the farm, but the law applies for tax cut through the State Department in a form of the tax cut.

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

Elderly’s Formula

How many rural people will be eligible, in the same way they would be eligible for the full farm? One percent of the farmers and other persons who depend on their own farms or their share of the benefits 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 Speckler from taking advantage of the tax reform for their farm property. Until this law is passed, some people, politicians of government do not lose any tax revenue as the taxpayer pays his tax on the property assessed as if he were not living on the farm, but the law applies for tax cut through the State Department in a form of the tax cut.nelly.

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

Elderly’s Formula

Different formulas apply to those over 60. It is applied for those with less than $3,000 household income to have the total property tax refund.

Tax relief for the elderly is based on a slidng scale. With a household income under $3,000, all property taxes will be refunded. Between $3,000 and $4,800, all taxes over 1% of income will be refunded. Between $44,000 and $5,000, 2% of income will be refunded. Between $5,000 and $8,000, all taxes over 4% of income will be refundable. Between $8,000 and $10,000, all taxes over 6% of income will be refundable. Between $10,000 and $12,000, all taxes over 8% of income will be refundable. Between $12,000 and $14,000, all taxes over 10% of income will be refundable.

Veterans’ Situation

Property tax relief for veterans is considered to be a difficult matter. The situation is evolving with the status of the veteran, or whether he is an active member of the armed forces. It is not stated on the state equalized value of the veteran’s property. The tax reduction is computed by dividing the real estate equalized value of the veteran’s homestead, and the resulting percentage is applied to the property tax. Not all veterans are eligible for the special tax reduction. The veteran must have served in a war zone, or those that are listed on the forms. The tax reduction is available for the blind, which is explained in detail in the Treasury Department.

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

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

This is true only for this year. Next year you will not have to file forms, but you will have to come in to the office and get a certificate as in the past but it will no longer exist, and their property tax relief will be based solely on the present law.

FPC Grasping for Winter Fuel

How warm many rural people will be dependent on one type of fuel, the electric, or the fuel used to power a computer run. The protein content of the fires above the atmospheric concentration is due to the composition of PFC allocations.

The need for such sophisticated paper shuffling is due to a complex set of government checks that must make sure everyone will be billed for fuel.

A present mandate allocation system of middle priority, including benefits of a income, providing fuel dealers and serving all facilities that were served in the last round of allocation to serve them equally.

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 use more fuel," he said, just a way of spreading it out.

Looking to the future, Rocky said that a 20 percent cut in fuel use would best serve the farmer.

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

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

Dealers under the mandatory fuel program cannot give farmers preferential treatment. Ad

hensive rules putting farmers, but to increased

Dealers under the mandatory fuel program cannot give farmers preferential treatment. Ad

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farmers more fuel for the whole year, only a larger share of their 1972 total.

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 it would continue very far away since dealers are now allowed to pass cost increases on to customers 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 high friction and organizational conflict. A new bill has been introduced to the Michigan legislature that would allow milk haulers to organize into a union. The bill, supported by Local 175 of the Teamsters, would allow milk haulers to form a union and negotiate with dairy owners for better working conditions.

The bill, known as the Milk Haulers Bill, was introduced by Representative Wendall R. Beld of Grand Rapids. The bill would allow milk haulers to unionize and negotiate with dairy owners for better working conditions. The bill would also allow milk haulers to file grievances and seek arbitration if they disagree with their employers.

The bill has been met with opposition from some dairy owners, who argue that it would increase costs and make it difficult to hire and fire workers. However, the bill has support from many milk haulers, who say they are tired of being exploited by dairy owners.

The bill is expected to be debated in the Michigan House of Representatives in the coming weeks. If it passes, it would mark the first time that milk haulers have been able to organize and negotiate for better working conditions.

FBI Dividends Awarded

A 5 percent dividend was mailed to members of FBI Insurance's Workmen's Compensation safety program group at the end of December. The dividend was awarded to FBI members who purchased workers' compensation insurance and provided the company with their work injury data. The dividend was calculated based on the number of claims filed by the members.

The Workmen's Compensation program at FBI was created to help employers reduce their workers' compensation costs. The program offers a 5 percent dividend to members who file a claim and provide the company with their work injury data. The dividend is based on the number of claims filed by the members.

The Workmen's Compensation program at FBI has been successful in reducing workers' compensation costs for its members. The company has awarded 5 percent dividends to its members for the past several years.

Rail Bill Passed

While Federal Court judge John P. Fullam held up all actions of the Central of Pennsylvania Railroad, a bill offering a $100 million fund for new road construction was passed by the US House of Representatives.

The Transportation Act of 1973, which includes the Central of Pennsylvania Railroad proposal, was passed by Congress and signed into law by President Nixon. The law provides for a $100 million fund for new road construction, with the following provisions:

- Funds will be available for new road construction projects.
- Funds will be available for improvements to existing roads.
- Funds will be available for the acquisition of right-of-way.
- Funds will be available for the construction of new roadways.

The Transportation Act of 1973 is expected to have a major impact on the transportation industry. The law provides for a $100 million fund for new road construction, which will be used to upgrade and expand the nation's road system.

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State OSHA Approved in Washington

Public hearings are being held on the state OSHA regulations being initiated by the federal government. The proposed standards for the industrial and agricultural labor force are mandatory for all employers. The new OSHA regulations are expected to improve safety and health conditions in the workplace.

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Michigan Dept. of Labor Statement

The Michigan Department of Labor has announced that it will be implementing new rules and regulations to improve the safety and health of workers in the state. The new rules and regulations will be effective January 1, 1974.

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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. 3, the group presented a petition to establish a bargaining unit for processing asparagus to the Agricultural Marketing and Bargaining Commission.

When the board establishes the group as a bargaining unit, the Michigan 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 requirement now, and, when accredited, will be authorized to negotiate in bargaining sessions with all producers of processing asparagus and receive bargaining information and representations from producers through check-offs.

When the state's new Marketing and Bargaining Act went into effect Jan. 1, Michigan became the first state in the nation to pass marketing rights legislation allowing producers of perishable commodities, such as asparagus, to form organizations and negotiate with processors for price and other terms of sale.

The Michigan Asparagus Growers Association, headed by Alton C. Wendzel of Waterford, is expected to begin negotiations for processing asparagus in the near future.

HISTORIC PHOTO: Marketing board Chairman James Schaffer shows a petition that one group presented a petition to the board. Photographed: Michigan Department of Agriculture director Dale Ball (left), Michigan Department of Agriculture director Dale Ball (left), William Ballenger (right) and a photographer. Michigan Department of Agriculture director Dale Ball (left), Michigan Department of Agriculture director Dale Ball (left), William Ballenger (right) and a photographer. Michigan Department of Agriculture director Dale Ball (left), Michigan Department of Agriculture director Dale Ball (left), William Ballenger (right) and a photographer. Michigan Department of Agriculture director Dale Ball (left), Michigan Department of Agriculture director Dale Ball (left), William Ballenger (right) and a photographer. Michigan Department of Agriculture director Dale Ball (left), Michigan Department of Agriculture director Dale Ball (left), William Ballenger (right) and a photographer. Michigan Department of Agriculture director Dale Ball (left), Michigan Department of Agriculture director Dale Ball (left), William Ballenger (right) and a photographer. Michigan Department of Agriculture director Dale Ball (left), Michigan Department of Agriculture director Dale Ball (left), William Ballenger (right) and a photographer. Michigan Department of Agriculture director Dale Ball (left), Michigan Department of Agriculture director Dale Ball (left), William Ballenger (right) and a photographer.
WHEN

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 are not as much as expected.

One leading exporter says there is little chance that any large packs will be coming to the United States.

At least, if the reports are true, big United States export boom will be about 1.1 billion bu. for a 7 percent decline from expectations.

This, coupled with governmental price controls over the last year has increased the demand for fertilizer.

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 potash away from the U.S. market. In fact, CF, Farm Bureau Services and 17 other regional farm cooperatives jointly own CF Industries, a multi-million dollar fertilizer corporation. Even during the winter months, 'Fertilizer' was sold to its members. In fact, CF Agriculture, Ltd., a farm supply company organized by CF Industries, recently opened a new office in Saginaw.

WHEAT

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CORN

Through the middle of November, the USDA predicted a corn crop of 13.6 billion bu. based on an average yield of 92.4 bu-acre on 65.5 million acres. The 1972 corn crop was 5.5 billion bu. with an average yield of 90.9 bu-acre on 78.8 million acres. Nationally, the corn harvest was 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 296 million bu. waiting to be shipped to unidentified destinations. It is said that most of the orders were placed during threats of shortages and an embargo of U.S. grain was prevalent. Now, cancellations are occurring.

Between 63 million and 66.5 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 94 million tons. Increased estimates for the 1973-74 wheat crop are expected by the Soviet Union and Australia according to the International Wheat Council.

So, well ahead of the year earlier with 1.185 billion bu. may have to be the best crop of the 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 94 million tons. Increased estimates for the 1973-74 wheat crop are expected by the Soviet Union and Australia according to the International Wheat Council.
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.

Help us to help others to think about fuel conservation. Send for free decals.
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 talks 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 program. (See story on this page.)

A member of the Commission that will be collecting the checks-off 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.

Debenture Advantages:

DEBENTURE
ADVANTAGES:

Interest starts the day of purchase

They can be registered in as many as three names

Interest is paid annually on September 1st

They can be transferred to new owners at any time without a charge

There is no brokerage fee — no commission cost to the purchaser. Your entire investment draws interest

They are backed by Farm Bureau's organizational know-how

You will have the solid satisfaction of helping build more, much needed cooperative production and service centers for Michigan Farmers.

Interest on Debentures:

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<th>Maturity</th>
<th>Rate</th>
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<td>5 Year</td>
<td>7%</td>
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Interest paid annually on September 1st. The purchaser to be offered the option to receive their interest in quarterly payments on September 1st, December 1st, March 1st, and June 1st. Interest would start the date of purchase.

FARM BUREAU SERVICES

ON THE MOVE...

Modern manufacturing and processing facilities . . . top quality products . . . experienced personnel . . . help in the profit of Farm Bureau Services. Your Investment is with a progressive $25,000,000 corporation, which has never missed a dividend or interest payment on investment securities. All of our Securities Representatives are registered with the State of Michigan.

Clip and mail this coupon to:

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC.

255 E. Michigan Ave., Lansing, Michigan 48904

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

Name

Address

City

State

Phone

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

DECEMBER 1, 1973
Soybean Researcher to Speak at Session

Soybean producers that want to be on top of the present market situation can get specific information from Clay Johnson, the General Manager of Midstate Terminal Company. The Saginaw MEE Terminal is affiliated.

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 claimed the depressing import position would be made up by grain stocks in the major wheat-producing countries.

Uhlmann admitted that the likelihood of an embargo depended on the degree of the US deficit and that a high embargo price would be necessary and figured domestic consumption.

He stated that the world 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 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 Soviet claim of a record food grain crop. Uhlmann said that 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, indications like Japan are stockpiling grains to assure supply. In Japan, however, the government grain storage is underway. The Soviet wheat embargo, he said, is one that is needed to call for an international wheat reserve.

Uhlmann said be was aware that such a proposal would be implemented at present. Besides political questions, he said the biggest problem is the need to store grains so that they could maintain fitness for human consumption.

"We are on a long way from the restoration of grain balances in the world," Uhlmann said, "and it might take two to three years to do this."

Looking ahead to the next crop year Uhlmann said he thought the additional 12 million acres of established land would be put into grains and virtually nothing into soybeans.

The soil bank reserves have been used up," he added, and made the prediction that 1974 production would consequently remain about the same as the crop year just completed.

Food Exportsd Considered Weapon by Senator

One of the world's major protein sources, Peruvian fishmeal and fish oil, will be on the market 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-ahead 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 saw a 55 percent increase in production.

The immediate effect of the embargo on world protein supplies last month was for soybean futures contracts for periods of 1974 to 1977 to rise to a 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 before December 21, the day before the November. He said Peru had tried to fulfill commitments with so-called 'in this regard in growing. US exports may be used as a substitute for the shortage of anchovy fishing conditions but could no be used in this regard in growing. US exports may be used as a substitute for the shortage of anchovy fishing conditions but could no be used

Mexico Develops Catch

Government soybean production in 1972 was 4 percent lower than 1971, according to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. However, the continuing need for soybean imports due to production shortfalls was indicated by a recent report from Mexico.

The World soybean production in 1972 was 1.13 million tons, a 9 percent increase 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 reports that world production figures reflect increased acreage in the US, Brazil, Argentina, and China, the two major soybean exporters. Larger production in the rest of the world resulted in a 13 percent increase in soybean exports, a 22 percent from 1971.

The US share of world production rose from 23 percent in 1972 to over 74 percent in 1973.

The soybean harvest of 1972 was estimated at 9.86 million tons, which was the largest ever produced in the US. The 1971 harvest was estimated at 9.7 million tons.

Beverly B. Centeno, a specialist from Michigan State University, said that the soybean harvest of 1972 was the largest ever produced in the US. The 1971 harvest was estimated at 9.7 million tons.

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Farmers Like Woman Milk Hauler

There's a spirit of friendly competition between Kay and Lyle, as they both work at about the same pace. "I try to beat her into the plant," Kay said. Kay travels 240 miles on her long days, which start at 5:30 a.m., and 70 miles on her short days, which start at 10 a.m. "I go to bed in the winter, and they're always ready to help her with her mechanic and electrician duties when wiring or plugs don't work," Kent said.

Very self-sufficient, and with the help of her farmer friends, Kay says she sometimes "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, this wouldn't be a problem," she said.

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 to work. The milk route was her first job. "I've never been there before," she said. "I've always been there," she said. "I've just always been there," she said.

Her occupation doesn't cause much of a ripple among her fellow farmers. "They're the same people who drive trucks," Kay said. "I don't feel guilty because of bookkeeping. They're the same people who drive trucks," Kay said.

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, beginning Tuesday, Dec. 11, through Friday, Dec. 14.

The spotlight will also be on county committees during the Farm Bureau Women's voting 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.

Contempo Homes
Meet FHA, BOCA and Farmers Home Administration Specifications

Oceana Secretary

Mrs. Hebdons Vandenhove of Hart is the new Oceana County Farm Bureau secretary replacing Mrs. Robert Hatfield, who served for several years.

The Vandenhove family have a fruit farm east of Hart in the Weare area.

Farm Bureau in 1946, she became chairman of the Alpena County Farm Bureau 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 1968 was elected state chairman of the Michigan Farm Bureau Women. A farmer school teacher, Esther has been a farmer's wife since 1937. The Kennedy's 250-acre farm near Posen has been in the family since 1913.

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Roll Call Managers
of the
Farm Bureau League

Southeast Chiefs

Elmer Anderson - Monroe
Eisenmann - Lenawee
Paul Koviak - Alger
Jim and Linda Domagalski - St. Clair
Jim and Helen Ranthuson - Oceana
Eric Bailey - Gratiot
Jim and Uirraine Domagalski - St. Clair
Jim and Karen Hartmann - Oceana
Bob and Nancy Ritter - Newago
Mr. and Mrs. Darrel Petersen - Mason
Mrs. and Mrs. Henry Borchardt - Cady

West Vikings

J. Eisenmann - Lenawee
J. Eisenmann - Lenawee

Saginaw Valley

Eric Bailey - Gratiot
Gerhardt Kieber - Bay
Jim and Linda Cronin - Jim and Linda Domagalski - St. Clair
Jim and Helen Ranthuson - Oceana

West Central Cowboys

L. and L. M. Nebozink - Oceana
J. and L. D. Gilman - Alger
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Borchardt - Cady
M. and L. M. Nebozink - Oceana

Thumb Dolphins

Gerald Hicks - Tawas
Jim and Lida Delan - Jim and Lida Delan

West Central
Cowboys

Jim and Lida Delan - Jim and Lida Delan

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS
DECEMBER 1, 1973
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 some modifications in his pattern of recreational activities.

There is much debate, raging today, 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 to, do, see, wander and renew.

The debate centers on the relationship 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.

By KEN WILES
Manager Member Relations

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 realities of our changing society is that more and more of our people have leisure time. This is most dramatically experienced by persons of school age. Public school instruction on a year around basis will have a longer period of concentrated time in the school week to be in blocks of 10 hours for four days—thus, recreation will increase.

On the federal, state and county levels, heavily financed recreation facilities are emerging from former public school playgrounds. Many other devices, increasing numbers of people are using, providing adequate facilities with more crowded conditions. This is illustrated by a very few simple facts:

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 many other recreational activities than those that have been available in the past.

Public school instruction on a year around basis will also create an entirely new annual pattern of recreation. Because there is an insatiable demand for land—land for homes, industry and other uses—there is only so much space in which to place development. The federal government points out that some of the land areas removed from the tax roll are laid aside, never to be used again. The remainder is in public forests, game areas and national recreational areas, and is uniquely suited to low intensity recreation. An area which has significance for the future.

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 what recreational potential there is in small parks, including sandlots, community and minor leagues and the community parks. The growth of population prior to World War I and continuing to the present has created a greater demand by more people for a better-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 a family has enough money to participate in recreation, the element of leisure, the time available for recreation rise as more total money is available and a large 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 school instruction, the leisure available for recreation will increase.

Another 12 months 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 leaving two days of leisure.

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 many other recreational activities than those that have been available in the past.

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 increased demand for outdoor recreation for which to be provided. The federal government is now taking, or is proposing to take, out of private ownership huge acres of forest land, forest land and recreational land must be viewed as an essential element of a total land plan and open-space plan. The loss of open-recreational land, including private agricultural land, is the prime concern of the American open-space plan. The premise for legislation to reserve open-space is that the relationship which exists between outdoor recreation and neighborhood playgrounds, and private open-recreational land will be more environmentally-oriented. Whatever the trend, however, the need exists for increased demand for outdoor recreation for which to be provided.
Topic Summary:

Unemployment Insurance for Ag.

October's discussion topic, Farm Labor, dealt with unemployment insurance for agricultural workers. Because unemployment is so 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 a natural conclusion among the groups regarding the issue of unemployment insurance for agricultural workers, and that on the basic policy question, "Would a federal unemployment insurance law covering agriculture be effective at different times?" The consensus was that "a federal unemployment insurance program should be administered at the state level, and Michigan better than individual states." Community Groups are in favor of no unemployment in- surance for agricultural workers.

Buschlen: This depends a good deal on whether or not the ad- ministration of agricultural unemployment insurance is handled in the same manner as industrial workers. At the moment, we must assume that some employers and employees will be treated the same as industrial workers.

The industrial rules say they must work for at least 14 weeks to qualify for unemployment insurance. If they still work to do, they are penalized by a much longer waiting period. Even if they get unemployment compensation insurance, they are given a reduced rate. Until very recently it's inconceivable that a worker would give up work to receive his unemployment insurance, but even though he may have actually qualified for the number of weeks.

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

Buschlen: There's some conflicting evidence. A man must be saddled with the payment of the insurance. The way the law now exists, every qualified employee pays on the payroll they have, whether it be for a short period or a long period.

Employers may move from one employer to another, accumulating the qualifying number of weeks. The last employer or the federal government may be the one to contribute in proportion to the amount of time the employee worked. There's no employer who pays more or less than anyone else.

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

The administration of the unemployment insurance program is carried out by each state. The federal government will not have to set up new programs, but many states have already been granted a federal program.

It is now saying that agricultural unemployment insurance is a shabby unemployment insurance. Providing they're working on a farm, that farmers may use only employees for 30 weeks or more, or have a payroll of $500.00 a quarter. This is as far as the federal law goes.

A large majority of the groups felt that the time would be needed on farms of the future, and the fact that unemployment insurance was used in the past would NOT be a deterrent to the future needs of agriculture.

By a large majority, they believe the program should be handled at the state level, and if a federal program 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 agriculture is needed on farms of the future, and there is a social change to crops which don't need unem ployment. On the question, "Would unemployment insurance for agriculture help farm labor needs to be updated and modernized?" the groups were evenly split in their opinion.

Other groups who thought it would help, the 14 weeks employment was added to the question, "Farm labor needs to be updated and modernized?" the groups were evenly split in their opinion.

Glenn Lake, president of the Michigan Milk Producers Association (MMPA). is being awarded an honorary doctorate in agriculture at Michigan State University at its fall convocation ceremonies on Dec. 1. This is in honor of 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 Federation since 1969. Lake was named recipient of the MPB Distingushed Service Award in 1962.

The annual product show held with the MPB Annual Meeting has always been held in conjunction with the annual meeting, but this year is a fa ir with the display of new products and ideas by the suppliers of Farm Equipment, Farm Supply, 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, the display of new products will take on a special function.

Glenn Lake, Marketing Manager for Farm Bureau Serv ices believes that suppliers will be able to make their products better known to viewers. Many questions that visiting farmers may have about impending shortages.

"These suppliers," Sheffield said "have become important links in the chain of information about what's available to farmers in this difficult time."

The carnival atmosphere should also be fun. Although Over 80 books are expected to be in the show, including not only farm supplies, but food samples and displays offered by the Farm Women, Michigan Elevator Exchange, MACMA, PBS E & E Marketing, and cooperative marketing programs, through the efforts of FBS departments like feed, poultry, seed and hardware.

To make sure there are no dull moments, the well traveled au thor of "A Crazy Harry's" fame, Henry Barkey will perform what he calls a "reverse auction" with pictures, hundreds of silver dollars are to be among the gifts that will be given away during the show.

The product show, which will be sponsored by the Farm Bureau and Michigan State University, will officially begin with a kick-off luncheon at noon on Wednesday, December 12, at the Inland Empire Civic Auditorium. Showplace will begin the public following the luncheon until 4 p.m. and be reopened to the public between the hours of 5:30 and 11:30 that evening.

Farmer to update his Не היא в старт.

Frucht: Farmers who want to up- date their fruit production techniques have until Dec. 15 to apply for a special 14-week employment program offered at Michigan State University.

The program extending from Jan. 2 to March 15, includes classes in fruit, fruit machinery, fruit diseases, farm electrification, insect control and other. Costs varies with the program.

Room and board is available in MSU dormitories for $407.50 and meals. Write to: Farm Bureau Food, MSU dormitories for $407.50 and meals. Write to: Farm Bureau Food, MSU dormitories for $407.50 and meals.

FARM BUREAU MARKET PLACE

ALL CLASSIFIED ADS MUST BE PREPAID.

SPECIAL RATE TO FARM BUREAU MEMBERS: 25 words for $2.00 each. Additional words, 10 cents each. Figures such as $12 or $12.50 must be worded. NON-MEMBER adver tisers: 15 cents per word, 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.
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"Safety Group" Workmen's Compensation began its third year on July 1, 1973. And it's even more valuable now that Workmen's Compensation rules have changed.

Any Michigan farmer can become a "Safety Group" member if: he holds a Farm Bureau membership; actually joins the "Safety Group"; agrees to a common July 1 effective date for his Workmen's Compensation insurance policy; and the majority of his payroll is for agricultural employees.

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