

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

THE ACTION PUBLICATION OF THE MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU

VOL. 52 NO. 4

MAKE IT HAPPEN

APR



Boarding the charter jet in Lansing is part of the 96 people that participated in the Washington, D.C. Legislative Seminar and Heritage tour sponsored by the Michigan Farm Bureau Women. The group spent four days in our nation's capitol visiting their congressmen and viewing historical sights.

Farm Bureau Supports Extension of Farm Program with Modifications

Farm Bureau views on farm program legislation were recently presented by William Kuhfuss, American Farm Bureau Federation president, at hearings conducted by the House and Senate Agriculture Committees. The Agricultural Act of 1970 which provides authority for the present farm program will expire December 31, 1973.

The major provisions of the Agricultural Act of 1970 relate to feed grains, wheat, cotton, wool, P.L. 480 and the Class I base plan for milk. Farm Bureau recommends an extension of the 1970 Act with modifications. The modifications would apply particularly to feed grains, wheat and cotton.

Agriculture is now the closest it has been for several years to a market-oriented system. The opening of new markets in Russia and China, expanded trade opportunities in markets previously served, an unfavorable worldwide production year and a rapidly expanding world economy have moved the supplies and prices of major farm commodities into a wholesome position. Agricultural exports alone are expected to reach \$11.1 billion in the current fiscal year.

As a result of this healthy market situation, government involvement in agriculture has been sharply reduced. Export subsidies have been in a market-oriented discontinued, government-

owned stocks of most farm commodities have declined sharply, government loans on grains have been called at maturity dates without resale privileges and set-aside of surplus acres has been eliminated or greatly reduced for cotton, wheat and feed grains.

However, if the factors responsible for the present situation were to undergo a substantial change, our expanding markets could become quickly over-supplied. To meet such a change in demand for U.S. commodities the present farm program should be modified to permit the Secretary of Agriculture to put an acreage set-aside program into operation to help adjust production to market demand.

The program should contain legislative guidelines approved by Congress that would determine when it is "geared in" and when it is to be "geared out." The guidelines should be based on general agricultural conditions and not on individual commodity situations.

The set-aside program would be shifted to a cropland basis rather than the present base acreage and base allotment system used to determine set-aside requirements. Historic bases restrict a farmer's freedom to adjust to changing conditions in agriculture.

Under Farm Bureau's approach the set-aside would take out of production a percentage of the farmer's cropland instead of a percentage of a historic base acreage. After complying with the set-aside, a farmer could produce the commodities that are best adapted to his resources without regard to past history.

Under the proposed program Farm Bureau supports, government payments would be performance payments based on agriculture's need for adjustment and the individual farmers' contribution to that adjustment through participation in the set-aside. Present payments are designed to supplement income as well as compensate farmers for contributing to the set-aside.

The program suggested by Farm Bureau is designed to move to a market-oriented agriculture. It would provide a mechanism to assist farmers in making adjustments when market demand falls below their capacity to produce at reasonable prices. The Department of Agriculture would have the authority to help farmers make needed adjustments through a set-aside program. Coupled with a trade policy that will continue to expand exports, the program would work and serve the best interests of farmers, consumers and taxpayers.

MFB Reaches Goal



March 7, 1973 was a great day for the Michigan Farm Bureau. For the sixth consecutive year, the membership goal was surpassed. Celebrating the announcement (left to right) Charles Burkett, manager of the field operations division; MFB Administrative Director Robert Braden; and MFB President Elton Smith.

Water Surveillance and Fee Program Explained

Recently, many Farm Bureau members have expressed concern about reports that a fee would be collected by the Water Resources Commission (WRC) for water used in their farming operations. This concern stems from a law passed in 1970 and which has been applied to a few farm operations.

The 1970 Michigan Legislature approved legislation (P.A. 200) which gives the WRC power to collect fees to cover the cost of monitoring and surveillance of industrial and commercial waste-water discharges. The discharges will be subject to the law if made to either ground water or surface waters.

By law, every person doing business in the State who discharges liquid wastes from industrial or commercial processes must file an annual report with WRC. The WRC then examines the reports and determines which discharges are to be monitored and amount of the surveillance fee.

The minimum fee charged is \$50, which covers the administrative costs of the surveillance program. In addition to the \$50 administrative fee, a graduated fee can also be assessed up to

a maximum of \$9,000. The graduated fee is based on several factors, including the volume of discharge, composition of the discharge and estimated cost of surveillance for that discharge.

Although agriculture is not specifically exempted from the law, WRC has not applied the law against farmers except in three or four cases. According to a WRC spokesman, farmers who are likely to be subject to the law are those who have been ordered by WRC to abate water pollution, those who operate slaughter plants as part of their farming operation and fruit farmers who press fruit for juice.

Some dairymen have received report forms from WRC. Instances are known where these dairymen returned the report and were billed for a surveillance fee. It is suggested that farmers who receive report forms from the WRC entitled "Wastewater Report Forms and Instructions" contact their local WRC office, or the Lansing office, to determine if their situation makes them eligible for the surveillance program. WRC District Headquarters Field Offices are located at Rockwood, Lansing, Grand Rapids, Cadillac and Escanaba.

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EDITORIAL



**Closer
to
Ideal**

"Now I know why it takes so many tax dollars to run our government. It must take about half the taxes collected just to pay the salaries of all the people who work in government here in Washington," exclaimed a participant in this year's annual Washington Legislative Seminar sponsored by Michigan Farm Bureau Women. This is a typical reaction of first-time visitors to our Nation's Capitol.

This writer has made many trips to Washington, D.C., but I never cease to be awed by the opportunity to stand in the Rotunda of the Capitol and sit in the House and Senate chambers where so many decisions are made. Decisions which have profound bearing on the lives of every man, woman and child in America. Decisions made here are so far reaching that we might say they affect people everywhere.

And that is why farmers from Congressional Districts of Michigan feel it worthwhile, even necessary, to go to Washington to consult, communicate and promote understanding between themselves and those individuals they and other Michigan citizens have entrusted with the responsibility of deciding issues for the common good of Michigan people.

Members of the group designated as "Legislative Leaders" met with Michigan Republican Senators and Representatives at a breakfast and had lunch with Michigan Democrats. Individuals and small groups also visited congressmen from local districts in their offices which provided opportunity for a more personalized exchange of ideas.

The farm leaders also visited the U.S. Department of Agriculture where Carroll Brunthaver, assistant Secretary for International Affairs and Commodity Programs and William Irwin, assistant secretary for World Development and Conservation spoke to them.

Michigan Farm Bureau spokesmen held a press conference in the National Press Club for representatives of Michigan news media.

Ninety-six people -- Legislative Leaders and those making an "American Heritage" tour -- spent a day on a guided tour of historical sites and points of interest.

One is touched by reverence and wonder at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldiers, Washington Cathedral, Lincoln Memorial and Mt. Vernon, some of the historical sites visited by the group.

Members of the group expressed amazement at the bigness and complexity of our government upon visits to such outstanding points of interest as the Bureau of Printing and Engraving where they watched presses turn out our inflated dollars.

Once again, farmers have taken time to visit Washington and to exchange information and ideas with their elected representatives, the Department of Agriculture and news people who serve the Michigan media from the national government scene. They also took time to reflect on some of the things that have gone before at memorials commemorating historical events.

So long as Farm Bureau members continue this type of activity as an extension of our democratic system of government, and so long as officials are willing to listen -- we can feel confident that, imperfect as our system seems at times, we are a little closer to the ideal our forefathers had in mind when they wrote and signed our great Constitution.

Carl P. Kentner

Smith Receives Appointment

Agriculture Secretary Earl L. Butz has appointed Elton R. Smith, a Kent County dairy farmer, to be his representative on the Federal Farm Credit Board.

Smith, who is serving his eighth term as president of the Michigan Farm Bureau, succeeds R. Edward Baur of Van Meter, Iowa.

The 13-member board sets policy for the borrower-owned Farm Credit System, which has \$18.3 billion in loans outstanding to farmers and farmer cooperatives.

Twelve members are appointed by the President for six-year staggered terms and

the 13th serves as the agriculture secretary's representative.

Smith operates a 600-acre farm on 100th St. SE near Caledonia and is a Guernsey breeder. He heads the Michigan Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Association and Farm Bureau Services, Inc., both of which are affiliates of the Farm Bureau.

He is a director of the American Farm Bureau Federation, a trustee of the Michigan 4-H Foundation and a member of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives.

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

**Prices
in
Line**



Is the era of low food prices coming to an end?

Since farmers are square in the middle of the hassle about food prices, let's take a closer look at the situation.

In the year following World War II, wages and prices moved upward under the guise of economic growth, slowly at first, then spiraling like a whirlwind. But, the price of raw farm commodities did not keep pace. Grocery costs did rise, but much more slowly than the cost of other items in the cost of living index. And, much of that increase was due to increased marketing costs -- wages, packaging and transportation.

But the fact remains that food was a bargain and still is. In the 1947-49 period, food outlays took 24.6 percent of the average consumer's income. In 1960, the figure stood at 20 percent, and today it is at 15.6 percent. These statistics have been compiled by agricultural economists and conveniently ignored by the consuming public.

I'm under the impression that consumers don't particularly like to be reminded that their periodic salary increases have more than kept pace with the increase in grocery prices. Perhaps this is the result of the long period of time when prices were far too low. In any case, it appears consumers have enjoyed low food prices so long, they feel they are like the Bill of Rights -- guaranteed by the Constitution.

It is difficult for people to face up to the fact that demand has temporarily exceeded the supply. Instead, they find it easier to proclaim meatless days, while eating peanut butter sandwiches, much to the delight of peanut growers.

I won't argue that meat doesn't cost more today. It does and it is making up a greater proportion of the grocery bill than it did a few years back. But few, if any, consumers are still working for the same salary or wage they did a few years ago.

If we could persuade our city friends to look at statistical data furnished by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Commerce Department, they would be convinced that food prices are not out of line with wages.

During the last eight year period, records show that retail food prices are up 33 percent, but the disposable per capita income (what people have to spend) is up a whopping 62 percent. Because personal income dollars are up nearly twice as much as food prices, it is a rather simple process to recognize that increased buying power resulted in better eating and an increased demand for food.

Current food price levels are a direct result of our present supply-demand situation. And it is time consumers did considerable adjustment in their thinking about food prices. They can't have high wages and low food prices.

Today's high food prices, as well as high prices for almost everything, are the result of inflation, not the cause. It is inflation which brought on increased consumer demands -- an increase that is the result of people having more money to spend than there are goods to buy. So they bid up the prices of food and other items in order to get them -- just like we did at the old country auction.

Inflation has been caused primarily by excessive deficit spending by the federal government and expansion of the money supply by the Federal Reserve Board. So, if we really want to get at the root cause of most of our problems associated with soaring prices, we know where to begin.

The solution in my opinion is two-fold; cut government spending and increase productivity. Farmers will continue to provide ample supplies of high quality food if they are not discouraged by the imposition of price controls.

Elton R. Smith

Rustproofing Terminated

Ziebart Process Corporation is reluctantly withdrawing its discount program with the Michigan Farm Bureau, announced Marlie Drew, director, County Farm Bureau Offices.

The program will officially be terminated May 1, 1973. Under terms of the program, Michigan Farm Bureau members were offered a 20 percent discount on the regular Ziebart Auto-Truck Rustproofing price through participating Ziebart dealers.

E.J. Hartmann, Ziebart president, commented that it is with regret that this program is being terminated. He pointed out that a growing acceptance of Ziebart rustproofing has made it difficult for dealers throughout the state to properly service the Farm Bureau discount program. Hartmann also expressed confidence that relations would continue to be cordial between Ziebart and the Farm Bureau.

— NOTES —

Bob Green, who has worked four years with the Grand Trunk Western Railroad and is a graduate of MSU with a degree in marketing and transportation, has joined Farm Bureau Services as a member of the Michigan Elevator Exchange's bean merchandising department. He will be working in the area of export documentation and shipping.

Spirits will lift and corpuscles stir when the bands step out and the floats glide down the street on Cherry Royal Day, July 13. The National Cherry Festival this year will be July 9-14 in Traverse City.

Recent changes in county Farm Bureau secretaries include: Mrs. Hazel Briske has replaced Mrs. Grace Nieson in Manistee County; and in Northwestern Michigan, Mrs. Beulah Sigsbey has taken over the responsibilities from Mrs. Luceal Donner.

Russ G. Hill has announced his retirement as Executive Secretary of the State Soil Conservation Committee effective July 1 after 28 years of service.

Robert D. Zeeb, has been appointed as a member of the Michigan State Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation (ASC) Committee. Mr. Zeeb operates 780 acres in Clinton County where, since 1956, he has raised a dairy herd and other farm products. He is a former board member of the Michigan Farm Bureau, Clinton County Farm Bureau and Michigan State Fair, and has been a member of the Michigan DHIA for six years, serving as president for four years.

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CAPITOL REPORT

Robert E. Smith

Education And Taxation.

The "equal yield" formula for school aid (S. 110) is under consideration and expected to pass in some form. The Senate has amended the bill to modify it somewhat in favor of those districts levying less than 20 mills. The legislation would continue to guarantee \$38 for each mill of property tax up to 22 mills for 1973-74. This would increase to \$39 for up to 25 mills in 1974-75 and up to \$40 per mill thereafter. This program is expected to meet

the Supreme Court requirements.

This proposal should be considered with another tax relief package that is moving rapidly through the Legislature. The House approved increasing the state income tax exemption from \$1,200 to \$1,700 per dependent by a vote of 97-4.

Other tax measures moving toward adoption would give some relief to business and considerable relief to property owners. This would be ac-

complished by the already-reported "circuit-breaker" technique of limiting total property taxes on homesteads to not exceed a percentage of income of the household. For the elderly, eligible veterans and blind, the limit would be 3-1/2% of household income, with all property tax in excess to be returned in an amount not to exceed \$500. For others the limit would be 4% of household income, where 60% of all property tax above that figure would be reimbursed in an amount not to exceed \$400. The legislation would apply to a farmer's household and also the entire farm. It would also apply, under certain circumstances, to farms owned by non-residents providing the gross income from the farm exceeds the household income of the owner.

Two legislators, Reps. Michael Dively (R-Traverse City) and Earl Nelson (D-Lansing), along with others, are introducing legislation to establish a state-wide career education program by setting up a 20-member advisory commission and also career education districts with boundary lines the same as intermediate districts. Such a program would begin in the elementary schools and continue into secondary schools and community colleges. The sponsors point out that 80% of all high school students do not go to college. The program should interest students in the early school years in occupations which they might enter. The bills are not yet available for full consideration.

Township Government.

One bill, H. 4025, has been re-referred to committee. In its original form the bill would have permitted any township to become a charter township by merely a vote of the township board. Provision was made so that the people, after the action, could petition and force a vote on the board's action. One result of such action would make it possible for a township to raise property taxes up to five mills and would also take them out from under the constitutional limitations. Presently townships may adopt a charter, provided the population is more than 5,000 and that it is done through a vote of the people.

Farm Bureau called attention to many of the problems which would be created through passage of this bill. Re-referral to committee very often means the bill is dead, or at least will be revised considerably.

Migrant Housing Funds.

A Farm Bureau-supported program which was started three years ago provides matching state funds for upgrading housing for seasonal workers. For the first two years the amount of the appropriation was \$500,000 each year; last year the amount was \$250,000. To date these funds have been adequate to encourage rapid modernization of housing.



Saginaw Valley Region Legislative Seminar. Left to right: Rep. Bert Brennan (R-Saginaw); next to him is one of the newly elected representatives, Loren Armbruster (R-Caro); center, Mrs. Norbert Birchmeier, and at the right are Mr. and Mrs. Howard Ebenhoeh, Saginaw. Due to the redistricting, Rep. Brennan now has considerable farm area in his district; Rep. Armbruster has primarily agricultural areas. Rep. Armbruster has worked with sugar beet farmers for many years and has had experience in legislative affairs.

The amount has been cut this year. Farm Bureau hopes to reinstate the fund at least to last year's level of \$250,000. It must be recognized that society has as much responsibility to assist with proper housing for migrant families as it has in assisting with housing programs in urban areas. This program has proved to be a profitable and progressive step in solving some of these problems.

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS THREATEN FARMERS

There seems to be no end to continued threats to agriculture through unrealistic pollution control regulations. Readers will recall Farm Bureau's successful efforts in heading off some of the federal controls on agriculture that would have required each farmer to make application to the federal authorities for a permit if the farm discharged any water or other substance into waterways by either ditch, tile, pipe, run-off or other means. Farmers would have had to file an application listing livestock, amount of water being discharged through pipe, tile, ditch, run-off, etc. by gallons per day, etc., amount of fertilizer used, irrigation water used on the farm, pesticides used, yield of crops and livestock, and on and on. Farm Bureau fought these regulations at the national level. It is expected that modifications will exempt most farmers.

A similar effort is now being made on the state level. Farm Bureau testified on Wednesday, March 21, before the Michigan Water Resources Commission regarding similar unrealistic state regulations on "point source discharge." In some ways the state proposed regulations would go further than the federal proposals. In addition to applying to pipes, tiles, ditches, run-off, etc., they would also apply to water discharged "on the ground." This could affect irrigation, the spreading of liquid manure and numerous other farm operations.

In addition to legislation, Farm Bureau spends much time on regulations promulgated by the various

departments, agencies, commissions, etc. which, when approved, carry the force of law.

REORGANIZATION ISSUE RESOLVED

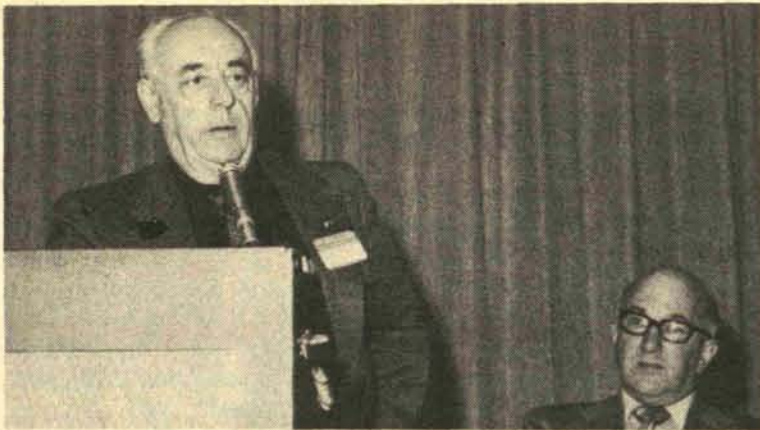
As reported in the last issue, Farm Bureau took strong action to voice concern on the reorganization of state government by transferring numerous additional powers to the Department of Natural Resources, including inter-county drainage; several agencies from the Department of Public Health, including the Air Pollution Commission, sewage and solid waste management, the State Boundary Commission, limiting the power of the Water Resources Commission and authority for development of land use programs.

Representative Quincy Hoffman (R-Applegate) led the effort in the House to secure a compromise arrangement with Governor Milliken. The compromise, supported by Farm Bureau, included leaving the inter-county drainage in the Department of Agriculture, maintaining within the Water Resources and Air Pollution Commissions much of their original authority and leaving the State Boundary Commission in the Department of Treasury.

Presently further action in the Senate centers on S. 108, which would increase the D.N.R. Commission from the present five members to seven members. Farm Bureau supported an amendment offered by Senator Ballenger in the committee to require that the Commission be representative of the various economic groups in the state, namely Agriculture, Industry, Labor, Local Government, Recreation, Health and one at large. The committee did not accept that amendment; however, it did report the bill to the Senate floor in a form which provides that the D.N.R. Commission be increased by two and requires that the two additional members represent agriculture and public health. Support for this action came from Senator Bouwsma (R-Muskegon) and Senator Lodge (R-Waterford).



Central Regional Legislative Seminar. Rep. Dale Warner (R-Eaton Rapids) discussed his farmland assessment bill, H.4244, which he introduced this year. The bill is very similar to H.6229, which was supported by Farm Bureau and passed the House of Representatives late in the session last year, but was not considered in the Senate.



Thumb Region Legislative Seminar. Rep. Quincy Hoffman (R-Applegate) outlined to the county legislative leaders the problems involved in the reorganization of state government. Rep. Hoffman led the effort to gain a compromise which would leave inter-county drainage in the Department of Agriculture and modify other powers recently given to the Department of Natural Resources. Farm Bureau Legislative Counsel Robert Smith is seated on the right.



Southwest Region Legislative Seminar. Senator Zollar (R-Benton Harbor) discussed some of the problem areas in agriculture as he sees them. He also discussed the need to properly implement the Marketing and Bargaining Act, P.A. 344, sponsored by him and passed last year. Eugene Greenawalt, MFB representative in the southwest Michigan area, is on the left.

MACMA Annual Meeting Held Feb. 23rd.

"The passage of S.1225 was a major accomplishment in 1972. We are pleased with the dedication and the large amount of support shown by members in working for the enactment of this legislation. We believe the new law to be realistic and fair to both associations and handlers. The orderly method of establishing price and other terms of trade should be of benefit to all," said Noel W. Stuckman, general manager, in his report at the twelfth annual meeting of the Michigan Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Association held in Grand Rapids on February 23, 1973.

Stuckman also reported that 1972 was a year of higher prices and improved income for MACMA members, despite generally adverse weather conditions.

He also announced that the Securities Bureau of the Michigan Department of Commerce had approved the issuance of a new class of stock for MACMA. The stock will be offered for sale as soon as MACMA staff can be licensed by the state to sell the stock and all other preparations are completed. In making the announcement, Stuckman said, "It is imperative that we build a stronger financial base for this association to better serve the marketing needs of members."

Dr. James Shaffer of Michigan State University spoke on the possible use of Michigan's new Agricultural Marketing and Bargaining Act. Also on the morning's program was Ralph Bunje, president of the California Canning Peach Association, who discussed new frontiers in marketing and bargaining legislation.

Following a special luncheon featuring food items grown and handled by MACMA members, special recognition was given Senator Charles Zollar, Representative James Bradley, Representative Dennis Cawthorne and five WSAM chapters for their efforts in the enactment of state farm marketing rights legislation.

The main luncheon speaker was Troy Barton of the American Agriculture Marketing Association, speaking on "The Future is Your's." Barton challenged the group to conduct a good old fashioned membership drive and get organized to meet the changing future of agriculture.

Members of the MACMA Board for the coming year are: Elton R. Smith, Kenneth Bull, Donald Barden, Arthur Bailey, Dean Pridgeon, John Laurie, Donald Nugent, Walter Frahm, James Sayre, Lyle Cunningham, and Tom Greiner.



Senator Charles Zollar (right) admires a plaque presented to him by Elton R. Smith, president of MACMA, for his efforts in the enactment of the Michigan Marketing and Bargaining Act. Senator Zollar introduced the legislation in the Senate.



Senator William Ballenger, chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee was unable to attend the annual meeting of MACMA. Noel Stuckman, general manager of MACMA, presented a plaque to him in his office for his efforts in providing marketing rights to farmers.



Representative James Bradley, shown making comments at the MACMA annual meeting luncheon, was also honored for his assistance in providing marketing and bargaining rights to farmers of this state.



With a friendly handshake, Elton Smith (left) presents Representative Dennis Cawthorne with a token of appreciation for introducing a bill in the Michigan House similar to S.1225 and providing party floor leadership.

Farm Bureau Women Plan Spring Rallies

Farm Bureau Women Holy Family Church, 9669 Kraft Avenue, Caledonia. Program will include "80+5," a presentation by a Speakers' Bureau team on "Bread and Milk," a demonstration on pork and apples, and a humorous style show. Make reservations for the noon luncheon through Mrs. Robert Martin, 92nd Street, Caledonia 49316.

Included on the agendas of 12 of these rallies will be a discussion of the Michigan State University Project, "80 + 5," which describes agriculture as it likely will be in Michigan in 1985. A representative from MSU will be at each of the rallies to give the presentation and lead the discussion. "Project 80 + 5" will be presented to the women of all districts except District 9, where M.J. Buschlen will present "Hazards on the Farm -- Understanding OSHA."

A variety of other topics will be offered, including crime prevention, commodity demonstrations, home decoration, land use and zoning, fashions and entertainment.

Dates, places and program information (as available at this time), by district, follows. For more details, contact your county Farm Bureau Women's chairman. All rallies begin with coffee and hospitality time at 9:30 with the call to order at 10:00 a.m.

DISTRICT 1 -- April 26 at the Agnes Gregarek Memorial Building, Fairgrounds in Cassopolis. Program includes "Project 80 + 5" and a presentation by Mrs. Raymond Harris of Elkhart, Indiana, on "Health, Happiness and Husband." Luncheon reservations must be made by April 23 by contacting Mrs. Roy Hathaway, 153 E. Reed Street, Marcellus 49067.

DISTRICT 2 -- April 24 at the Methodist Church on Manning Street, Hillsdale. Program includes "Project 80 + 5." Reservations for the smorgasbord luncheon must be made in advance with Mrs. Leslie Donihue, Route 4, Hillsdale 49242 or the Hillsdale County Farm Bureau office, 437-2458.

DISTRICT 3 -- April 3, United Methodist Church, Waldron Road in Clarkston. Program highlights include "Project 80 + 5," a representative from Detroit Edison on micro-wave ovens, and Miss Reggie Cook from Minnesota Fabrics discussing new materials and home decorations. Luncheon reservations must be made by contacting Maurine Scramlin, 3694 Jossman Road, Holly 48442.

DISTRICT 4 -- April 11 at the

DISTRICT 5 -- April 9 at the United Methodist Church in Pottsville. Program includes "80 + 5," and a style show presented by Stretch 'n Sew of East Lansing. Make luncheon reservations at the Eaton County Farm Bureau office, 142 S. Pearl Street, Charlotte 48813.

DISTRICT 6 -- April 4 at the St. Peter's Lutheran Church, 28 Mile and Omo Road, Omo. Program will include "80 + 5," and Sgt. Allen Savala of the Sterling Heights Police Department will present "The Door Was Locked," a film on crime prevention. Contact Mrs. Allen Penzien, 64200 Hartway Road, Romeo 48065, for luncheon reservations.

DISTRICT 7 -- April 25 at the Jaycee Building in Evart. Program to include "Project 80 + 5."

DISTRICT 8 -- April 26 at the Monitor Lutheran Church, corner of Salzburg and 8-Mile Roads, Bay City. Program to include "80 + 5." Make luncheon reservations with Mrs. Loretta Feinauer, 5782 S. 7-Mile Rd., Bay City 48706.

DISTRICT 9 -- April 5 at the Ogdensburg Methodist Church, Old Mission, Traverse City. Program will include a presentation by M.J. Buschlen on "Hazards on the Farm -- Understanding OSHA," special music and a style show. Contact Mrs. Earl Tyge, Route 5, Box 361, Traverse City 49684, for luncheon reservations.

DISTRICT 10E -- April 24 at the Bell Knapp Hall in Rogers City. Program will include "Project 80 + 5." A potluck lunch is planned.

DISTRICT 10W -- April 25 at the Weathervane Restaurant in Charlevoix. Program will include "80 + 5" and a presentation by John Hodge on "Land Use & Zoning." Contact Mrs. Bertha Parsons, Route 1, Charlevoix 49720 (Phone 547-2066) for luncheon reservation information.

DISTRICT 11E and 11W -- District 11E Women will meet June 7 in Chippewa County and 11W Women in Crystal Falls on June 6. More program details will be released later.

The Southwestern Michigan Polled Hereford Association's
4th Annual Spring Show (10 a.m.)
and Sale (1 p.m.),
April 14, 1973

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**National
Legislative Notes**

By Albert A. Almy

The tempo of activity in Congress has increased sharply during the past month. Committees are fully organized and functioning. Hearings have been held or are about to begin on several agricultural bills. Following is a brief summary of these bills.

**Rural Environmental
Assistance Program**

Both the House and Senate have passed H.R. 2107, which would require the Secretary of Agriculture to spend all funds appropriated by Congress for REAP. The House-passed bill was amended by the Senate to also require spending of appropriated funds for the Waterbank Program, which is designed to maintain wetlands for waterfowl. Amendments to limit the use of REAP funds to permanent pollution abatement structures and enduring conservation practices were defeated.

Because of the Waterbank Program amendment approved by the Senate, H.R. 2107 has been returned to the House for approval. If approved by the House and sent to the White House, it is expected the President will veto the bill. Farm Bureau is opposed to H.R. 2107 because of the forced spending aspects and the absence of any opportunity for a constructive review of REAP practices.

Disaster Loans

The House has passed H.R. 1975 which would reinstate the FHA disaster loan program terminated on December 27 by the Administration. The program was terminated because of provisions which

excused the first \$5,000 of the disaster loan from repayment and charged one percent interest on the balance.

Termination of the program posed serious problems to farmers faced with severe economic losses due to natural disasters. H.R. 1975 would provide disaster loans to farmers and require full repayment of the loan with an interest rate of five percent. However, an amendment was approved that would allow eligible applicants in natural disaster areas designated by the Secretary of Agriculture to apply for disaster loans with the \$5,000 forgiveness and one percent interest rate provisions for a period of 18 days following enactment. It is expected this amendment would add \$300 million to the cost of the program during the remainder of this fiscal year. Farm Bureau supports a disaster loan program without the forgiveness and one percent interest provisions.

U.S.D.A. recently announced FHA has been authorized to spend an additional \$170 million for farm operating loans during the remainder of the fiscal year ending June 30. The additional funds have been authorized due to the unusual need for emergency loans. Primary consideration will be given to farmers in areas previously designated as disaster areas and those in other areas who have been adversely affected by natural disasters.

**National Marketing and
Bargaining Act**

Legislation has been introduced in the House which would provide a legal foundation for producers to build their own effective marketing and bargaining programs. Generally known as the Sisk Bill, it would establish a

mutual obligation of handlers and qualified producer associations to negotiate in good faith regarding agricultural products.

Congressman Gerald Ford, House Minority Leader, has introduced the National Marketing and Bargaining Act as H.R. 2834 and Congressmen Phil Ruppe and Marvin Esch have co-sponsored a similar bill (H.R. 3723). Other Michigan Congressmen are expected to introduce this legislation soon. Both H.R. 2834 and H.R. 3723 have been referred to the House Agriculture Committee.

**Water Pollution
Permit Program**

Publication of modified rules establishing a permit program to control potential water pollution from agricultural sources is expected soon. The permit program is being developed by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as required by the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972.

The EPA published initial permit program rules for agriculture on December 5. Under the initial rules virtually every farmer would have been required to file a permit application. Farm Bureau vigorously protested the rules and obtained a 30-day extension for the public to file comments. EPA has re-evaluated the rules and significant changes are expected.

The modified rules will likely apply only to livestock operations with 1,000 animal units or more (1,000 beef animals, 700 dairy cows, 2,500 market hogs, 55,000 turkeys, 30,000 layers if liquid manure systems are used), certain types of fish farmers and return flow irrigation systems of over 3,000 acres.

Farm Program

The Senate Agriculture Committee has held hearings in Washington on possible farm program legislation to replace the present Agricultural Act of 1970. Field hearings are also expected to be held.

The House Agriculture Committee began hearings March 20 on farm program legislation and will continue until early April. Farm Bureau testified before the Senate Agriculture Committee on March 9 and before the House Ag panel on March 22. See the special article in this issue of **Michigan Farm News** for Farm Bureau's position on farm program legislation.

Farm Labor Relations

At least two farm labor bills have been introduced in the House. One of the bills (H.R. 4011) provides for a farm labor relations program, administered by an independent Agricultural Labor Relations Board with its own staff and regional offices.

The other bill (H.R. 4408) would eliminate the present agricultural exemption in the National Labor Relations Act. If approved by Congress, this bill would bring agriculture under the NLRA with agricultural labor relations administered by the National Labor Relations Board.

Administration of farm labor relations can be best accomplished by an independent Agricultural Labor Relations Board.

Administration of farm labor relations can be best accomplished by an independent Agricultural Labor Relations Board. The NLRB is already burdened by a rapidly growing number of cases. The number of cases received by the NLRB has increased from 15,088 in fiscal year 1950 to 41,039

cases in fiscal year 1972. This heavy workload has meant long-time lags in the handling of cases. In 1972, the total elapsed time between the filing of an unfair labor practice and the issuance of a proposed decision by the trial examiner was 199 days.

This time schedule would be extremely damaging to both farmers and workers. Because of the perishable nature of farm commodities, settlement of unfair labor practices in agriculture must occur within a period of days or weeks, instead of months or years.

Both H.R. 4011 and H.R. 4408 have been referred to the Agricultural Labor Subcommittee of the House Committee on Education and Labor. Michigan Congressman William Ford is Chairman of the Subcommittee and has been urged to begin public hearings soon on farm labor bills.

**Blue Cross-Blue
Shield Available**

Effective March 1, 1973, persons who join Farm Bureau and are of an eligible membership classification, will be permitted to apply for Blue Cross-Blue Shield coverage. The application must be made within ten (10) days of the approval date of the membership application. The effective date of coverage will depend on the farming status of the new member.

New eligible Farm Bureau members who do not apply for Blue-Cross-Blue Shield within the prescribed ten (10) day period will not have another opportunity to apply until the next fiscal year reopening period.

For additional information, please contact your county Farm Bureau secretary.

**Key Men
Appointed by MSU**

Two men have been appointed to key posts in Michigan State University's Cooperative Extension Service to direct programs aimed at Spanish-speaking Americans and the Chicano community.

Juan Marinez has been named program leader for the special programs division of the Extension Service, and John F. Lopez has been named extension 4-H youth assistant.

Marinez will help extension staff across the state to tailor education programs to the needs of Chicanos and other minority communities.

Lopez will assist the state 4-H program staff in developing programs for Michigan's 20,000 volunteer leaders and 118,000 4-H members.

"Their appointments represent the end of a diligent, hard search to find qualified people to head these programs," commented Dr. George S. McIntyre, director of MSU's Cooperative Extension Service. "Also, their appointments are representative

of a commitment by Extension to recognize and serve the special needs of the Chicano community."

Among other things, Marinez will help extension staff assemble and revise teaching materials in both Spanish and English.

"He will coordinate efforts to encourage Chicanos to participate in such on-going educational programs as 4-H, family living education and resource development," explained Frank Madaski, director of field operations.

Marinez received his Bachelor's degree in social work from MSU in December 1972. His field practice included work at the Family Planning Center in Lansing. He was also a part-time dental technician from 1962 through 1971.

Lopez will make recommendations on on-going 4-H programs, help plan and execute statewide activities, provide leadership in developing new programs, and work with county extension 4-H youth agents.

A graduate of MSU in criminal justice, Lopez is currently working as a youth project coordinator for the Lansing Office of Economic Opportunity.

Besides the Marinez and Lopez appointments, MSU's Cooperative Extension Service has launched educational programs for Spanish-speaking people. Among these efforts are those aimed at migratory farm workers and those in employment transition. McIntyre said a project has been started to help those people improve their quality of family living, to provide labor market information and to help them gain access to public services and educational opportunities.

Presently, 16 Chicano aides are employed in Extension's Expanded Nutrition Program (EPN). "Approximately 400 Chicano families have participated in the program during the past six months," reported Jerry Halm, EPN director.

In the Greater Lansing area, Spanish-speaking youth are actively participating in a 4-H program conducted at the Cristo Rey Center and led by Manuel Delgado, extension 4-H program assistant.

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Market Report

By Greg Sheffield,
Manager
FBS Marketing Services

Wheat Seedings for 1973. Michigan farmers seeded 585,000 acres of wheat last fall, according to Michigan Crop Reporting Service. This was three percent less than the 601,000 acres seeded in the fall of 1971. The prospective winter wheat crop for 1973 was projected at 20,475,000 bushels, which, if realized, would be four percent less than the 1972 crop but 15 percent larger than in 1971.

Cattle and Calves Inventory.

Cattle and calves on Michigan farms in January were 1.576 million head, the same as in January, 1972. The leveling off occurred after a gradual increase of inventory over the previous three years. Milk cows showed a two percent decline from the past year, continuing the downward trend of the past several years. Beef cows that have calved were up one percent, continuing the upward trend of the past five years. Heifers for dairy replacements were one percent above the previous year. Heifers for beef cow replacement were down four percent from 1972. The number of cattle farms has decreased from 1972. The total number of cattle farms is now 38,000, a decrease of three percent. Farms raising milk cows decreased nine percent, to a total of 16,000.

Sheep and Lambs. The 1973 inventory of all sheep and lambs on farms in Michigan totaled 221,000 head and is almost unchanged from January 1, 1972, but the inventory value increased 27 percent over the previous year and is now worth \$5,636,000. Sheep and lambs fed on Michigan farms total 51,000 head, compared with 46,000 last year, for an increase of 11 percent.

Milk Production. Milk production during 1972 totaled 4,916 million pounds, three percent above 1971 production. Milk per cow averaged 11,513 pounds, 360 pounds above 1971 output and is a new Michigan record. The number of milk cows on farms average 427,000 head, one percent below the revised 1971 average. The number of milk cow farms in 1972 declined from 1971 by nine percent and 14 percent from 1970 to an estimated 16,000 farms.

Michigan Egg Production. Egg production in Michigan for the year ending December 1, 1972 totaled 1,523 million eggs, one percent more than produced during 1971. The annual average of 230 eggs per layer was unchanged from 1971.

Potatoes. Potato stocks held by Michigan growers, dealers and processors, at 2.8 million cwt. in February, were unchanged from a year earlier. February stock amounted to 36 percent of total production, compared with 34 percent a year earlier.

Market Opinion. Looking at USDA cattle figures, production of beef cattle is increasing and since much of this increase is in breeding animals, more beef should be available over a period of years. With the American demand for meat growing, however, prices of beef should remain high, along with broilers and pork, in spite of consumer reaction against farm product prices. Price breaks are to be expected, but a good economic outlook for the country's business should mean continued spendable income which will go for meat, eggs and dairy products. The law of supply and demand

should remain a practical guide in farm pricing. In addition, there is little to show that foreign demand for meat will slacken since the whole world is generally becoming more affluent. What goes up must come down, and the sharp cyclical price swings we have recently experienced should even out over the next year or so.

Planting Intentions. Soybean planting intentions for 1973 for the United States are 53,881 million acres, up 14.5 percent from last year's 47,883 million acres. On January 1, 1973, farmers indicated only a 4.8 percent increase in their intentions. All

corn is estimated at 71,571 million acres, up 7.2 percent from 66,753 last year, but down slightly from the 7.5 percent increase indicated in January.

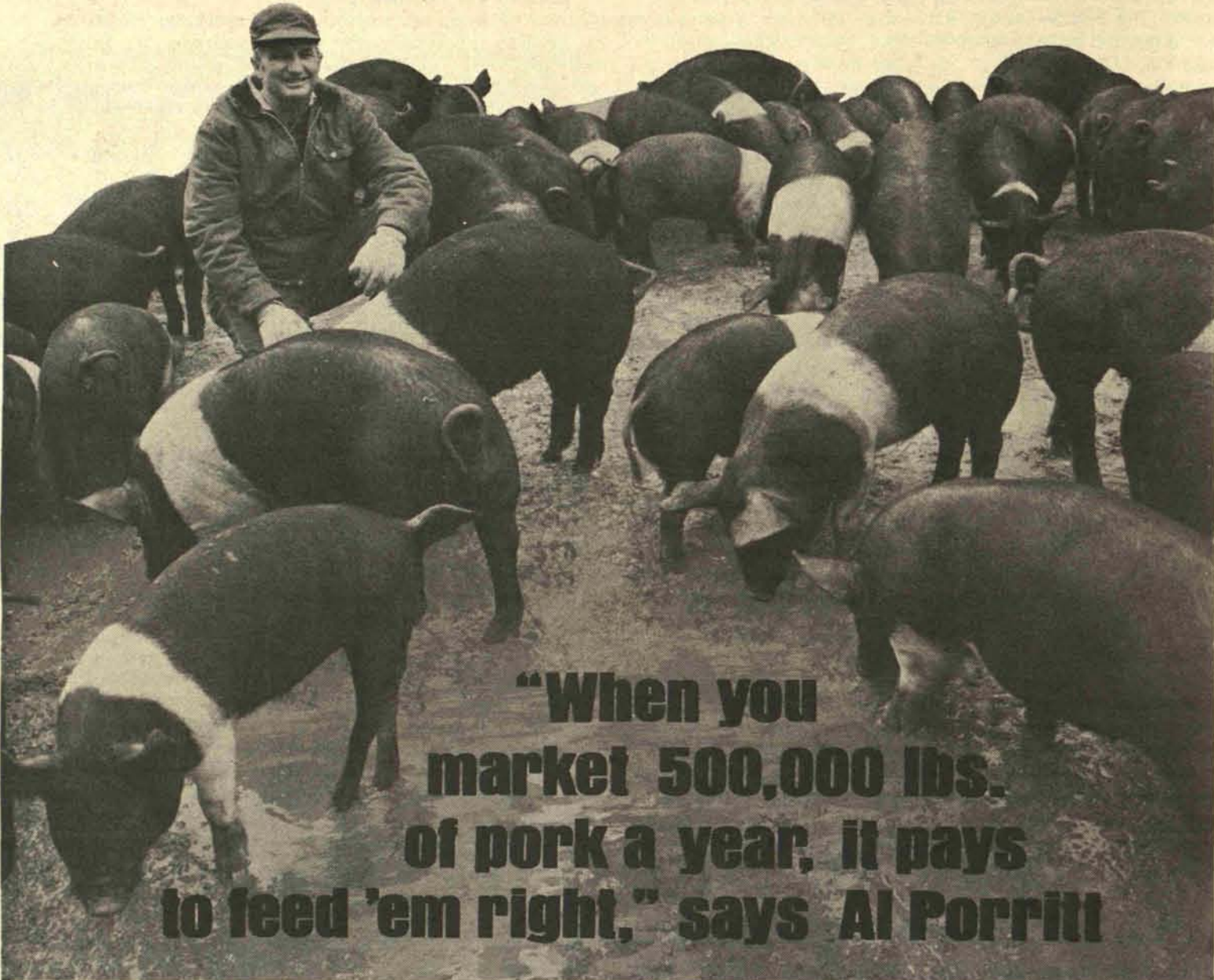
Supplies. With Peruvian fishing taking place, more soybean meal should appear on the market. However, the results of the fishing are not known and foreign demand for meal is still good. Recent market action has shown some record declines in soybean meal and the prices in Europe have also tumbled. Farm Bureau dealers continue to hold their prices as booked.

Because of tremendous housing starts, the plywood

situation is explosive. Production, according to the American Plywood Association, is running behind and as spring building develops, strong cash demand could bring unusual tightness. Foreign shipments might be restricted.

Many farmers are looking for soybean seeds and it looks as though tightness for soybean seeds will remain.

The fertilizer situation is very finely balanced and an early spring with dry fields would make for a rush on fertilizer. Then, extremely difficult problems could ensue due to rail car shortages and depleted inventories.



"When you market 500,000 lbs. of pork a year, it pays to feed 'em right," says Al Porritt

Al Porritt and his brother Marv operate a 700 acre farm near Alto, Michigan. While Marv concentrates mainly on the farm's field crops, dairy and sheep operations, Al handles the hog-raising part of the business. Last year the Porritts raised and marketed over half a million pounds of high quality pork at top market dollar. They relied exclusively on Farm Bureau Feeds and their Farm Bureau Feed Specialist to deliver the kind of premium product they like to pass on to the packer and the consumer.

"We market between 35 and 40 hogs, averaging 230 lbs. a piece, every week to 10 days," says Al. "In order to maintain a schedule like that we have to be sure our hogs are eating well and gaining fast. Jerry Gallup, our Farm Bureau Services Feeds Specialist, has been real helpful in accomplishing our quality and production goals over the last few years."

Working with his Feed Specialist, Al Porritt set up a feeding program that starts

his weaned pigs on Farm Bureau Piglets, graduates them to Vita Bites and finally onto a 16% protein formulation using 320 Porkmaker Super Gro. "We feel Farm Bureau Services Feeds are superior in efficiency and palatability," says Al, "and we've really made substantial cost savings on the Farm Bureau feed booking program."

The Porritts rely on Farm Bureau Services to provide them with the kinds of products and advice they need to profitably operate their diversified farm operation. Why not get the same thing going for you and your farm? Call your local

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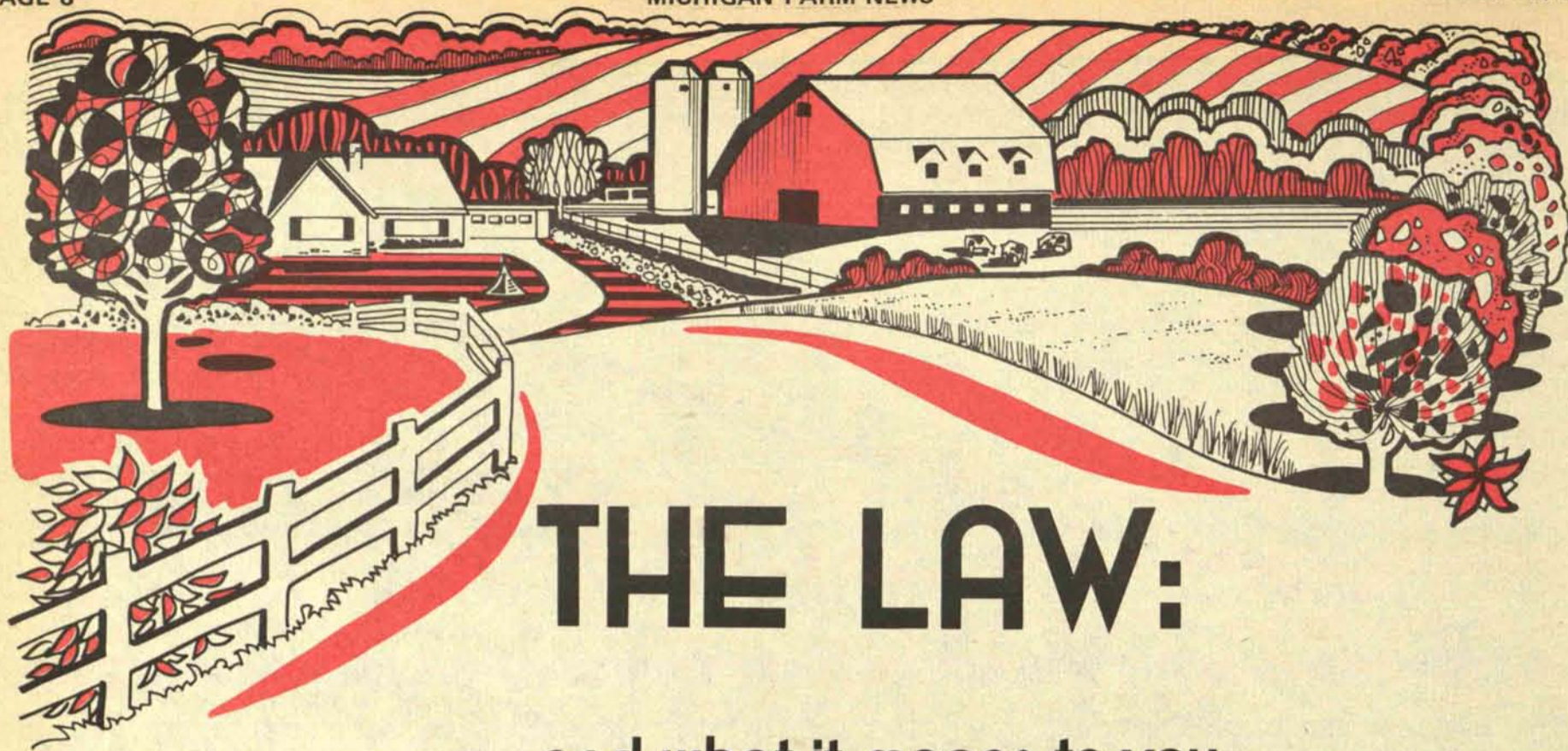
the rules have changed.

Michigan's Workmen's Compensation law has been broadened. Thousands of farmers who were not subject to the Act previously are now required to provide full statutory benefits for employees injured or killed in job-related accidents.

As you know, the law is complicated. To help you better understand what it means, we have compiled this brief report. Hopefully, it will provide the information you need to evaluate *your* potential liability.

**please take a closer look
at your new liability**

It has been estimated the Supreme Court's ruling will double or triple the number of Michigan farmers subject to Workmen's Compensation. This special insert, prepared by Farm Bureau Insurance Group, will answer many of your questions about the new interpretation . . . and should be maintained for future reference.



THE LAW:

and what it means to you.

THE RULES HAVE CHANGED

The Supreme Court ruled December 21, 1972, that Michigan's Workmen's Compensation Act is discriminatory in exempting certain agricultural employers. As such, the exemptions have been removed.

Prior to this ruling, farm employers were subject to the Workmen's Compensation Act, and required to provide **full, statutory benefits** if they employed three or more persons for at least 35 hours per week for 13 or more **consecutive** weeks.

If they employed one or more persons for 35 or more hours per week for at least five **consecutive** weeks, they were required to provide **Unlimited Medical coverage only** under Workmen's Compensation law.

Both definitions pertained only to those employees who met minimum work requirements. Other employees who worked less than minimums were not covered, even though they worked for the same employer.

Now, if one employee becomes eligible, all other employees become eligible too—no matter how long they have worked.

Today, there is no distinction between agricultural and non-agricultural employers. All employers are now subject to the Act (and required to provide full statutory benefits*) if they:

- 1) Regularly employ three or more employees at one time, or

*Unlimited Medical, Wage Loss, Rehabilitation and Death Benefits

- 2) Regularly employ less than 3 employees, if at least one of them has been regularly employed by that same employer for 35 or more hours per week for 13 weeks (not necessarily consecutive), or longer during the preceding 52 weeks (not calendar year).

WHAT DOES THE CHANGE MEAN?

Very simply, many more farmers are now subject to provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act . . . and required by law to provide **full benefits** when an employee is killed or injured in a job-related accident.

If an employer is subject to the Act, he is required by law to purchase Workmen's Compensation insurance, which pays the cost of all benefits for which he becomes liable—or "self insure" his potential liability. This latter approach requires advance authorization from the Workmen's Compensation Bureau.

If an employer is subject to the Act and does not comply in one of these two ways, he can be fined and imprisoned. And, of course, he is personally liable for the cost of any Workmen's Compensation benefits awarded to his employees.

NEW EMPLOYEE CATEGORIES HAVE BEEN ADDED

Because the law now treats farmers like other private employers, there are some important changes in the definition of an employee:

- 1) Prior to the December 21 decision, farm employees paid on

a piecework basis were not eligible to receive full Workmen's Compensation benefits when injured or killed. Now, that exclusion has been removed. Today, piecework employees **do** qualify for all statutory benefits.

- 2) Family members who work on the farm have been added to the list of employees eligible for Workmen's Compensation benefits. And it is important to note that if **one** employee becomes eligible (a son, for example), all other employees become eligible too, no matter how long they have been employed.

Farm partners and the spouse of the employer can be excluded from eligibility by an endorsement to the Workmen's Compensation insurance policy to save premium dollars—if the employer has a Workmen's Compensation policy.

The family employee represents a major pitfall for farm employers. The following is an actual case, with names omitted and dates changed to protect the individuals involved.

The farmer employed his son as a full-time worker. In October of 1972, he hired two neighbors to pick up a load of feed in town. On their way home, they were involved in an accident. One neighbor was killed . . . and the other was seriously injured.

When this accident occurred, the employer was not subject to the Workmen's Compensation Act. **Both neighbors were hired on the date of loss.** However, since the

farmer's son was employed regularly beyond the thirteen weeks, today, he **would** come under the Act.

Today, the employer would be liable to pay about \$60,000 to dependents of the deceased neighbor and \$25,000 to the other.

AND THE NEW RULES AREN'T AS SIMPLE OR HARMLESS AS THEY SEEM

A casual reading of the law, as it now pertains to agriculture, can lead the farm employer into a false sense of security.

It is stated, for example, that employers must provide benefits if they "... regularly employ three or more employees at one time" But what does **regular** mean?

Unfortunately, no one knows for sure. "Regular employment" is determined by State Workmen's Compensation agencies in individual cases. We do know, however, that "Regular" means a lot less than full-time, year-round employment.

Past interpretations provide some indication of intent. It has been declared in past Workmen's Compensation hearings that an employer who hires three or more persons for special occasions (such as the Fall harvest or Christmas season) and follows the same practice year after year — is subject to the Act.

Does that mean one month? One week? One day? One hour? Unfortunately, there is no firm guideline.

Generally speaking, it would appear if the work is regular, employment would be considered "regular." If a farmer **ever** hires more than two workers at the same time, no matter for what duration, he **could** become subject to the Act.

And There Are More Pitfalls

The law further states that employers are required to provide Workmen's Compensation benefits

if they "... employ . . . one (employee) for 35 or more hours per week for 13 weeks or longer during the preceding 52 weeks." Again, past interpretations indicate the following:

- 1) This definition is **not** limited to **one employee** working for 13 weeks. The rule is construed to mean a 13 week **job**. A farmer could become eligible by employing one man for six weeks and another for seven weeks.
- 2) The 13 weeks of employment **need not be consecutive**.
- 3) The 13 weeks are measured within the 52 weeks preceding the accident — not the calendar year.

WHAT ARE THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BENEFITS REQUIRED BY STATE LAW?

Simply stated, the law requires that an employer (who is subject to the Act) guarantee his employees the following benefits in case of job-related accidents:

1. Unlimited hospital & medical care
2. Weekly compensation for lost wages
3. All necessary rehabilitation
4. Death benefits for dependents
5. Compensation for specific injuries, such as loss of a limb

A totally-disabled worker is entitled to receive weekly wage compensation for 15 years or more. Death benefit costs of \$50,000 are not unusual.

These benefits, determined by State and Federal governmental agencies, are reviewed periodically and changed to reflect fluctuations in the **Cost of Living**.

WHAT ABOUT CONTRACT WORK?

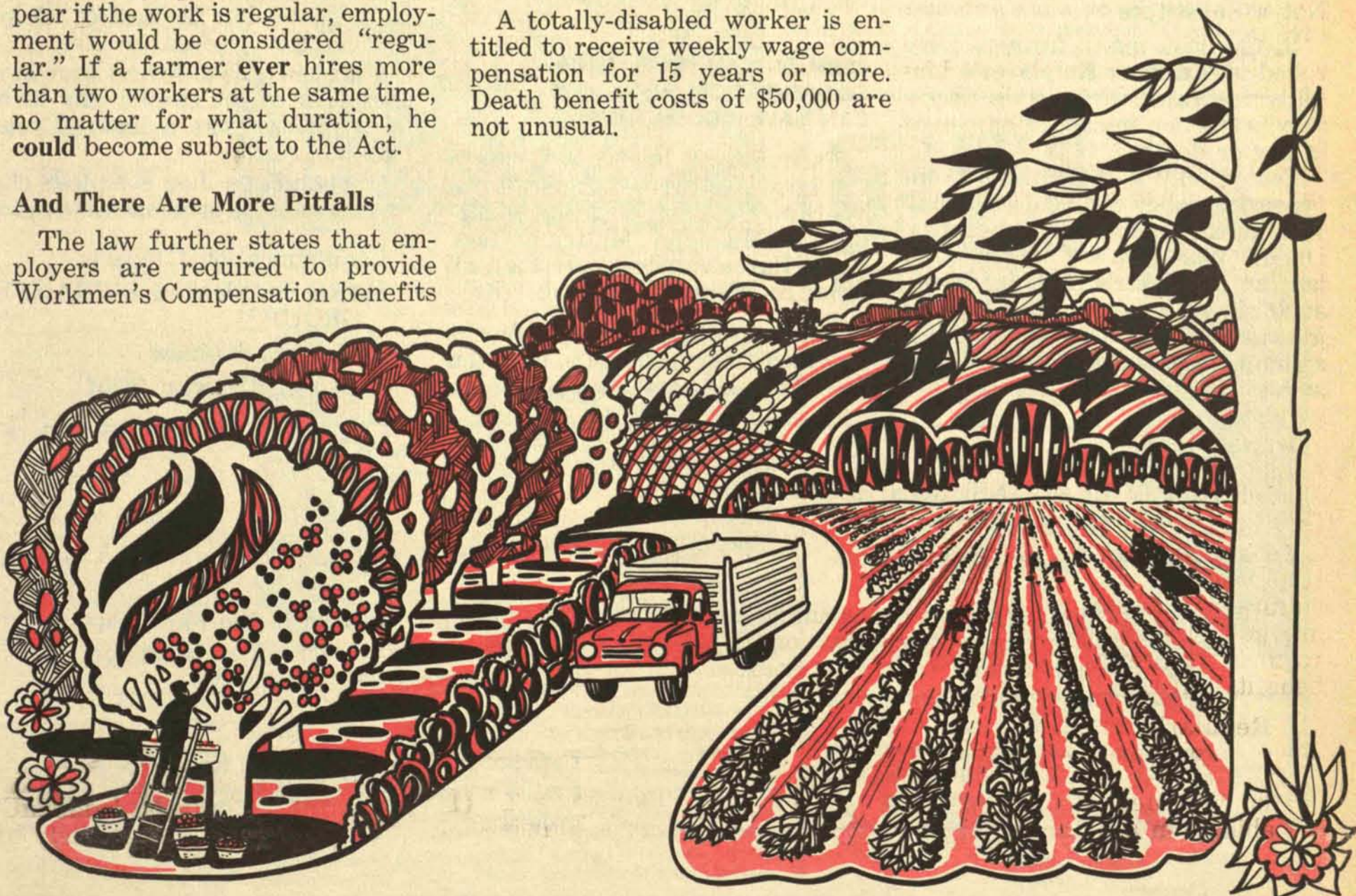
The farmer doesn't have to worry about Workmen's Compensation in regard to private contractors or crew leaders, right? **Wrong**.

If a farmer is **not** subject to the Act and retains a contractor who is subject but has not complied, the farm employer is held responsible for providing Workmen's Compensation benefits for the crew. To protect himself, the farmer should require a certificate of insurance from the contractor or insure the crew himself before the job is started.

AUTHORITIES CAN PRESUME THE EMPLOYER IS ATTEMPTING TO AVOID WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

For example, if a discharged employee is replaced by a new worker without a work stoppage — regulatory authorities could presume this is an attempt to evade Workmen's Compensation law.

As such, the employer could be held personally responsible for providing Workmen's Compensation benefits and subject to a fine and imprisonment.



PLEASE SAVE FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

Even though a farmer may not have discharged the employee to evade the law, it should be remembered that Workmen's Compensation statutes are designed to protect the worker, not the employer.

WHAT ABOUT INSURANCE?

The Change In Application Of Coverages

Prior to the December 21 ruling, certain farm employers, even though they were subject to the Act — were not required to provide full Workmen's Compensation benefits. Only Unlimited Medical benefits were required.

As such, two types of programs ("full" benefits and "Unlimited Medical" benefits) were available through insurance companies.

Today, all farmers subject to the Act must provide "full" benefits. The special "Unlimited Medical" program is no longer appropriate.

How Much Does Insurance Cost?

Workmen's Compensation premiums are based on annual payroll, expressed in units of \$100. Agricultural premium rates per \$100 range from \$8.47 for dairy operations to \$2.29 for florists. The annual premium for a dairy farmer with a \$6,000 payroll, for instance, would be \$508.20.

Employer's Liability Is Not a Substitute

In the past, many farmers have relied on Farm or Employer's Liability insurance to provide necessary protection in case of employee injury or death.

Today, only a Workmen's Compensation policy can be used to pay Workmen's Compensation benefits. Under Workmen's Compensation law, an Employer's Liability insurance policy (or any other type of indemnification) becomes invalid if an employer is subject to the Workmen's Compensation Act.

A Workmen's Compensation policy is the only alternative.

A SPECIAL NOTE TO ALL FARM BUREAU WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION INSURANCE POLICYHOLDERS

If you presently carry any Workmen's compensation insurance with Farm Bureau Mutual Insurance Company of Michigan, you are fully protected. Your policy will pay the cost of all benefits you are required to provide under new interpretations of the law.



If you are currently enrolled in the special Workmen's Compensation program which provides "Unlimited Medical" only, you will receive a new "Full Benefits" policy at your next renewal. In the meantime, you are fully protected.

FARM BUREAU WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION INSURANCE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY

Farm Bureau Insurance Group is the largest writer of Agricultural Workmen's Compensation insurance in Michigan. Matter of fact, Farm Bureau writes more than all other companies combined. Why?

- 1) Our "Safety Group" Workmen's Compensation program allows all participants to share

in Safety profits. Dividends can range from 5% to 45% of each policyholder's annual premium, as declared by the Board of Directors. It is based on actual safety experience of participating Farm Bureau members. In 1972, the dividend was 25%.

- 2) We offer a "Division of Payroll" formula for determining agricultural premium rates. If your farming operation involves two or more Workmen's Compensation rating classifications — all other insurance companies will apply the highest rates to your entire employee payroll. At Farm Bureau, each classification is rated individually. And that saves you money.
- 3) And other dividend programs, based on individual loss experience, are available for larger farming operations.

FOR MORE INFORMATION . . .

. . . contact your insurance agent or the representative of an insurance company which specializes in farm coverages and programs.

We advise all farmers as we advise our own clients . . . the potential financial liability in Workmen's Compensation is staggering. Premium costs for insurance are not inexpensive, but the cost of no insurance can be even greater.

Take the time to review your own operation. If you employ any farm labor, please take a look at your liability.

Or contact us. Just complete, clip and mail the form below. Return to:

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Yes, I'd like some more information regarding Workmen's Compensation law and its application to my operation. Please contact me as soon as possible.

Name _____ Please Print

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I am presently insured in the Farm Bureau Mutual Workmen's Compensation Insurance Program — Policy No. _____

I am not insured in the Farm Bureau Mutual Workmen's Compensation Insurance program.

Antibiotic Residues Found

Dairy cows sold for slaughter come under the meat inspection program. Recent slaughterhouse surveys indicate that an excessive number of dairy cow carcasses contain antibiotic residues. The most likely source of such residues is treatment for mastitis.

The widely adopted practice of treating dairy cows at drying off with high levels of antibiotics to eliminate or prevent udder infections is a potential new source of high residues. Residues from dry cow treatments are likely to persist for at least as long as if the antibiotic were injected intramuscularly. Unless the label directions on intramammary dry treatment products specifically permit earlier release, cows should be held at least 30 days following treatment. Cows given intramuscular injections of penicillin and dihydrostreptomycin must be held for 60 days following treatment to be safe.

Be extremely careful to use drugs and antibiotics in strict accordance with the label recommended dosage and observe the withdrawal times before returning the milk to market and before selling the treated cow for slaughter. Do not give a dry udder treatment to any cow that may be sold prior to calving.

If antibiotic and drug residues continue to be found in tissue samples of dairy cows in slaughterhouses, more stringent regulations on the sale of antibiotics and drugs to dairymen for the treatment of mastitis and on the sale of dairy cows for slaughter are likely to be adopted.

One-day Seminar

More than 90 Farm Bureau Services dealers and sales personnel participated recently in a one-day seminar on 1973 fertilizer developments.

The intensive meeting included talks by Michigan State University experts on soil testing, the latest recommendations for fertilizer usage to obtain maximum crop results and methods of preventing pollution in the use of fertilizers.

As a result of the seminar, Farm Bureau Services staff personnel will be able to advise farmer patrons of the latest developments in uses of fertilizers.

John Sexson, manager of the plant foods department of Farm Bureau Services, reminded store managers and representatives of local cooperatives that farmers should be encouraged to obtain fertilizer needs as early as possible this year because a shortage of bulk rail shipping cars is expected to severely hamper delivery of supplies at the height of the planting season.



Mrs. Leona Hutchings, Ortonville, a 4-H leader for 40 years, was among the forty-five veteran volunteer 4-H leaders recently honored at Michigan State University. Mrs. Hutchings and other leaders were presented the 4-H "award of the clover" by Elton R. Smith, president, Michigan Farm Bureau. The awards, ranging from two-point to five-point diamond pins, are presented annually by the Michigan Farm Bureau.



Discussing the coming fertilizer season at CF Industries' 1973 Midwinter Operations Conference in Carefree, Arizona, are (left to right) Garland George, Southern States Cooperative; John Sexson, Farm Bureau Services; and John Carpenter, FCX. Railcar shortages, short supplies, distribution and product improvements were some of the problems reviewed.



The young farmers of Clare County recently sponsored a county-wide informational meeting at which over 150 persons were acquainted with the facts of Workmen's Compensation and the Occupational Safety and Health Act. Shown discussing the presentation are Charles Magnus, county Farm Bureau president; M.J. Buschlen, operational manager, MASA; and Jim Walters, chairman of the Young Farmers Committee.



Ray Hogleund, Agricultural Economics, MSU, discussed the Michigan dairy industry and its future at a recent meeting of MFB's Dairy Advisory Committee. Richard Wieland (right), member of the MFB Board of Directors, serves as chairman of the committee. Other topics discussed were: Commodity Division Approach, OSHA, Workmen's Compensation, and Permits and Surveillance Programs. Committeemen present were: Marvin Wade, Homer; Gerald Larson, Saranac; Robert Grams, St. Johns; James Caister, Marlette; Wayne Johnson, Hersey; Charles Kleinhardt, Clare; Francis Themn, Charlevoix; and Charles Fisher, Wayland; Andrew Jackson, Howell; and Frank Schwiderson, Dafer.



Thirty-seven young Michigan farmers attended the AFBF Young Farmers and Ranchers Leaders Conference in Dallas, Texas. Shown seated at the head table during one of the evening's activities are Bill Spike, Owosso; Billy Truax, professional football player with the Dallas Cowboys; Polly and Dave Diehl, Dansville; and Mary Beth Spike who is about to draw for a door prize.



Fifty Farm Bureau Services dealers and sales personnel recently returned from an educational-inspection tour of phosphate-producing facilities in Plant City, and Bartow, Florida. The mining and processing plants are owned by CF Industries, a fertilizer-producing conglomerate of 18 state and regional farm cooperatives, including Farm Bureau Services.



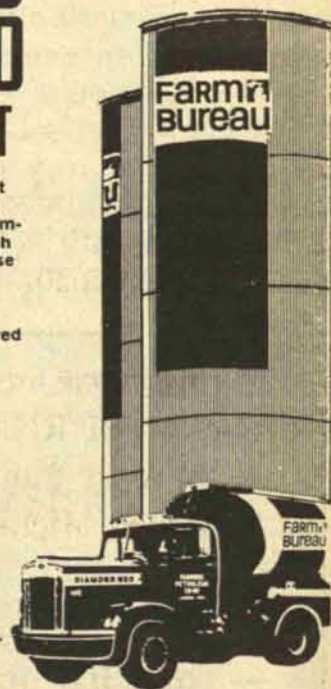
Addressing members at the recent annual meeting of the Michigan Agricultural Services Association (MASA) held in Grand Rapids is Elton R. Smith, president. Seated are (left to right) M.J. Buschlen, operational manager; William Wilkinson, secretary; and Mrs. Pat McCormack, recording clerk.

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Phone _____

Labor Survey

The Michigan Commission on Agricultural Labor is interested in the labor needs of farm employers in Michigan. The compiled data will serve as the basis for future policy decisions of the Commission. Results will appear in a future issue of this publication. The Michigan Agricultural Services Association is assisting in the survey and recommends participation. No names will be used. Please complete the following and mail by May 1, 1973, to: MASA, 7373 W. Saginaw Hwy., P.O. Box 960, Lansing, Michigan 48904. Thank you.

1. Please check the appropriate type of farm ownership:
 family owned
 partnership
 corporate
 other (specify) _____
2. Number of persons employed full time (year round) in 1972 _____
3. Number of persons employed part time (seasonal) in 1972 _____
4. Number of out-of-state migrants employed in 1972 _____
5. Is farming your major source of income? Yes _____ No _____
6. Wife works in employment off farm Yes _____ No _____
 full time Yes _____ No _____
 part time Yes _____ No _____
 occupation, if works _____
7. Husband works in employment off farm Yes _____ No _____
 full time Yes _____ No _____
 part time Yes _____ No _____
 occupation, if works _____
8. For the full time year round employee, what was his:
 hourly wage rate _____ or annual wage _____
 or weekly wage rate _____ Occupational Title _____
 or monthly wage rate _____
 If you have more than one occupational title, list below
 occupation and wage rates (please indicate
 hourly/weekly/monthly, etc.)
9. Fringe benefits provided to full time year round workers:
 (please check if provided)
 life insurance: amount _____
 health insurance
 paid holidays: number _____
 paid vacations: length _____
 workmen's compensation
 housing
 other (please specify) _____
10. Does the employee contribute to the cost of life insurance
 Yes _____ No. If yes, amount _____
 health insurance Yes _____ No. If yes, amount _____
 housing Yes _____ No. If yes, amount _____
 other, (please specify) _____ amount _____
11. Do you hire individuals to do custom work for you?
 Yes _____ No _____
12. If yes, please indicate type of work performed: _____
13. Please indicate who does your custom work:
 another farmer (check those applicable)
 commercial firm
 independent contractor
14. Please indicate your major crops in 1972:

 In 1973:

15. Acreage cultivated in 1972 _____ In 1973
 (estimate) _____
16. Do you plan to employ in 1973:
 part time workers Yes _____ No _____ estimated no. _____
 full time workers Yes _____ No _____ estimated no. _____
 out-of-state migrants Yes _____ No _____ estimated
 no. _____
17. Sources of labor recruitment (please check sources used):
 Michigan Employment Security Commission
 high schools _____ crewleader _____ personal
 contact
 word of mouth in community (including mail and
 phone)
18. How do you think recruitment of labor into Michigan can be
 improved? _____

Klebsiella Mastitis

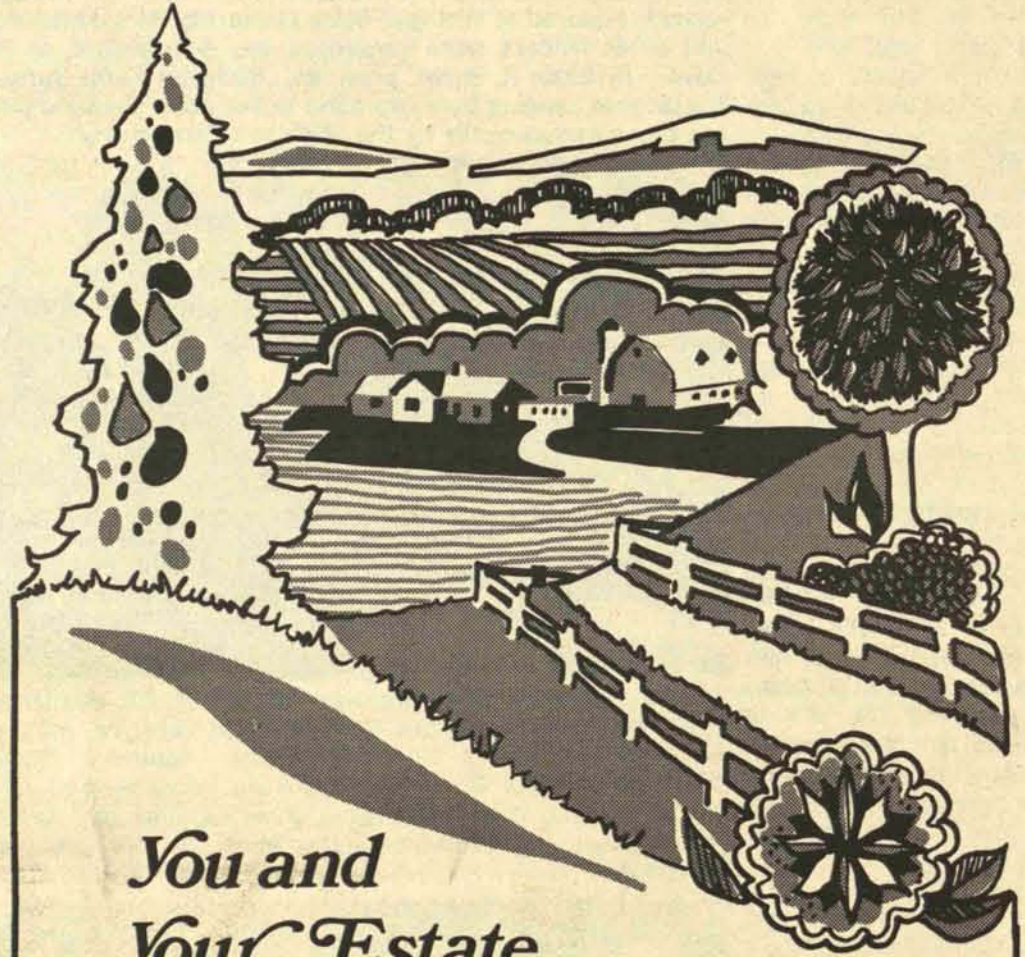
Every dairyman is well aware of the economic loss resulting from mastitis. There are a number of effective medications to combat mastitis. The real problem is to find what conditions cause mastitis to occur.

Recent experience indicates a high correlation of Klebsiella mastitis when sawdust is the main material used for bedding the dairy herd. The

problem seems to be somewhat localized, and at the present time, there is no definite proof. Klebsiella is characterized by a sudden onset of high fever, a swollen quarter containing a small amount of serious exudate, and loss of production in the other three quarters. Cows which survive may lose 300-400 pounds over a 30-day period. Prompt attention is extremely important.

Studies are being undertaken to determine effects of bedding with sawdust. There is also a question of "what types of sawdust" are the sources of the organism. If sawdust is currently being used with good result, there is no reason to change at the present time.

If mastitis is a chronic problem, the material you use for bedding is one factor to consider. The best advice is to contact your local veterinarian, as he is in the best position to help you.



You and Your Estate

... one of the reasons we're in business. That's why we've developed a unique program staffed by five insurance agents specializing in estate planning. And one of them lives pretty close to you. To tightly coordinate an already advanced program, Jim Erskine, CLU, has been named Manager of Estate Planning... a newly created Farm Bureau Insurance Group position. As a unit, these five men total 76 years in the insurance business. They know how to work with you, your family, accountant, lawyer, and your trust officer. You've spent a lifetime creating your estate. Isn't it time you decided what will happen to it?



JIM ERSKINE, CLU
 Phone: (517) 695-9182
 Freeland



BOB KEYES
 Phone: (616) 947-7709
 Traverse City



RAY HEINTZLEMAN
 Phone: (517) 339-2164
 Haslett



TONY LITCKE
 Phone: (616) 983-2148
 St. Joseph



RUSTY MOORE
 Phone: (517) 332-3737
 East Lansing

FARM BUREAU INSURANCE GROUP



Farm Bureau Mutual • Farm Bureau Life • Community Service Insurance • Community Service Acceptance

"Health Hazards in Farming and Gardening," a booklet about the dangers farmers encounter in their daily work and emergency treatment therefore. To obtain a copy, send \$1.00 with name and address to MASA, P.O. Box 960, Lansing, Michigan 48904 before May 1, 1973.

Why do Michigan Farmers depend on Farmers Petroleum for their farm fuel?

Ask any farmer why he buys Farmer Petroleum fuels. Chances are, he'll tell you . . . service, quality, price, information, emergency deliveries, complete product line and financial planning. That's the 7 extra additives he gets from Farmers Petroleum.

Of course Farmers Petroleum also has HPA additive which gives our gasoline extra kick and HPAD additive in our diesel fuel for extra pulling power. But, the extra additives are only possible because Farmers Petroleum is farmer owned. That means a lot, when you need that extra service during the hectic spring season.

Talk to the Power People at your Farmers Petroleum outlet, then have the products and service you can depend on this planting season and for years to come.

Where Your Farm Comes First

Farm Bureau
FARMERS PETROLEUM





You! — — Me?

"Member Involvement"

Discussion Topic

by KEN WILES

DIRECTOR OF COMMUNICATIONS



Suppose you wish to do a job with a tractor, or take a trip in a car. How do you go about getting your vehicle to move?

You could stand aside, look at it and ask, "Why doesn't it run?"

You could get in, start it rolling and let it roll wherever it happened to go. Then you could ask, "Why doesn't it go where I want it to?"

Or, you could haul off and kick it to try and get it to do what you wanted it to do.

Silly ideas? Yes! If you are going to get the job done, or go where you want to go, you have to perform a vital act -- you must become an informed, sensible and skilled operator.

We might compare Farm Bureau to a vehicle that isn't going anyplace without proper structure, well oiled parts and members who are well informed and willing to provide leadership and guidance.

Not too long ago, a Farm Bureau member informed me that Farm Bureau policies didn't represent the thinking of farmers anymore. He was a

farmer with an opinion and assumed that all farmers thought as he did.

During the course of conversation, he revealed that he seldom attended a community group meeting, his county annual meeting and had never attended the Michigan Farm Bureau annual meeting -- not even as a visitor. It was far easier to stand off and kick the organization because it didn't go where he thought it should than to get in and become a working part of the operation.

Purpose

What is the purpose of Farm Bureau? When farmers organized more than half a century ago, they said, "We face problems which no single farmer can handle working alone. We need this organization to create a working team of farmer-members to tackle these problems with our combined strength, our money, our thinking, our skills and our influence."

Since 1919, farm problems have changed in numerous ways. There are more of them. They are bigger, tougher, more complex and more serious to the future of agriculture. Some of the modern-day changes, while less obvious, will have as much impact as the change from animal power to motor power.

It means that farmer members have to be better informed, more vigorous in personal efforts, more united in support of common interests.

United Action

Look at just a few of the problems facing agriculture today.

Inflation is boosting production costs faster than farmers' gross income is rising.

Rights to personal farm management are being challenged.

Larger and larger investments are required to establish and maintain farm plants.

The problem of passing the farm along from father to son has become very complex. Instruments to protect inheritances from dangers in the law and the economy become necessary.

Because farmers are only six percent of the U.S. population, they must be united in action, regardless of what they produce, if they hope to successfully meet the challenges of change affecting the dimensions of agriculture in this decade.

The urban majority must be made aware of the importance of the agriculture industry to the rest of the economy. Only if we are successful in this area, can we hope to have an effective voice in legislative affairs.

If farmers kick each other or their organization, agriculture can fall apart like a house of cards and farmers become easy prey for any group seeking to control agriculture.

What Can I Do?

What is necessary to make Farm Bureau work for farmers? First and foremost, the member needs to take a good look at himself and ask, "What have I done to help make Farm Bureau go -- to make it succeed in those things I would like it to do?"

Some members appear to see Farm Bureau through a crack in the wall -- a single problem or a single issue -- a single service. There is nothing wrong with using a service, but it is only a small part of the whole Farm Bureau action system.

These members never realize what it takes to get real power performance out of the whole organization. If members want to insure that Farm Bureau will do the job desired, they must become a vital part of the whole operation.

An involved member --

1. Believes in the value and power of present and future united action and feels personally responsible for the success of Farm Bureau programs.

2. Becomes informed on problems and issues and learns how to work for their solution from within rather than outside the Farm Bureau process.

3. Thinks over problems and issues, attends meetings -- community, county, state and even national, speaks out and exchanges ideas with other members.

4. Looks at issues in terms of the entire agricultural industry, not merely in terms of personal interests.

5. Takes an active part in suggesting policies to be decided by the majority of members or delegates. If a member thinks a policy is "off base" he has a right to work to change it through the established policy development process. But, until this occurs, it remains a policy -- the organization's stand on the issue and must be accepted as such.

6. Will support policies with letters to Congress and legislators when the need arises, and will work to elect lawmakers who will act in favor of those policies when bills come up for consideration.

7. Will be willing to serve in local, county, or state office or on committees. These are the positions which really "pin the tasks and programs down."

8. Will faithfully attend important county and state meetings, especially annual meetings where policies are decided. If nominated and elected, will earnestly serve as a delegate.

9. Works with other farmers on local problems.

10. Makes suggestions for constructive improvements in services needed by farmers.

11. Speaks out constructively in support of Farm Bureau and in the support of agriculture. Is prepared to state his case strongly and convincingly to non-farmers. This cannot be done unless the member knows his Farm Bureau organization and knows the facts and issues first hand.

United for Strength

Employees and staff at all levels are bound by policies which the delegate members have approved at past annual meetings. Major changes in programs must be based on policy.

We can never afford to set county against county, state against state, nor commodity against commodity and hope to have united strength. It is important that all members understand the necessity of this rule in a national organization like Farm Bureau.

In the interest of unity, the policies of AFBF hold precedence over state or county policies. Similarly, MFB policies hold precedence over county policies.

Member opportunities for an active voice in policy making were increased in Michigan Farm Bureau in 1936 with the founding of Community Groups. Members outside local groups can speak their minds, of course, but they don't often do it in an effective manner. Group action multiplies the voice.

Recommended policy and action from Community Groups is referred to county Policy Development Committees. After study and a blending of viewpoints, recommended policies are submitted by this committee to the vote of the membership at the county Farm Bureau annual meeting.

The State Policy Development Committee, appointed annually, prepares a blended list of resolutions from county Farm Bureaus for the consideration of delegates at the Michigan Farm Bureau annual meeting. A majority of delegates must approve a resolution before it becomes policy.

Those resolutions which are adopted become the guiding principles for the organization and its representatives then work for legislation either at the state or national level to promote effective policy execution.

Summary

I would like to "borrow" this little essay to summarize the importance of member involvement.

Xvxn though my typxwritxr is an old modxl, it works wxll xxcxpt for onx of thx kxys. I havx wishxd many timxs that it workxd pxrfxctly. It is trux that thxrx arx forty-six kxys that function wxll nxough, but just onx kxy not working makxs thx diffxrxncx.

Somx timxs it sxmxs to mx that Farm Burxau is somxwhat likx my typxwritxr -- not all thx kxy pxoplx arx supporting it pxoprly. You may say to yoursxlx, "Wxll, I am only onx pxrson. I won't makx or brxak thx group. But it doxs makx a diffxrxncx bxcxuxx an organization, to bx xfxctivx, nxxds thx activx participation of xvxy mxmbxr.

So, thx nxxt timx you think you arx only onx mxmber and that your support is not nxxdxd, rxmxmbxr my typxwritxr and say to yoursxlx, "I am a kxy mxmber in thx organization, and I am nxxdxd vxry much."

Discussion Topic Report Sheet

The Discussion Topic and Report Sheet for the discussion topic is furnished for use of community group members who may wish to review it prior to their group meetings. If used by a Community Group, in lieu of report sheet furnished the Discussion Leader, please forward answers with minutes to Program Development Division, Michigan Farm Bureau. If used by individuals, please forward answers to Information Division, Michigan Farm Bureau, P.O. Box 960, Lansing, Michigan 48904 on or before May 1, 1973.

COMMUNITY FARM BUREAU Discussion Exercise and Report Sheet April, 1973

Community Farm Bureau _____ County _____
Please indicate the number of people taking part in this discussion _____

TOPIC: MEMBER INVOLVEMENT

1. What type of services should county Farm Bureau provide members? _____
2. What service to member program, not presently provided, do you think Michigan Farm Bureau should provide? _____
3. Name any Farm Bureau programs which should be eliminated. _____
4. What course of action is required if a voice is to be heard in developing Farm Bureau policy? _____
5. What county activities do you suggest to get more members actively involved? _____
6. Do members of your community group have an Accidental Death and Dismemberment Insurance policy in force? Members who have _____ Members who don't have _____
7. Comments: _____



Pictured (left to right) viewing the soybean products on display at the statewide meeting of Michigan Soybean Producers are Soybean Action committeemen Francis Diffin, Saginaw County; LeRoy Dohm, Monroe County; Arlie Pickles, Lenawee County; John Pajtas, Shiawassee County; and Robert Robson, Wayne County.

Michigan Soybean Producers Meet

The first statewide meeting of the Michigan Soybean Producers was held February 28 at the Marriott Inn, Ann Arbor.

The Commodity Division Concept is a major revision of the existing Commodity Advisory Committee structure. The Commodity Division identifies producers of a specific commodity and concentrates on their interest within the existing Farm Bureau structure.

Approximately 150 producers had the opportunity to hear eight speakers on topics covering many aspects of soybean production, harvesting and marketing. Arlie Pickles, Lenawee County soybean producer and chairman of the Soybean Action Committee, conducted the day-long meeting. Mr. Pickles commented on a display showing a variety of products in which soybeans were utilized. The items ranged from food to industrial uses. Items in the display included: bread, baby food, dog food, salad dressing,

flavored bacon bits, cooking oil and naturally -- soybeans for cooking.

Dan Hall, manager, Market Development Division, Michigan Farm Bureau and secretary of the Michigan Soybean Producers, made arrangements and coordinated efforts for the meeting. Farm Bureau Services, Inc. sponsored the complementary lunch.

Soybeans are becoming more important nationally, ranking number one in grain export value. Michigan is also raising more soybeans. Acreage of soybeans in 1969 was approximately 400,000 acres. This expanded to an estimated 600,000 acres in 1972. Projections for 1985 indicate soybeans will be the second largest grain crop in Michigan.

Additional information on the Michigan Soybean Producers can be obtained by contacting your county Farm Bureau office or Michigan Farm Bureau Market Development Division, Lansing, Michigan.

Feed Prices Reaffirmed by FBS

Farm Bureau Services has announced a policy decision to hold firm on livestock feed prices established during its 45-day advance booking period despite recent sharp increases in market prices of high protein type feeds and feed grains.

By reaffirming its firm pricing position on feeds, the statewide farmer-owned cooperative virtually guarantees lower feed costs for many livestock feeders participating in the booking program.

Farm Bureau Services officials said a significant increase in the number of feeders participating in the booking program has been experienced each year it has been offered. Over the years in which the program has been in effect, feeders have saved an average of \$5 per ton in costs,

but due to the higher ingredient prices currently in effect, and the volatile market conditions, the savings realized by our farmer customers this year are as high as \$50.00 per ton.

Many livestock feeders not participating in the Farm Bureau Services feed booking program now are facing substantial cost increases. At Chicago, corn prices have topped \$1.50 and wheat is above \$2.50, while soybeans reached \$5.00. Market sources say the higher feed cost prices reflect a late harvest and development of new foreign markets and extremely high domestic demand.

"We feel that Farm Bureau Services' decision to maintain the feed booking prices despite current market fluctuations represents a major advantage to our

patrons," declares Donald R. Armstrong, executive vice president of the cooperative. "This action is fully in support of Farm Bureau Services' goal of promoting profitable farm operations for all of our patron members."

The Farm Bureau Services price-holding policy is in marked contrast with recent action by other non-cooperative feed supply firms which in many cases have chosen to raise prices and have refused to enter into guaranteed price agreements with customers.

Along with the price stabilization, Farm Bureau Services also has pledged to maintain quality in all feeds.

Michigan livestock feeders who have participated in this program have given Farm Bureau Services a tremendous purchasing power in the marketplace and the cooperative action is thus able to achieve cost controls for patrons which otherwise would be difficult to achieve as an individual.

Topic Summary

February's Discussion Topic dealt with the pros and cons of Food Additives. From a tabulation of the report sheets, it would appear that Farm Bureau members are generally united in their views on this subject. Many used the opportunity to vigorously express opposition to the attempts to force Michigan to lower its meat laws.

1. Does your group feel food additives, generally speaking, are necessary and desirable? Yes: 91% No: 9%
2. List some of the results you feel additives should be used to obtain: Flavor, preservatives, coloring, health nutrition purposes, texture, shelf life, lower prices, supplement food value.
3. Does your group feel FDA and the Michigan Department of Agriculture are doing a good job of keeping our food supply safe? Yes: 94% No: 6%
4. In your group's opinion, should processors and canners be required to list all additives on labels? Yes: 99% No: 1%
5. Does your group feel that labels on all processed food should contain a warning concerning additives which might be healthy for most people, but harmful to those with certain diseases and/or disorders? Yes: 77% No: 23%
6. Comments: Meat and meat products do not need added coloring; Supreme Court shouldn't try to run things like this; additives raise price of food; under modern conditions need additives; FDA over-zealous at times; long term effects not easily detected; imports should meet all of our standards; most times people strain at the gnat and swallow a camel.

Special BC-BS Reopening

New members of an eligible membership classification who joined Farm Bureau between September 1, 1972 and March 1, 1973 may apply for Blue Cross-Blue Shield coverage during the special reopening, April 2 through April 13. The effective date of coverage would be August 20, 1973.

If you wish to enroll, please contact your county Farm Bureau secretary. The deadline is April 13, 1973.

Railroad to Operate

Attempts by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to abandon rail service to Remus have been blocked, at least temporarily.

The rail line has 35 days to file an appeal and a further hearing may be ordered by ICC.

The Remus Elevator is one of the major businesses in the community.

FARM BUREAU MARKET PLACE

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

FARM EQUIPMENT

SLIDE IN STOCK RACKS — All steel construction \$159.50. Dealerships available. Free literature. DOLLY ENTERPRISES, 219 Colchester, Illinois 62326. (4-11-19p)

NORTHLAND EQUIPMENT — Dealer for New Idea, Gehl, New Holland, Jamesway, Kewanee, Killbros, and Bush-Hog equipment, Madison Silos. On M-72 West, Traverse City, Michigan. Phone (616) 946-9437. H. J. Witkop, owner. (3-71-30p)

FARROWING STALLS — Complete \$34.50. Dealerships available. Free literature. DOLLY ENTERPRISES, 219 Main, Colchester, Illinois 62326. (4-11-15p)

300' GOOD USED BARN CLEANER. Chain fits Clay, Badger, Starline and others. 15 used Patz Barn Cleaner. 10 used Patz Silo Unloaders. Also new Patz Equipment. 5% simple interest 3 years. Wyr garden Equipment. Rt. 3, Fremont, Michigan 49412. (9-11-37b)

CALF CREEP FEEDERS — 30 Bushel Capacity \$119.50. Dealerships available. Free literature. DOLLY ENTERPRISES, 219 Main, Colchester, Illinois 62326. (4-11-18p)

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. (1-61-27p)

LIVESTOCK

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

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 #1, Box 238, Ionia, Michigan 48846. (7-11-33b)

HEREFORD DISPERSION — June 23. One of Michigan's oldest established herds -- must sell as farm is for sale. 95 lots, including 11 bulls. Skyline Ranch, 65040 Dequindre Road, Lake Orion, Michigan 48035. Phone: 313-752-2300. (4-21-30b)

SHAVER STARCROSS #288 LAYERS: Available as day old and started pullets. This year, move up to the profit level with more marketable eggs. Call or write De Witt's Zeeland Hatchery, Box 199, Zeeland, Michigan 49464. Phone 616-772-4668. (9-8-36b)

POULTRY

KLAGER'S DEKALB PROFIT PULLETS — Order your started pullets that have been raised on a proven growing program. The growing birds are inspected weekly by trained staff, vaccinated, debeaked and delivered by us in clean crates. If you keep records, you will keep KLAGER DEKALBS, KLAGER HATCHERIES, Bridgewater, Michigan. Telephones: 313 429-7087 or 313 428-3034. (11-50b)

SHAVER STARCROSS 288 — Started pullets available most every month. Get wise and try these top profit makers as your next lock. MacPherson Hatchery, Route #3, Ionia, Michigan. Phone 527-0860. (11-28b)

FOR SALE: Poultry equipment. Wire cages for 1000 hens, L.P. Gas brooder for 1000 chix, egg grader and washer, hanging feeders. Karl King, Greenville, Michigan. RR-1. Phone 616-PLA-5415. (3-21-27p)

DAY OLD OR STARTED PULLETS — The DeKalb profit pullet. Accepted by the smart poultryman for high egg production, superior egg quality, greater feed efficiency. If you keep records, you'll keep DeKalbs. Write for prices and catalog. KLAGER HATCHERIES, Bridgewater, Michigan. Telephones: Saline HAZEL 9-7087, Manchester GARDEN 8-3034. (11-46b)

POULTRY

TRY CAREY'S LEGHORN PULLETS: Just once. You'll be back for more, Chicks and Started Pullets. Literature Free. CAREY FARMS, Rt. #7, MARION, OHIO 43302. (4-21-23p)

MISCELLANEOUS

"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)

STUFF ENVELOPES. Average \$25.00 hundred. Immediate earnings. Beginner's Kit, \$1.00 (refundable). Lewcard, M392FN, Brea, CA. 92621. (2-12-15p)

FOR SALE — USED RAILROAD TIES. Fruit growers, lake shoring — truck lots. Allen Waldvogel, Rt. 2, Manhattan, Illinois 60552. Phone: 815-487-3742. (4-51-19b)

SPECIAL OFFER — Kodacolor Film Developed and Printed. 12 exp. cartridge or roll. \$1.98. Send for free mailer. Cavalier Color, 1265 S. 11th Street, Niles, Michigan 49120. (9-121-25p)

MISCELLANEOUS

ELECTRIC POWER PLANTS Ac and DC by Pincor. Tractor PTO. Portable and Stationary Engine Plants, Camper Units, Battery Chargers. Designed for Heavy Duty Motor startups. Also Electric Motors. Heavy Duty for Home, Farms or Industry. Discount priced. Decatur Electric Motor Service, R#1, Box 281, Decatur, Michigan 49045. (5-11-48b)

ANY MAKE WRIST WATCH cleaned, repaired, parts included, total price \$6.95. Seven-day service. 20th year in mail order. Elgin trained experts. Send for free mailer. Hub's Service, 3855 Hopps Road, Elgin, Illinois 60120. (11-61-32p)

COLD WATER DILLPICKLES! Can in minutes! No hot brine. Delicious, Crisp. Factory secrets! Recipe \$1.00 Hamiltons Box 233-1213, New Ulm, Minn. 56073. (4-11-20p)

50 UNPICKED WHEAT CENTS \$1.19. Buffalo Nickels. 10 Diff. \$1.75. Rare coin Catalog 25c. Edel's, Carlyle, Illinois 62231. (4-11-18p)

COTTAGE FOR SALE. 150 ft. frontage. 16 miles south Wetmore, four lake chain, good fishing, boating. Two bedrooms, completely furnished, sleeps six. Route 1, Box 281, Munising, Michigan 49862. (4-11-25p)

600 ASSORTED SWEET ONION PLANTS with free planting guide \$4.80 postpaid. TONCO, "home of the sweet onion," Farmersville, Texas 75031. (1-41-20p)



the Rules Have Changed.

Michigan's Workmen's Compensation law has been broadened. Thousands of farmers who were not subject to the Act previously are now required to provide full benefits for employees killed or injured in job-related accidents.

Does the Supreme Court decision affect you?

We are trying to help you find out . . . with news stories, leaflets, direct mail, and special meetings. We want to give you the information you need to evaluate your potential liability . . . now that the rules have changed.

And if you *still* have questions, talk to a Farm Bureau Insurance agent. He'll be glad to help.

By the way. If you already have a Workmen's Compensation insurance policy with Farm Bureau, you are protected under the law's new interpretation. Fully protected.

**FARM BUREAU
INSURANCE
GROUP**™

