Farmers with orchards like this will be affected by the OSHA emergency standard which establishes re-entry times for workers following pesticide use. The temporary standard goes into effect June 18 and, in Michigan, will concern growers of apples, grapes and peaches. Warning signs, protective clothing, and medical assistance for employees are some of the areas for which employers will be responsible.

Temporary Standard Effective June 18

On May 1 the Occupational Safety and Health Administration issued an emergency standard establishing re-entry times for workers in fields and orchards where specified organophosphorus compounds have been used. The emergency re-entry standards apply to fields or orchards of apples, grapes, peaches, oranges, lemons, grapefruit and tobacco treated with certain organophosphorus compounds.

This action comes as a result of Congressional inquiries, a request by the President for protective measures against pesticide exposure and a petition filed by the Migrant Legal Action Program, Inc., which is an OEO-funded organization. Portions of the information published in the Federal Register as justification for issuing the emergency re-entry standards does not appear to be factual. However, the issuance of an emergency standard does not require preliminary publication with a period for public comment. The emergency standard becomes effective June 18 and will remain in effect until a permanent standard is issued.

The emergency re-entry standard covers 21 pesticides and spells out the number of days that must lapse after application of each pesticide before a worker can enter the area without protective clothing.

ON THE INSIDE:

JUNE IS DAIRY MONTH -- A salute to the Farm Bureau members who are a part of this vitally important industry -- on Page 7.

A COLLEGE EDUCATION -- WHAT VALUE TO FARMERS? How important is higher education in the profession of farming today? Three successful young farmers answer that question on Page 8.

MEET THE NEW AG MARKETING BOARD -- Appointed by Governor Milliken to establish agricultural bargaining associations for fruit and vegetable growers -- on Page 11.


FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, SEE PAGE 8 AND LATE BULLETIN ON PAGE 12.
The fuel shortage -- is it for real? Or just "manipulated"? How serious is it? Will farm crops this year remain unplanted and unharvested because there is no fuel available for equipment? Why gas wars just a few months ago, and now a shortage? Will fuel prices continue to rise? What is being done about the problem?

These are questions being asked and neither the industry nor government seems to have all the answers. It's a complicated situation, and ironically, as we study the problem, it parallels closely the recent food production and price "crisis." With many of the same root causes:

Let's take a look at these root causes. First, there is an increase in demand. We are currently using 20 percent more petroleum fuel than is being produced, and experts tell us that new cars will operate with even greater inefficiency.

Next, the costs of production are increasing rapidly. Costs have risen some 20 percent in a short period of time. Inflation and the devaluation of the dollar have made purchases of foreign crude oil more expensive.

Coupled with this is a federal program, started in 1969, which has discouraged investment in the exploration for new oil reserves. We are feeling the effects of this policy now.

Concern for our environment has also played a major role in creating our current energy position. Stringent emission standards have greatly decreased the use of coal. Anti-smog devices on motor vehicles have greatly increased the consumption of fuel to power them. While we in agriculture are vitally concerned about our environment, we wonder if we didn't try "too much, too soon" in setting these standards.

What's the answer? Some suggest price controls and rationing. These measures would have the same disastrous results as they would in agriculture, with black markets and costly administrative inefficiencies. The ideal prescription for this ailing industry would be much the same as recommended for a healthy agriculture: profit-incentive with attractive tax credits to encourage investment in the exploration of new oil reserves and building of refineries; a revision of federal government air and water pollution controls to allow the use of alternative fuel supplies; curbing of inflation caused by excessive and irresponsible government spending -- and, of course, conservation.

Farmers are used to conservation practices. We have had experience in conserving land, water and resources. Now, we must conserve fuel to produce food for our fellowman. Here are some tips we can utilize: well-tuned engines, minimumillage, avoid spillage, reduce evaporation of fuel by utilizing good storage.

But what about our current and immediate needs on the farm? We have been assured that we will have the necessary fuel to plant, harvest and market our products. The federal voluntary allocation system (set up by the U.S. government) has placed top priority on agriculture. Number one on its listing of allocation priorities is: "Farming, dairy, and fishing activities and services directly related to the cultivation, production and preservation of food."

Your Farm Bureau has been active on this issue. The American Farm Bureau Federation worked with appropriate agencies in getting agriculture as number one in the allocation system. In Michigan we have been working with the Governor's office and are pleased that he has appointed a task force to monitor the fuel situation. Farm Bureau will work with this agency to see that the fuel needs of agriculture are met.

County Farm Bureau presidents have been informed of channels to follow should shortages of fuel occur. If you encounter a problem of getting adequate fuel, please contact your county president.
Exciting Program Planned for Citizenship Seminar Students

The week of June 18 will mark the tenth consecutive year the Michigan Farm Bureau has sponsored a Young People's Citizenship Seminar. Some 200 high school juniors and seniors are expected at the five-day seminar, scheduled for the campus of Ferris State College.

Sponsored by county Farm Bureaus throughout the state, the students will learn about their responsibilities as good citizens. They will study such topics as American economic systems and governments and people around the world. Political party activities will also be discussed, with platforms, campaigns and elections developed and carried out by the students.

County Farm Bureaus, in cooperation with their local schools, have selected students to participate in the seminar and have enlisted the aid of Women's Committees, Farm Bureau Insurance agencies, local civic clubs and businesses to finance the students' attendance.

Citizenship Seminar Speakers will include: (left) Art Holst, National Football League official; (top) Dr. Clifton Ganus, president of Harding College; (right) Dr. John Furbay, world traveler and lecturer; (bottom) Professor John Sparks of Hillsdale College.

Outstanding resource people will conduct the various classes, including some world-renowned figures who have been a part of the Michigan Farm Bureau Young People's Citizenship Seminar in past years.

Dr. John Furbay, who holds the title of the "World's Most Travelled Man," is well qualified to tell the students about people and governments around the world. Dr. Furbay and his travel radio show were recipients of the 1973 Freedoms Foundation Distinguished Honor Award for "outstanding accomplishment in helping to achieve a better understanding of America and Americans." His award-winning "Holiday World" show is used by nearly 400 radio stations five days a week, and is also sent via short-wave by the "Voice of America" to over 100 countries around the world.

A class on the "World's Most Travelled Man" will be conducted by Dr. Furbay.

Farm Bureau Young People's Citizenship Seminar in past years.

Dr. Clifton Ganus, president of Harding College, Searcy, Arkansas, who will handle the Americanism classes. A seven-time winner of Freedoms Foundation awards, Dr. Ganus directed the American Studies program at Harding College, which was recognized for wanting the best campus program in the nation to develop a better understanding of the American economic, political and social systems. A former minister and educator, Dr. Ganus became president of Harding College in 1965, and for the past 20 years has lectured on numerous occasions all over the United States.

A challenging class on "economics" will be instructed by Professor John A. Sparks of Hillsdale College, who also instructed at last year's seminar. Professor Sparks began his teaching career in 1969 as an assistant professor at Hillsdale College and in 1971 was named chairman of the Division of Economics and Business Administration. He is also director of the Hillsdale Summer Institute in Political Economy. His name is on the rolls of Outstanding Young Men of America and Outstanding Educators of America.

A favorite of Michigan young people, Art Holst, line judge (No. 33) on the National Football League officiating staff, is also scheduled for this year's seminar program. Much in demand as a speaker, Holst criss-crosses the United States countless times each year speaking to groups and conventions of all kinds, including last year's Michigan Farm Bureau Young Farmer Banquet. He has served as a soldier, salesman, businessman, foundation administrator and professional football official. His experiences in each of these this has helped him provide material for his humorous, motivating presentations. Holst has recently recorded his second LP stereo album of his talks.

Guiding the students in their political party activities will be Kenn Wimmer, Michigan Farm Bureau regional representative for the Thumb area. Kenn was a teacher in the Howell school district before coming to the Michigan Farm Bureau as a regional representative for the Thumb region in 1966. In 1972 he was assigned to the "Thumb," serving the counties of Huron, Saginaw, Sanilac, St. Clair and Tuscola. A graduate of Michigan State University.

"Give us this day our daily bread." People aren't serious when they ask this in their prayers. Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz said in a recent press conference in Detroit. While people in other parts of the world are asking "give us enough food to last for the day," -- with no energy to march with signs (referring to the group of protesting housewives who demonstrated during his appearance) -- people in America are praying for courage to remain on their diets. This high standard of living is possible, he said, "because in American agriculture we have not shackled ourselves with a lot of restraints to keep our productivity from growing." The "infantilization malady" affects us all, he said, encouraging farmers to move more toward the market place and less toward the government for their income. Bringing 43 million acres back into production and a vigorous export market will be of benefit to both foreign and domestic customers. The goals of more income for farmers and food at a reasonable price for consumers are not incompatible, he concluded.
Huron Member
Attends Meet

Farm Bureau Women Help
Combat Child Blindness

Michigan Farm Bureau Women have recently made a contribution to a world-wide drive to combat child blindness caused by malnutrition. The Associated Country Women of the World (ACWW), of which Farm Bureau Women are members, hope to save the sight of 100,000 children during the next five years. They will be working in cooperation with other organizations concerned with blindness and malnutrition, such as UNICEF and the Royal Commonwealth Society for the Blind. Their efforts will be mainly in the area of education, teaching mothers to select and prepare the right foods for their children.

Soybean Outlook Bright

What's the outlook for the '73 soybean crop? In terms of acreage, it's on the upswing. In 1969, Michigan had 490,000 acres in soybeans; in 1972, 660,000 acres, and estimates for the '73 year are for 660,000 acres. Nationwide, the United States Department of Agriculture wants 1.5 billion bushels of soybeans to be produced in 1973. This year soybeans led all commodities for the '73 year are for the grain dryer which he uses on his 1700-acre farm. In addition to crops, Baur, his father and his brother milk 100 cows and raise 52,000 chickens. The Top Farmers of America "Swing," one being the increased soybean acreage, as farmers are able to plant their cotton and corn. What about price? There had been some concern on the part of agricultural officials that a strong swing to soybean crops would drive down the current all-time high prices of soybeans. But with the flood situation in the southern states, that may not be the case. For example, in Illinois, where 20 percent of the nation's soybeans are normally grown, 22 million farm acres were under water in mid-May.

All grain markets are affected by the Chicago Board of Trade, and Michigan's grain prices will follow the upward spiral brought on by the floods. Current drying conditions in some of the southern and midwest states have tempered the original estimates of soybean acreage, as farmers are able to plant their cotton and corn.
Kent County Women's Product Promotion Attracts Attention of Mall Shoppers

"Conspicuous" is a good description of the Kent County Women's recent display at the Woodland Mall in Grand Rapids. The attractive display was designed to attract the attention of Mall shoppers and show them the contribution to agricultural production by Kent County farmers. It featured a life-size model of a cow draped with dairy promotion banners, a miniature barn, silo and farm equipment -- and a pretty queen. Milk, apples, beef, and potatoes were among the commodities promoted.

The Kent County Women, under the direction of their chairman, Mrs. Russell (Evelyn) Cooper of Sparta, enlisted the aid of several commodity promotion associations, Extension agents, local businesses and news media, for donations, door prizes, materials, advice and counsel, and publicity. Measured against the consumer reaction, the commodity promotion project was considered a great success.

Another recent successful project of the Kent County Farm Bureau Women was the placement of informative posters in local business establishments in rebuff to the food price protest. The posters presented statistical data to indicate the rise in costs of numerous goods and services other than food.

MFB Plans Expanded Public Relations

Robert Braden, Michigan Farm Bureau Administrative Director, has announced broadening of the organization's information program and the naming of Larry Ewing as information manager and coordinator of the Information and Public Relations Division. The division's title change was made to add emphasis to the increased public relations activities requested by the Michigan Farm Bureau Board of Directors.

Prior to his new assignment, Ewing served as manager of the Program Development Division, where his major responsibilities were to coordinate the community group, women's and young farmer programs. A graduate of Michigan State University, he started his Farm Bureau career in 1958 as a regional representative and later became a marketing specialist.

In 1966, he was named manager of the Field Services Department, where he held the position until 1969 when he became manager of the Public Information Division. In this new capacity, he is expected to be filled in the near future.

“American Farmer”

An article will appear in the June issue of the American Farmer magazine, on pages 12 and 13, titled "Soybeans Heading New Michigan Program." The article reports on a statewide soybean conference which covered various aspects of soybean production, harvesting, and marketing.

The soybean Day conference was sponsored by the newly-formed Michigan Soybean Producers (MSP), a division of Michigan Farm Bureau.
Young Farmer Committees Plan Member-Involvement Activities

A Michigan Farm Bureau state board director and a staff member were among those receiving honorary degrees at the recent 1973 state FFA convention. David Morris, director from District 5, and David Cook, director of Young Farmer activities for Farm Bureau, were honored for their contributions to the program. Those who received honorary degrees were (front row, left to right) Mrs. Pauline Glassbrook, Robert George, Cy Valliere, Senator Charles Zollar, Robert Stein, and Joe Tuma; (back row, left to right) David Mitchell, Joe Shaltry, David Morris and David Cook.

Did You Know...?

Did you know that it takes 3-1/2 quarts of whole milk to make one pound of butter?...4-2/3 quarts of whole milk to make one pound of American cheese?

Young Farmer Award Contest, discussion meets and queen contests.

Named to Bean Commission

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Two active Farm Bureau members were recently appointed by Governor Milliken to serve on the Michigan Bean Commission for three-year terms. They are Dirk Maxwell, Hope Township grower, Midland County Farm Bureau and Richard E. Leach, II, Saginaw grower, Saginaw County member. Leach served as a legislative leader for his county Farm Bureau during Michigan Farm Bureau's Washington legislative Seminar in March.

Maxwell will represent Bay, Isabella, Midland, Arenac, Mecosta and Montcalm Counties on the commission, and Leach represents Saginaw and Shiawassee Counties.

Named to Bean Commission

Eighty-one county, 4-H and agricultural fair activities two state fairs are scheduled for this year’s fair season which opens June 26 and runs through September 29 in Michigan. “Michigan’s agricultural fairs have long been an inspiration for improvement of our great variety of agricultural products,” said B. Dale Ball, director of the Michigan Department of Agriculture.

Michigan’s two state fairs are the Upper Peninsula State fair at Escanaba August 14-19, and the Michigan State fair at Detroit August 23-September 3.

Other fair locations and their dates, as compiled by MDA’s county fair section, are:

June 20-30, Sparta; June 30-July 4, Lake Odessa; July 4-7, Marion; July 9-14, Big Rapids; Vassar; July 16-21, Crosswell, Fowlerville, Greenville, Hastings, Maniste; July 21-28, Hartford; July 23-28, Charlotte, Holland; July 25-28, Hale; July 27-29, Ionia; July 28, Menominee; July 28-29, Mason; July 30-August 4, Harrison, Ceres; July 31-August 3, Ann Arbor; August 1-4, Port Huron; August 5-8, Cassandra; August 5-11, Bad Axe; August 6-9, Flint; August 6-11, Alma, Bay City, Monroe, Cassopolis, Lowell, Davison; August 7-11, Ravenna, Evart; August 8-11, Gaylord, Goodells; August 9-11, Hesperia, Peckie; August 9-12, Ironwood; August 10-18, Berrien Springs; August 12-18, Adrian.

August 13-15, Falmouth, St. Johns; August 13-18, Cheboygan, Coldwater, Corunna, Midland, Sandusky; August 14-16, Fremont, Ludington; August 14-19, Armada; Belleville; August 15-18, Alanson; August 16-19, Iron River; August 17-18, Wayland; August 20-25, Alpena, Hudsonville, Kalamazoo, Marshall, Petoskey, Cadillac; August 21-25, Manchester, Mt. Pleasant; August 27 August 28, Alpena; Onekama, August 28-September 3, Inlay City; August 28-September 1, Chelsea; August 30-September 3, Hart; August 31-September 3, Kimkun, Norway; September 1-3, Ononango; September 4-8, saline; September 6-8, St. Albans; September 7-9, Pease; September 7-15, Allegan; September 8-15, Saginaw; September 8-16, Newberry; September 17-22, Centreville; September 23-29, Hillsdale; September 27-29, Marquette.

Calhoun F.B. Member Named Outstanding Young Farmer

David C. Farley of Albion, a Calhoun County Farm Bureau member, has been selected as the Outstanding Young Farmer of Michigan for 1972-73 through a recognition program co-sponsored by the U.S. Jaycees, Frigidaire and Chevrolet. Farley and his wife, Susan, were honored recently at the Congress of Outstanding Young Farmers at St. Paul, Minnesota, along with winners from 41 other states. Farley, the state winner in Michigan Farm Bureau’s Young Farmer discussion meet in 1969, owns and operates Farley Brothers Orchard and Nursery, Inc., with his father, Robert, also a Calhoun Farm Bureau member. The nursery is a wholesale production unit concentrating on the production of quality landscape plants. David has been innovative in the development of machinery for use in the nursery.

David Farley.

DAVID FARLEY

A graduate of the University of Wisconsin, he was a participant in the Kellogg Farmers Study Program and serves on the State Agricultural Advisory Committee of the Cooperative Extension Service.

MICHIGAN FAIR SCHEDULE

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**JUNE IS DAIRY MONTH**

**F.B. Members Active In Promotion**

June has been celebrated as dairy month since 1937. Then, June was the peak production month for milk, which was selected as a fitting time for a nationwide salute to the dairy industry. Today, June is celebrated year-long.

**JUNE 1, 1973 MICHIGAN FARM NEWS**

**Future Trends In Dairy**

It is estimated that the life span of the cow is about five years. This means that two-thirds of the food we eat is produced by cows in the United States. Most of the new products will be made by combining different types of dairy foods such as dairy products.

**What Is a Cow?**

A cow is gentle and makes very little noise. She moves about leisurely and spends most of her time browsing and resting. Still, her body is always busy making the milk we drink. A rather large animal, a good milk cow weighs about 1200 pounds.

**Study New Concept**

The executive committee of the United Dairy Industry Association (UDIA), has reached agreement on a recommended general plan for reorganization of the four national dairy promotion organizations in line with the concept. The organizations, in addition to UDIA, are the American Dairy Association, National Dairy Council and Dairy Research, Inc.

The concept of a single board and single management grew out of a study made for UDIA by a management consulting firm. After approving the concept in principle, the UDIA board instructed the executive committee to draw up plans for implementation.

**MBF DAIRY COMMITTEE AT WORK**

**Dairyland's First Lady Shares Favorite Recipe**

**DAIRY ROYAL RHUBARB CAKE**

Caye Kogstad, 17th American Dairy Princess, Ada, Minnesota, toasts the American Dairy industry.

Add brown sugar, butter, sour cream, egg and vanilla. Mix well. Fold in rhubarb. Turn into 9 x 1 1/2-in. buttered pan. Bake in preheated 350° oven, 50-55 minutes or until cake tests done. Cool in pan. Serve warm topped with whipped cream or sour cream.

**What Is a Cow?**

A cow is gentle and makes very little noise. She moves about leisurely and spends most of her time browsing and resting. Still, her body is always busy making the milk we drink. A rather large animal, a good milk cow weighs about 1200 pounds.

Each day a cow drinks from 10 to 20 gallons of water. In a year, she eats about 3100 pounds of mixed grains and concentrated feeds such as seed oil cake. Added to this, are 2-1/2 tons of hay and 6-1/2 tons of silage, mostly made of chopped green corn and grasses. She also eats the grass from two or more acres of pasture.

A cow has not one, but four stomachs to help digest all this feed. When a cow tears off grass, she swallows it whole. Chewing is almost a liquid with soft cheese. It then moves to her second stomach. In her second stomach the feed is softened further and made into small balls. Each ball of feed is called a cud and is about the size of a hen egg.

Later, the cow gulps the cud back up into her mouth. She chews the cud 40 to 60 times before she swallows it again. The finely chewed feed goes into her third stomach and is broken up still further. Finally, the feed passes to the fourth stomach and is digested.

In return for all this good work, she will give around 3500 quarts of milk in a year. Of the 305 days each year she is milked, she gives about 11 quarts of milk a day. A cow is not milked 60 days of the year for a good reason. This period gives her time to rest her body and to store body materials just before her calf is born. She gives birth to one calf yearly. Besides giving milk and having calves, the cow has created jobs for thousands of men and women in the dairy industry, in the manufacture of equipment and products used in a dairy plant or on a dairy farm.

When you realize what a cow can do, you will know that she is quite a special animal. The story of milk begins with the cow.

**From the National Dairy Council**
Long-Time F.B. Employee Retires

Administrative Director Robert Braden congratulates Virginia Jessup on her years of service to Michigan Farm Bureau and wishes her a happy retirement.

The Michigan Farm Bureau was just a "child"—only ten years old—when Virginia Jessup first became an employee. The year was 1929. M.L. Noon was president of the organization, Clark Brody was secretary-manager. There were seven departments: Automobile Insurance, Clothing, Finance, Organization, Publicity, Taxation and Traffic. The two $9,410 with 700 members were Farm Bureau Services, many changes in the Automobile Insurance, realized. "The clothing organization; Clark Brody was the state to give, sacrifice and employees. The year was 1929. required the teaching of Michigan State Farm Bureau Ginny has been witness to Jessup first became one of its not an easy task—"It has Bureau Wool Pool. leadership and staff—during "Ginny" was hired as a the young organization when department, Einar Ungren. In this department, the Michigan Farm Bureau was on June 1, the year was 1963, and published and the printing was mailed for the following year.

The highway bill was the forerunner of a portion of the gas tax to the counties for use on township roads. The maintenance of Farm Bureau membership was described as not an easy task. It has required the teaching of thousands of individuals over the state to give, sacrifice and struggle that such an organization might be realized. The clothing department showed an increase in volume of business of $9,410 with 700 members from the previous year.

Ginny has been witness to many changes in the organization—structure, leadership and staff—during her many years of service. Just how many years this has been impossible to compute, since she left Farm Bureau to raise a daughter, and was called back numerous times—always to the same department, now known as "Office Services." Prior to her retirement on June 1, she had worked for 17 years of continuous service this last time around.

Her retirement plans include some travel with her husband, Oril, and time to spend with her two grandchildren.

OSHA RULES

Under the new OSHA emergency standard for pesticide exposure (announced on page one), employees will be required to give warning signs at points where employees usually assemble and at the usual points of entrance to the field or orchard. The warning signs must include the name of the pesticide used, name of crop treated, location and boundaries of the treated area, expiration date of the re-entry interval and instruction to stay out of the field or orchard until the re-entry interval has expired. The warnings must be displayed in letter sizes and styles so as to be legible at a distance of no less than 25 feet.

Employees may be permitted to enter a field or orchard before expiration of the re-entry interval for evaluation effectiveness of the pesticide.

A college education--What Value to Farmers?

Young men and women in the high school graduating classes of 1973, whose plans are to be farmers, face with decisions. Is further education vital to the profession of farming? Many of their parents didn't go to college and they've done just fine. But as agriculture has changed, so have the attitudes toward higher education. To find out why some successful young farmers made the decisions they did a few years ago, the Farm Bureau interviewed three couples who were state winners in the Michigan Farm Bureau Young Farmer Award contest last year. He is a graduate of the Michigan State University agricultural short course and another with a Bachelor's degree, and one with a Master's degree.

Mahlon G. Covert of Leslie milks 170 cows in partnership with his father on a 645-acre farm. Mahlon and his wife, Anita, were among the four couples who were state winners in the Michigan Farm Bureau Young Farmer Award contest last year. He is a graduate of the Michigan State University agricultural short course.

According to Mahlon, "While agriculture in high school gave me a good background, it was not specialized enough for today's farming. I wanted the latest knowledge and new ideas about dairy farming. Courses such as farm law, economics, and public speaking have also helped me be a well-rounded farmer." Mahlon, who had been working in his fields until 2:00 a.m. in the morning and starting again at 4:00 a.m., concluded: "Now, as I look back, I'm glad I had the opportunity to enjoy college life. With the long hours I work, I'm glad that I had the chance to be free for a year or two."

Anita, Mahlon's wife and mother of three young children, recently earned her BA degree in Communications Arts.

William Spike, Owosso, operates a 1250 acre dairy and crops farm, and also serves as chairman of the Michigan Farm Bureau state Young Farmer Committee. Bill has a bachelor's degree in dairy from Michigan State University. In the past, if you could drive a tractor—you could farm," Bill said, "but agriculture is changing more rapidly today than ever before and I think we've only scratched the surface. Agriculture is more competitive, more technical, and it has become just as important in this vocation as in any other profession to have further training beyond high school. We have to be better educated to be successful."

Bill stressed that the most beneficial of the "management tools" gained in further education was the training of the mind in decision-making and problem-solving and learning the sources of information needed to keep pace with a rapidly-changing agriculture. "Whatever training—high school or college—it doesn't stop with graduation," Bill said. "Farmers today must work constantly to keep up with the new technology that changes every day."

Michael Pridgeon, Montgomery, serves as president of the Branch County Farm Bureau. He and his father, Dean, operate a 1,500 acre farm, raising 4,000 head of hogs and 1,000 acres of corn annually. The holder of a Master's degree from Michigan State University, Mike had this to say: "A college education is a tool that a young man can use in taking a professional approach to farming. Experiencing the learning process of higher education is valuable as technical information about farming is available, as well as a broader understanding of our world and culture. Agriculture is no longer an isolated segment of our society—thus a knowledge of how it relates to all aspects of our socio-economic structure is important."

It is education important in the profession of farming? Bill Spike summed it up effectively: "In FFA ceremonies, the rising sun symbolizes a new era in agriculture. We are entering that new era in agricultural production and marketing today. The rising sun means to be enlightened; ignorance is darkness..."
Now, the biggest farm tire line-up in Michigan

Unico and Co-op have joined together to bring Michigan's farmer the widest possible choice of tires. From a plow tail wheel tire, to a dune buggy tire, to tires for your truck and tractor, Farmers Petroleum can now offer them all.

Choose from one of 3 rear tractor tires including the new 30° cleat angle tread. There are 10 other farm tires to fit all jobs. You have a choice of 14 truck tires including the popular XBT and RG Super Trac. There's the new steel belted radial for the ultimate in passenger car tires plus 11 other popular models.

It's all at your Farmers Petroleum dealer where his Quick Change tire men are ready with fast efficient service on farm tire service, too.

Remember to call or see the Quick Change tire men...when you can't afford to wait.

Where Your Farm Comes First
FARM BUREAU
FARMERS PETROLEUM


**Tax Cut Bills Signed**

Governor Milliken signs tax cut bills into law. State taxes will be cut some $380 million over the next two years through property tax relief measures, increased income tax exemptions, intangibles tax relief and business tax relief. Members of the House Taxation Committee are, left to right: Representatives Roy Spencer, introducer of the legislation; Martin Buth; Scott Rusenbaum; Thomas Brown; George Montgomery, chairman of the House Taxation Committee; Hasper; Hoffman; Bonoir; Brennan; Keith.

**Legislative Notes...**

Township Charters. H. 4025 has had considerable attention. It would permit township boards, by their own vote, to create a charter township; this, in turn, would make it possible to raise the property taxes five mills. A vote of the people would not be required; however, a referendum would have to be forced through voter petition. Presently township charters have been created with the vote of the people. The House defeated the bill by a vote of 43 to 64.

Non-returnable Bottles. Senator Ballenger and ten others introduced S. 278, requiring a 10 cent deposit on non-returnable beverage containers. Farm Bureau has supported this approach for some time. However, Attorney General Kelley is opposing S. 278, maintaining that it would be difficult to enforce. He does favor a plan that would require a special tax on the manufacturers of throw-away bottles and cans. The revenue from the tax would go to local governments to finance waste disposal programs. Mr. Kelley recognizes that any tax on manufacturers would increase costs that they would have to pass on to their customers.

School Aid. Farm Bureau has taken a call to the attention of the fact that the so-called "no fault" insurance law passed last year will greatly increase insurance costs on school buses. They have met with education organizations. Farm Bureau is involved to determine whether the "no fault" insurance law must be amended in order to prevent this additional expense on school districts.

School Aid. It is very probable that the final school aid act will be written in a Senate-House conference committee. The Senate some time ago passed S. 110, known as the Bursley plan. However, there are alternative plans in the House which may be controversial and lead to the conference committee.
National Legislative Notes

By: Albert A. Almy

At the time this column is being written there are several regulations that have been proposed by administrative bodies and bills before Congressional Committees that would have strong implications to agriculture. Two of the most immediate measures affecting agriculture are the result of administrative regulations. One of the regulations establishes nationwide emergency standards that will affect when farm labor may return to work. The other administrative regulation that has been proposed, confined livestock feeding operations will be required to obtain an operating permit if at any one time during the year the stocking has been greater than 20,000 head of cattle or swine or more than 2,000 head of other farm animals. The standards cover 21 pesticides and seven crop chemicals. The pesticides include peaches and grapes. Detailed information on these emergency standards appears in a separate article in this issue of MICHIGAN FARM NEWS.

FUEL ALLOCATION

The other administrative decision is a matter of fuel situation. Due to the increasing fuel shortage, the Administration has decided to use its authority to allocate crude oil and refinery products to purchasers who have been cut off from their traditional sources of supply. The allocation program will depend upon voluntary cooperation and recipient programs drafted by the Oil Policy Committee in the Administration.

Under the voluntary fuel allocation program, each recipient will be required to notify the fuel distributor who will agree to make available to its customers in each locality the designated percentage of its total supply of crude oil and products that it provided during the fourth quarter of 1972 and first three quarters of 1972.

In distributing the fuel supply under the voluntary fuel allocation program, priorities have been established to supply certain agricultural operations which have been assigned to farming, dairy and fishing activities and services directly related to the continuing care and preservation of food.

Additional information on the fuel crisis appears elsewhere in this issue of MICHIGAN FARM NEWS.

E.P.A. PERMIT PROGRAM

On May I the Environmental Protection Agency (E.P.A.) published revised rules for an agricultural permit program. The program is required by the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, which prohibits any person from discharging pollutants into a waterway from an uncontrolled point source unless the consent of the Federal water pollution control agency has been obtained. The E.P.A. has extensive experience in the preservation of food.

FARM LABOR RELATIONS

Several farm labor bills have been introduced in the House. The bills offer various approaches to settling labor-management-labor disputes. One of the bills, H.R. 4011, does not propose any policy on this issue. H.R. 4011 would create a farm labor board. The board would be composed of twelve people who derive a portion of their livelihood from agricultural enterprises and one member considered a lay person, neither a producer, handler, nor a member of an association.

MINIMUM WAGE LEGISLATION

The House Education and Labor Committee has reported H.R. 4757 to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act with respect to minimum wage requirements. The bill would increase the Federal minimum wage for agriculture to $1.60 the first year after enactment, $1.80 the second year, $2.00 the third year and $2.20 the fourth year. The bill also contains a provision that would allow employers to pay their workers with food, household help to claim a portion of the helpers wages and deduct the food and taxes from the employee's federal income tax liability.

H.R. 4757 is expected to reach the House floor for action in early June. A substitute bill is expected to be offered for H.R. 4757. The substitute would increase the minimum wage to $1.50 the first year after enactment, $1.70 the second year and $1.90 the third year. The substitute bill also provide a minimum wage rate at 80 percent of the full time minimum for students under 20 years of age and for non-students under 18 years of age for the first six months of employment.

The Governor appointed Dr. James D. Shaffer, of Michigan State University, as the law member of the board and designated him as chairman. Dr. Shaffer, professor of agricultural economics, will serve for a term expiring September 1, 1976.

Several provisions modeled to legislation before the House Agricultural Development Committee in the 92nd Congress but did not receive action. New developments in the farm labor field may enhance action on H.R. 4011 or other bills by the 93rd Congress. States in Arizona, Kansas and Idaho have enacted farm labor bills and labor unions do not like separate state laws in labor-management relations. Also, there is a strong chance that the new farm labor bill may contain provisions modeled to agriculture.

MINIMUM WAGE LEGISLATION

Dr. Shaffer is Chairman

Governor William G. Milliken has appointed five appointments to the bipartisan Agricultural Marketing and Bargaining Board for various terms and subject to Senate confirmation.

A 1972 law called for creation of the board to establish agricultural bargaining associations for fruit and vegetable growers. The board must include members who derive a portion of their livelihood from agricultural enterprises and one member considered a lay person, neither a producer, handler, nor a member of an association.

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MARKET REPORT
By Greg Sheffield
Manager
FBS Marketing Services

Wet field conditions have added to uneasiness in the corn market, and loan-reeled operations are growing. Corn prices have continued to climb. On May 9, the May soybean contract is down to 57 cents a bushel, to a record $9.05. Soybean meal, 44%, Decatur, for Michigan, Indiana, Ohio was going at $3.05, nearly 50% of a ton. There has been increased difficulty in getting wheat into storage, even at premium prices, for the anticipated millings. Although there are ample quantities stored in some local markets, this is for previously contracted or export business, or it is already owned by the milling industry. The United States visible supply totals 172 million bushels and is only 11 million more than a year ago. A very small percentage, perhaps five percent of the 1972 harvest, remains in the growers’ hands.

The quantity of government controlled and loan-reeled wheat is declining with 242 million bushels left at the end of March, after 112 million redseeded at that point, an increase of 80 million. The USDA estimate at the end of April, with a possible increase of 166 million controlled and loan-reeled, is only 71% of the 1973 estimate of 1,281,999 bushels. Trade people allow the production estimate would be much higher.

Soft red wheat for Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois be up to $12.75 a bushel. Michigan production during the first quarter of 1973 amounted to 981,000 bushels. The United States milling wheat for export and domestic markets was almost 172 million bushels and is only 2.2 million bushels below the USDA forecasts.

The USDA winter wheat estimated production came as a surprise, with a yield of 1,277,848 bushels, there is no chance of a major change. The Michigan production for the first quarter of 1973 amounted to 1,277,848 bushels. This total is 28 percent below the 1972 yield of 1,454,188 bushels. The number of Farm Bureau members participating in the Workmen’s Compensation program will begin its third year. Some 2,500 Farm Bureau members participate in this share-the-risk program.

The edible bean market activity. The edible bean market was $1.76 higher in volume in March, after 11.2 million bushels were harvested. The edible bean market continues strong. Because of the availability of adequate supplies, the edible bean market is strong through the remainder of the month. The edible bean market is strong through the remainder of the month.

The fertilizer situation is critical. The granting of new permits will have little effect. Before the end of the month, the pace of grain deliveries to agricultural cooperatives is expected to continue up in wool, with about 33 percent of the oats, one Alfalfa seeds of good quality All Farm Bureau Agricultural insurance policies have been issued for the first quarter of 1973. The estimated cost of these policies is $24 million, which represents a substantial increase in the cost of insurance for farm operators. As you know, the cost of insurance for farm operators will increase gradually as the crop season progresses. The cost of insurance for farm operators will increase gradually as the crop season progresses.

Farm Bureau Mutual is the largest insurer in the United States of America. Farm Bureau Mutual is the largest insurer in the United States of America. The majority of farm operators and employees who qualify for membership in the "Safety Group" concept can join the "Safety Group;" a program to reduce the risk of injury to farm operators and employees. The "Safety Group" concept is designed to reduce the risk of injury to farm operators and employees.

On July 1, Farm Bureau Mutual’s unique “Safety Group” Agricultural Workmen’s Compensation Insurance program will begin its third year. Some 2,500 Farm Bureau members participate in this share-the-risk, dividend oriented program. This “Safety Group” concept gains greater importance in light of a recent Supreme Court decision which times larger than Unlimited evade Workmen’s Compensation Act. Last December, the Supreme Court Decision which times larger than Unlimited evade Workmen’s Compensation Act. Last December, the Supreme Court Decision which times larger than Unlimited evade Workmen’s Compensation Act. Last December, the Supreme Court Decision which times larger than Unlimited evade Workmen’s Compensation Act. Last December, the Supreme Court Decision which times larger than Unlimited evade Workmen’s Compensation Act. Last December, the Supreme Court Decision which times larger than Unlimited evade Workmen’s Compensation Act.

The necessary, broader coverage, of course, costs more. Farm Bureau Mutual’s best writing experience indicates that full statutory benefit claims are three to four times larger than Unlimited Medical Benefits only claims. Some employers look to Employers’ Liability insurance for a less costly way of providing protection for their employees. Some employers look to Employers’ Liability insurance for a less costly way of providing protection for their employees. Some employers look to Employers’ Liability insurance for a less costly way of providing protection for their employees. Some employers look to Employers’ Liability insurance for a less costly way of providing protection for their employees. Some employers look to Employers’ Liability insurance for a less costly way of providing protection for their employees. Some employers look to Employers’ Liability insurance for a less costly way of providing protection for their employees.

And if one employee becomes eligible to receive benefits... all other employees become eligible too, no matter how few hours they work!

And remember, the law now makes a discharged employee eligible for new or existing benefits, or membership, and to join the “Safety Group;” a program to reduce the risk of injury to farm operators and employees. And remember, the law now makes a discharged employee eligible for new or existing benefits, or membership, and to join the “Safety Group;” a program to reduce the risk of injury to farm operators and employees. And remember, the law now makes a discharged employee eligible for new or existing benefits, or membership, and to join the “Safety Group;” a program to reduce the risk of injury to farm operators and employees. And remember, the law now makes a discharged employee eligible for new or existing benefits, or membership, and to join the “Safety Group;” a program to reduce the risk of injury to farm operators and employees. And remember, the law now makes a discharged employee eligible for new or existing benefits, or membership, and to join the “Safety Group;” a program to reduce the risk of injury to farm operators and employees.

All of these substantially increased risks make “Safety Group” Agricultural Workmen’s Compensation share-the-risk philosophy extremely attractive.

And to join the “Safety Group;” four requirements are necessary: (1) Farm Bureau membership; (2) actually joining the “Safety Group;” (3) a common agreement to a common membership; and (4) the law requires that the following statement be reproduced on all Employers’ Liability policies:

WARNING: THIS POLICY DOES NOT PROVIDE ANY EMPLOYEE BENEFITS, EMPLOYERS’ LIABILITY, OR EMPLOYERS’ MEDICAL PAYMENTS INSURANCE FOR EMPLOYEES WHO QUALIFY IN WHOLE OR IN PART FOR ANY BENEFITS PRESCRIBED BY THE WORKMEN’S COMPENSATION ACT. Today, a “Full Benefits” Workmen’s Compensation insurance program is the farm employers’ only alternative. This point is accentuated now that members of the farmer’s family who work on the farm come under the Workmen’s Compensation Act.

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BULLETIN

The requirements of the OSHA emergency pesticide re-entry standard becomes law on June 18, 1973. UNLESS IT CAN BE STOPPED.

Michigan Farm Bureau and MASA have protested and asked for a delay in imposing the order. The American Farm Bureau Federation has filed a lawsuit in the United States District Court asking that the order be reversed.

Every interested grower should contact his Congressman and indicate how adversely this will affect the operation of an orchard or vineyard. Ask your Congressman to get relief for you. Consider the case where farm worker housing is adjacent to an orchard or the orchard itself. Where will these people live for two to five days?
Marketing Opportunities Grow

**MACMA Membership Nears Accreditation Mark**

The Michigan Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Association (MACMA) reports a highly successful membership sign-up with nearly 250 new agreements in the apple, asparagus, cherry and grape divisions. This number moves the association close to the over 50 percent mark needed for accreditation under the new Michigan Agricultural Marketing and Bargaining Act, P.A. 344.

MACMA officials are confident that the needed number will be reached soon so they may petition for accreditation. Under the new act, accreditation provides for: (1) a new system to negotiate prices and terms of trade; (2) all independent processors must bargain with the association; (3) the association must sign up more than 50 percent of the producers and the production of the commodity; (4) an accredited association represents all producers; (5) all producers pay the association marketing fees.

Maclobillon to meeting the necessary requirements.

**Market Reorganize**

The Michigan Farm Bureau board of directors and the Michigan Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Association (MACMA) have accepted the request of Michigan Certified Farm Markets and have agreed to affiliate through a division of MACMA. A plan of operation is being developed.

A general organization plan will be presented to the current members of Michigan Certified Farm Markets at an all-member meeting, which will be held Monday, June 4, at Farm Bureau Center in Lansing at 7:30 p.m.

Retail farm marketing is one of the fastest growing agricultural enterprises in Michigan. Direct-to-consumer sales of agricultural products through farmer-owned and managed markets is large and will be increased in future years. Approximately 275 farm markets are operated in the state that have a gross annual income in excess of $5,000 each. Michigan Certified Farm Markets was organized eight years ago as a statewide organization of farm market operators. In addition to being a general interest organization, Michigan Certified Farm Markets was designed to provide various services to member markets to promote and expand business.

The Michigan Certified Farm Markets board of directors has been exploring ways to improve and expand the organization. Market operators have indicated a need for cooperative purchasing of supplies and the procurement of produce and other items to supplement their own production marketed through their operation.

The need for an organization to provide the wide range of services to members has become apparent as the scale of operations would require a full-time manager. Based on the success of Farm Markets. Commission on the results of the USDA reported, due in part to reduced supplies of competing 

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In a recent meeting, the Michigan Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Association (MACMA) Red Tart Cherry Committee announced the adoption of the Michigan Administrative Board of sale of reserve pool cherries. This 12-member board, which is comprised of cherry producers and handlers, administers the federal marketing order covering red tart cherries grown in Michigan, New York, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland.

In May, the USDA released 121.3 million pounds of frozen tart cherries from a marketing order reserve pool established during the second quarter of the year. The cherries were offered to eligible handlers during a ten-day period from May 8 to May 18.

The Michigan Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Association (MACMA) Red Tart Cherry Committee, at a recent meeting, elected Arthur Dowd of Hartford as chairman; Roy Hackert, Ludington, first vice chairman; and Ed Merica, Lake Leelanau, second vice chairman. Committee members include (front row, left to right) Paul Bixby, Berrien Springs; James Brian, Sparta; John Babcock, Hartford; Barry Brand, editor of Great Lakes Fruit Grower News, Sparta; James Brian, Sr., processor, Smeltzer Orchard Company, Frankfort; and Mrs. Clara McMenus, Traverse City.

It is hoped that by the time the board establishes operating procedures, MACMA will have completed their membership sign-up to meet the necessary requirements.

**POOL CHERRIES SOLD**

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The reserve pool principle is used to even out supplies between large-crop and small-crop years. The pool is comprised of 15 percent (17.2 million pounds) of the 1972-73 crop, was set aside last June 15, and represents 298 million pound domestic trade demand for the 1972-73 marketing year. However, movement date has been higher than anticipated, the USDA reported, due in part to reduced supplies of competing 

The Michigan Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Association (MACMA) Asparagus Marketing Committee, after evaluating crop and market statistics, has announced 26.25 cents per pound as the price for members' asparagus this year. This is a five percent increase over last year's price and took into account the higher costs of such production expenses as labor, worker's compensation, fuel and chemicals. All Michigan asparagus processors have agreed to pay 26.25 cents per pound base price for 90 grade score asparagus. Also the handlers and retail outlets which are buying and/or receiving asparagus for processors will be paying the 26.25 cent base price.

In other action, the committee negotiated for $2.00 per ton on all asparagus processed, paid by the processor. This revenue will be used to finance asparagus research at Michigan State University.

The asparagus committee, chaired by Alton Wendel of Watervliet, Berrien County Farm Bureau member, recently re-elected six members to the committee. They are: Roy Bisnett, Benton Harbor; Stanley Dowd, Hartford; Ernest Froehlich, Decatur; Jerry Nitz, Baroda; Tom Greiner, Hart; and Mathew Kokx, Hart. Greiner serves as vice chairman of the committee.

Other members of the asparagus committee are: Ronald Baier, Watervliet; Paul Wicks, Dowagiac; Wayne Fleming, Shelby; and Gary Lewis, New Era. Harry Foster, manager of MACMA's asparagus division, serves as secretary for the group.

The committee, concerned about the threat of potential asparagus imports from Mexico and Taiwan to the Michigan industry, is vitally interested in action by the U.S. Senate Agricultural Committee for the near future. The House Committee has recently been granted a report by the U.S. Tariff Commission on the results of an indepth study of the competitive factors relating to asparagus produced in the United States and foreign countries.

Michigan asparagus growers, represented by MACMA, testified before the Tariff Commission, urging resistance to the potential imports. Industry leaders are currently studying the report and will make recommendations to the House.
To help law enforcement officers by offering pertinent information and assistance.

Action to quell such activities is essential.

That they be given protection from liability when confidence to our law enforcement officers and urge

Once lost to prey on society, thus making the task of law enforcement more difficult.

Judges and parole boards allow criminals to be turned loose to perform their duties.

Gainful employment which involves crime and the rates? Are there any answers? Here are a few of the causes of crime given by some authorities in the field.

Why so Much Crime? What are some of the answers to the high crime rate?

Some crimes such as theft of gasoline which often solve without witnesses. Cattle rustling and cases of burglary; and 6,243 auto thefts. Other reports also indicate that there is a growing rate of thefts of snowmobiles, tractors, and livestock.

It is interesting to note that rural communities (2,500 population or less) are not as immune from crimes as some people would like to believe. Crimes reported in rural areas of Michigan in 1972 include 112 murders; 1,504 cases of robbery; 4,537 cases of assault; 41,363 cases of burglary; and 6,243 auto thefts. Other reports also indicate that there is a growing rate of thefts of snowmobiles, tractors, and livestock.

Crowing of too many people together in the cities.

Inability of many people to cope with the pressures of life. They are not equipped to make a living. Some lack hope -- see no way of rising above poverty.

Dope addiction is a significant cause of crime. It costs to support the habit. This leads to theft and sometimes murder.

Too many courts turn criminals loose on bail. Some commit crimes while free.

Overloaded court dockets cause long delays in trying accused criminals.

Poorly trained and insufficient number of law enforcement officers.

Unoccupied youths who have always had what they wanted -- looking for excitement.

Freer moral attitudes and less concern about law enforcement officers .

People help their friends."

Why What Can Be Done The attitude of the citizens can be a tremendous help to law enforcement officers in curbing crime. Some crimes such as theft of gasoline which often occurs in rural communities are nearly impossible to solve without witnesses. Cattle rustling and machinery are other examples where, if there are no identifying marks and no witnesses, there is little that can be done.

A question which is often asked is, "Why don't police take more action?" It must be remembered that court decisions gauge what a law enforcement officer can and can't do and this is a limiting factor. Another factor which slows down the effectiveness of crime control is the amount of time officers must spend in court.

According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, large crimes of opportunity tend in most instances the value of the property stolen is a matter of chance. Many of these crimes could be prevented, it reports, if citizens used precautionary measures to safeguard their property. With the opportunity for theft removed, so is much of the temptation.

It would appear that progress is needed to effectually reduce crime, rather than to just enforce the law. One of these areas, already under study, is efforts to speed up the process of the court system with a more clearly defined and consistent judgments among all the counties of the state. When courts vary in decisions of like cases, the law enforcement officer's job becomes even more difficult.

In 1971, 49 percent of the persons arrested were found guilty as charged, but in 1972, this figure dropped to 44 percent. At the same time, the percentage of cases dismissed or acquitted rose from 14 to 16 percent.

One law enforcement officer recently commented that if the crime rate were reduced, this could be more successful in many areas if citizens were more willing to get involved in helping the police. Many people hesitate to become involved because they fear retaliation, or because of the time consumed by court appearance. But until people get deeply involved and are willing to make some sacrifices, it doesn't appear likely that there can be much reduction in the crime rate.

The traditional police officer stereotype of bygone years was a man everyone knew, loved and respected. He was the friend of people on his beat and an image of being helpful, kind, and just. People knew him as a person and when there was difficulty and Officer "Cincy" needed assistance, people would aid him because he was their friend and "people help their friends."

The modern law enforcement officer is handicapped by his lack of public contacts which help him communicate a "helping" image to the public. Instead, his role implies one of trouble. The modern, highly mobilized, law enforcement officer can readily go anywhere there is trouble, but his public contacts become only those of trouble as he rides up in a police car with lights flashing.

This anonymity and isolation of the law enforcement officer is one which can be broken down with the help of local churches, schools, youth groups, and individuals. All citizens should be actively on the side of law enforcement. The passive tolerance which now seems to be the best many individuals and communities can do by way of support will not suffice.
Topic Summary

The April Discussion Topic was "Member Involvement" and offered an opportunity for members to express their views regarding services and programs presently provided or which should be offered. Discussion leaders have indicated those comments made by more than one group are included in this summary.

1. What type of services should county Farm Bureaus provide members? Stronger public relations; keep members informed of activities; let members know of all bills put before the legislature; income tax service; Blue Cross insurance.

2. What service to member programs, not presently provided, do you think Michigan Farm Bureau should provide? Improved public relations; market reports and recommendations regarding sales of commodities; equal time on national TV to present our side of the problem; member discounts.

3. Name any Farm Bureau program which should be eliminated? Women's program; MACMA Feeder Cattle Division; eliminate programs which show no promise of paying their way.

4. What action would you require if a voice is to be heard in developing Farm Bureau policy? Attend group and county meetings; county resolutions; unity; contacting legislators; a few direct answers.

5. What county activities do you suggest to get more members actively involved? More social functions; more rural-urban exchange; annual picnic; more advertising in local papers; more group meetings.

6. Do members of your community group have an Accidental Death and Dismemberment Insurance policy in force? Members are not aware that an opportunity exists for Farm Bureau members to have this insurance coverage.

7. Comments: If only members have use of Farm Bureau services, others might become interested in membership; give a report on what $25 dues are used for; we need spot commercials on TV backed by facts and figures.

Medicare Benefits Expanded

Effective July 1, 1973, Medicare benefits are being expanded to cover the disabled and those persons needing kidney transplants or dialysis. This change is in accordance with the Social Security Amendments signed into law on October 30, 1972.

Notification to eligible persons has been made and includes a health insurance claim form along with an explanation of the new coverage. Benefits extended include Part A and Part B of Medicare coverage now available to eligible persons over age 65. Beneficiaries will not have to pay for the Part A (hospital) plan, but must purchase Part B (medical) at the new rate of $6.30 per month, if they elect to enroll in Part B.

Michigan Blue Cross and Blue Shield will extend their present program to provide the complementary coverage which supplements Medicare to those under-65 persons now eligible. The contracts and billing forms will be the same as those covering the disabled.

Did You Know?

1. 1-1/2 quarts of whole milk make one quart of ice cream.

2. Did you know that there are only 34 mg. cholesterol content in an eight ounce glass of milk...and 438 in a 3-1/2 oz. serving of liver?

3. That there are only 2 mg. cholesterol content in an 8 oz. glass of skim milk...and 154 in 10 small shrimp?

4. That there are only 9 mg. cholesterol content in a half-cup of cottage cheese...and 85 in a 3-1/2 oz. serving of lobster?

Discussion Topic Report Sheet

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

COMMUNITY FARM BUREAU
Discussion Exercise Report Sheet

JUNE, 1973

Community Farm Bureau: City __ County __
Please indicate the number of people taking part in this discussion.

TOPIC: LAW ENFORCEMENT

1. What do you believe to be the most important issue of law and order which concerns all of society?

2. What measures do you believe should be taken for better law enforcement?

3. What do you suggest parents do to discourage law breaking and to develop respect for authority?

4. What is being done in your local community to better the relationship between local law enforcement officers and the general public?

5. The Michigan Farm Bureau Discussion Topic committee will be meeting shortly to select future discussion topics. List below the topics your group would like to have considered as future discussion topics. Topics should be of statewide or national interest, local and county issues can and should be discussed by your group at anytime instead of the regular topic.

6. Comments:

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