Export restrictions -- an offspring of price controls -- is a subject which cuts across the traditional close bond of farmers and could well place many in separate camps. The restrictions on the export of livestock feeds are meant to eliminate competition from overseas buyers, bringing lower prices to grain growers and lower costs to American livestock men.

Michigan Farm Bureau President Elton R. Smith, a dairymen, didn't mince words on the touchy issue when export restrictions on soybeans, cottonseed and by-products were announced in late June. Calling them "an outright attempt to reduce farm production costs at the expense of other farmers," he asked farmers not to let their vision be clouded by advantages that will only be temporary.

Farmers should be wary of jumping on a bandwagon that offers temporary reward, but shows opposition to free trade. The next commodity could be their own.

It's necessary for policymakers to view the whole picture and farmers should consider if shortlived advantages are worth the jeopardy involved in such a policy.

What are the various pieces of this whole picture of export restrictions? The action of certain market principles would eventually raise feed prices one more. Low prices would discourage the cultivation of crops and low supplies would bring higher prices. Or possibly, after low prices were achieved, exports would be re-opened, bringing renewed demand. An export restriction government can depress prices of a commodity, reduce competition for the product, damage the confidence of foreign buyers in America as a source, plus increase the foreign trade deficit.

In any case, the support of export controls can be considered support of price controls since the latter impaired the price mechanism that acts to allocate resources.

The Michigan Farm Bureau president is not the only one who believes that free trade is a necessary atmosphere for a healthy, thriving American agriculture. Joseph Halow, vice president of Great Plains Wheat, Inc., said, "The world must encourage production of those commodities in countries which have the comparative advantages in production to those commodities. This can be done only by removing trade restrictions, to permit the producing countries to find dependable markets for their production."

Dr. Max E. Brunk of Cornell University in an address to livestock businessmen, said, "Certainly, any significant limitation on exports not only will be a domestic economic tragedy, but also will constitute a most serious political mistake in our international relations."

What Elton Smith and Michigan Farm Bureau are asking for is a return to normal food production patterns where economics, not politics, guide production. This is a policy that will benefit all farmers in the long run.
We must applaud the loosening of government controls that come with the Phase IV announcements. In viewing the overall picture, however, we must accept the continual freezing and thawing of government controls with the same enthusiasm with which we greet the annual freezing and thawing that wrecks our highways.

Under Phase IV, the farmer is still left in a precarious position in which the invisible hand of economic principles is replaced by a heavy hand of government. This hand has been guilty of economic conditions with complete lack of patience. The continual changing direction by the government shows that it is re-acting to its own mistakes with its patchwork policies.

Economists have repeatedly blamed present inflation upon politicians of the past who spent billions in federal funds, yet refused to make politically unpopular decisions, such as raising taxes, to counteract the economic burden placed on the country.

Another politically unpopular action should have been taken by both Congress and the Federal Reserve system to establish sound monetary and fiscal policies. Congress must discipline itself to curb its irresponsible spending which include "give-away programs and something-for-nothing philosophy." The Federal Reserve system has let too much new money be created. This allows more dollars to compete for the same amount of goods which fuels inflation, too.

But, Government policy is still based on political expediency. It is effective to target a stem or flow of government funds, but not popular. It is effective to raise taxes but unpopular. It is popular, however, to clamp a lid on prices or keep food supplies trapped in the country. We, therefore, end up with policies that are good for politicians, not for the country.

While we spend billions in defense, we forget to defend our place in the world market. Under Phase IV we hold back exports to prove the worth of the dollar and buy important fuel sources. It is ironic that buyers in the wealthiest nation in the world must be protected from buyers in foreign countries through governmental export controls.

Agricultural producers have proven that they react to economic conditions more emphatically than other segments of the economy. Yet, producers are not allowed to react freely. Instead, their minds are clouded by new unpredictable government policies that leave them uncertain of the economic consequences of production.

Political leaders have admitted that controls are not good for agriculture or the economy. It is time that Congress and the Administration act the way they know they should. We suggest that the next phases be to phase out government controls entirely. We, therefore, end up with policies that are good for politicians, not for the country.

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Farmers to Fight Re-entry Standards

With farmers living under the threat of a court order blocking the imposition of emergency pesticide re-entry standards, the Michigan Farm Bureau is working in conjunction with the American Farm Bureau Federation (AFBF) to present the farmers point of view at hearings concerning the establishment of permanent standards. Hearings are scheduled for July 31 in Boise, Idaho; Aug. 2 in Portland, Ore.; Aug. 4 in Atlanta, Ga.; and Aug. 22 in Washington D.C.

Representing Michigan growers in Washington will be M. J. Buschlen, Operations Manager of the Michigan Agricultural Service Association. Arthur Dow, a fruit grower from Hartford in Van Buren County; and Ken Lamers of the township of Bailey in Muskegon County.

The AFBF will have speakers at all four hearings. The U.S. Department of Labor originally planned to impose a strict standard covering 21 organophosphate chemicals on June 18 under the authority of the Occupational Safety and Health Act. Legal action filed by the AFBF won a stay and a less stringent temporary standard covering 12 organophosphates was issued to be effective July 13. Again AFBF legal action blocked standard enforcement in a court decision on July 10.

The Michigan Farm Bureau has consistently insisted that the proposed standard existed and has decided to oppose the enforcement of any emergency standard.

M. J. Bushlen said reliable sources have informed him that The Department of Labor's own research substantiated Farm Bureau's contentions that there was no basis for an emergency standard and that the department had access to this information before issuing the first standard in June.

Annual Meeting: It's Got Class

The year of 1973 will see many changes in the Michigan Farm Bureau Annual Meeting. This year, the meeting will be held in December.

A new feature will be the "Farm Bureau Act." This is an evening of recognition and entertainment. A nationally known television personality will be present. This event, Tuesday evening, December 11, will take place at a series of opening ceremonies which start at 3 p.m. with the annual address of Farm Bureau President Elton R Smith.

Wednesday features the Annual Meeting of Farm Bureau Services, Inc. and Farmers Petroleum. The Farm Bureau Women hold their annual meeting and Young Farmers have many activities. First, there is the Discussion Meet and an evening banquet featuring Dr. John Furbery. A dance to an evening has been added.

Commodity Conferences will complete their policy development process till the schedule for Thursday. That evening a "Delegate's Banquet" will feature a well-known speaker, the queen's contest and an award to a leader in Michigan Farm Bureau.

The annual meeting will be completed on Friday as the delegates put the finishing touches to the Farm Bureau policies for 1974.

County Secretary Dies

Mrs. Bert (Maxine) Cripe, of Niles, who served as secretary of the Berrien County Farm Bureau for the past seven years, died July 11 at the age of 50. She had been a patient of Chicago; William of Three Rivers; Robert of Buchanan; Kenneth of Marshall; and Leroy; three sisters, Mrs. Jean Bauer of Bloomfield Hills, Mrs. Shirley Basak and Mrs. Joan Oldenburg of Sawyer.

Memorials for Mrs Cripe were made to the Berrien County Farm Bureau.

MIKE WALLACE TREATMENT

MFB News and Press Relations manager Bob Driscoll interviewed and taped with state FFA officers when they visited MFB headquarters in Lansing on July 12. The officers later met with several Farm Bureau executives and officials before being addressed by Harold Lein, Manager, Michigan Livestock Exchange.

Tours to Puerto Rico, Atlantic City

Set for Membership

For Farmer Award

Tours to Puerto Rico, Atlantic City

Deadline For Farmer Award

For submitting entry forms for this year's Young Farmer Award is September 1. The award, designed to recognize young Farm Bureau members for outstanding achievement in the business of farming, will be presented at the American Farm Bureau annual meeting in Grand Rapids in December. Michigan's state winner will be entered in the national contest and will receive an award trip for two to the American Farm Bureau Federation convention in Atlantic City, New Jersey. There is no limit to the number of young farmers who may enter from any one county and former contestants, with the exception of previous first place winners, are eligible to participate. Applicants must be Farm Bureau members and no more than 30 years old by December 31, 1973.

Official entry forms may be obtained from County Young Farmer Committees, county Farm Bureau secretaries, or direct from the Michigan Farm Bureau Young Farmer Department. Entries must be mailed by the September 1 deadline to: David L. Cook, Young Farmer Department, Michigan Farm Bureau, P.O. Box 960, Lansing, Michigan 48904.
New Land Use Proposal Introduced

Rep. Mastin (D-Hazel Park) has introduced H.B. 5055, creating a seven-member Land Use Commission which would have the responsibility of preparing a state land use plan for the protection of land resources and preparing rules for "areas of critical state concern." Included in the critical areas would be Classes I, II and III of farmland.

A 40-member Advisory Council has been created, consisting of representatives from industry, agriculture, labor, government agencies and other interested groups.

The bill is very comprehensive -- 39 pages in length -- and creates, in addition to the Land Use Commission and Advisory Council, a State "Clearing House," a five-member "Council on Differences" to resolve differences between various agencies; also, a five-member State Land Adjudicatory Board for the purposes of certain appeals. The bill relies on local agencies, township, county and city, including county boards of commissioners, township boards, city councils, planning commissions, etc., etc.

Rep. Mastin said that "the aim is to encourage local land use planning and local implementation of land use standards ... what is hoped for is the rational allocation of increasingly scarce land resource sources." A unique point system is set up within the bill as guidelines to help determine whether development should be permitted in an area.

Mr. Mastin said that the Towns and Counties Committee will hold public hearings during the summer legislative recess. It will be recalled that Governor Milliken has also given the DNR the responsibility to develop a land use program. There are some federal pressures to require all states to develop land use legislation. Such legislation is presently being considered in Congress.

Sausage Legislation

While Congress is considering legislation that will permit Michigan to have higher sausage law standards, the State Legislature is considering a Farm Bureau-supported bill (H.B. 4974) to require retailers to post a placard listing the products that do not meet Michigan meat ingredient standards. This is to inform consumers and encourage greater use of Michigan meat products.

Energy Crisis

Many farmers already are being notified that their need for natural gas for crop drying will be sharply curtailed for instance, in one area of the state 22 farmers have been notified. Farm Bureau has talked with the Michigan Public Service Commission, etc. to present testimony during a hearing on the issue to urge that agriculture will be given a priority status to assure the necessary fuel for crop drying.

Agricultural Task Force Reactivated by Milliken

Governor Milliken has announced that the Task Force on the Future of Agriculture will be reactivated. Dan Reed, retired secretary-manager of Michigan Farm Bureau, will again act as chairman.

Every person interested in Michigan's future is invited to attend one of the meetings to be informed of the accomplishments since the original report and have an opportunity to make recommendations directly to the Governor through the task force.

The first meeting will be held Sept 26 in the Upper Peninsula, at Engadine; the second meeting will be held Sept 27 at Crystal Falls. All other meetings will be held in Oct.--Jackson, Oct. 11; Blissfield, Oct. 17; Mt Pleasant, Oct. 18; Benton Harbor, Oct. 24; and Alpena, Oct. 25. All meetings will be held at 8:00 p.m.; the actual location of each meeting will be announced later.

The original task force, headed by Mr. Reed, was appointed by Governor Milliken in August, 1970. The committee held 17 meetings throughout the state, attended by about 600 persons actively involved in agriculture or related occupations.

More than 70 recommendations were contained in the report that was delivered to the Governor on December 1, 1970. Many made an impact in these eight major areas:

1. TAXATION. Property tax reform was recommended with support for "greenbelt legislation basing farm taxes on actual farmland values rather than potential value. The Governor's tax relief measure, passed this year, is a broad step toward tax relief, but specific legislation is still needed to carry out the rest of the recommendations.

2. MARKETING. Many of the recommendations of the task force were included in the marketing and bargaining bill passed during the last session of the Legislature. It permitted farmers to organize for the purpose of bargaining for the terms of sale; also, protecting farmers from unfair trade practices.

3. Labor issues and the crisis that can be created by food strikes, land use for the increasing amounts of prime agricultural land lost to "urban sprawl" was considered.

4. Agricultural research and the major contribution it makes to farmers, consumers and the entire economy was considered. A plea was made that agriculture be permitted to continue to use the necessary fertilizers, pesticides and other practices essential to meet the growing need for food and fibre.

5. Ecology was considered. A plea was made that agriculture be permitted to continue to use the necessary fertilizers, pesticides and other practices essential to meet the growing need for food and fibre.

6. Housing. It was pointed out that agriculture could not carry the burden of updating the seasonal farm labor housing alone. The Legislature has continued to fund a law that has been passed matching expenditures for this purpose.

7. Natural Resources Commission was considered and a representative of agriculture on the commission was suggested. Increasing the commission from five members to seven members this year will make that possible.

8. Governor Milliken is presently considering appointees for the two additional positions.
Maximum efficiency has been emphasized by Farmers Petroleum Cooperative, Inc., to assure adequate supplies of gasoline and diesel fuel to Michigan farmers. After production, according to Carl Heisler, president of the farm organization: "Top priority is being given to supplying our regular customers, and particularly those who are supplying food to far-flung areas. The cooperative is using its own storage facilities, the production and distribution systems of the Administration strictly opposed an escalator provision.

Upon completion of harvest, the target prices would be reduced to $2.10 per bushel in the first three months of the marketing year for the crop. If the market price exceeded the target price the government would pay no income supplement to farmers. However, the tax system would pay farmers an income supplement to make up the difference.

The House bill provides for a net increase in the insurance burden through the creation of a class of Base people, or Base cooperatives. This class has adopted similar programs to protect most drivers from lawsuits resulting from accidents. In addition, the cooperative is refusing new customers to the trend of supply for farm production use. Although the farm cooperative owns several oil companies, it is principally a supplier of petroleum products. The previous cooperative measures are essential.

Farm Bureau Petroleum Cooperative officials have joined other oil industry representatives in advocating for greater exploration and development of domestic fuel supplies, higher imports, and less dependence on foreign oil. Heisler said he sees little hope of ending the fuel crisis in the near future. Looking ahead to the winter months, Heisler warned that prospects for adequate home heating are slim as the fuel crisis is still deep and the need for development and release at the earliest possible date. The Senate Finance Committee will now be appointed to resolve the differences. However, because of the escrow clause and potential high cost of the program authorized by the bills, a Presidential veto may occur.

The bill does differ in several respects from a House-passed bill. A House-Senate Conference Committee will now be appointed to resolve differences between it and a separate House-passed bill.

Minimum Wage

The Senate has adopted a minimum-wage bill which would raise the present $1.30 per hour to $2.20 per hour in four years after enactment. It would also eliminate the exemption of harvest piece rate workers who worked under the old Federal law. The Senate bill would maintain the overtime pay exemption for agricultural processors and handlers. The bill is now before a House-Senate Conference Committee to resolve differences between it and a separate House-passed bill.

No-Fault: What do we do With It?

Editor's note: October 1, 1973 is the effective date for No-Fault auto insurance. The law which will significantly influence the future of every Michigan driver, including Farm Bureau members. This is the first of three articles explaining No-Fault and what it means to you.

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First Delivery

The first shipment of cherries for Michigan Certified Farm Markets was handed over to Don Hill of Montrose Orchards in Genesee County by John Simpson of the Leelanau Peninsula on July 18. Jim Lincoln, manager of MCFM, waits for a crate.

New Pig Lot to Open in August

The Feeder Pig Division of the Michigan Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Association has added its third marketing point with the completion of leasing arrangements for a lot in Mt. Pleasant. Division officials said many who took feeder pigs to the city facility will be more conveniently served in Mt. Pleasant.

The addition of the lot is part of a southward expansion of facilities and the division is reportedly considering further expansions.

The division offers buyers a source of uniform quality pigs and offers producers services in all phases of production.

FBS, FPC Mesh Forces

Donald R. Armstrong, executive vice-president of Farm Bureau Services, Inc., and Farmers Petroleum Cooperative, Inc., has announced a new management structure for the two companies. Although the companies will retain their separate identities, each with its own boards of directors, work functions will be combined for improved operating efficiency, Armstrong explains.

Included in the changes is creation of a new division—Sales Promotion, Public Relations and Marketing services—which will be headed by Arlo Wasson, who formerly served as vice president of Farmers Petroleum Cooperative's Marketing Division.

The Farm Supply Division has been expanded and will now handle all procurement, manufacturing and distribution for both companies. William Callum, Jr., is vice president of this division.

The Retail Division, with Hein Meyerin as vice president, will be responsible for the management supervision of both Farm Bureau Services and Farmers Petroleum Cooperative branch store operations and management contract accounts.

Phase IV Effects on Commodities

EGGS—Increases in raw farm prices paid to producers can now be reflected in processed product prices.

Navy Beans—Increases in raw farm prices paid producers can be reflected dollar for dollar in processed product prices.

Milk—Raw milk prices received by producers can apparently be adjusted upward. Imports of 80 million lbs. of dried skimmed milk will be allowed.

BEEF—Price controls are left in effect with promise to lift price ceilings September 13, 1973.

Pork—Price ceilings remain July 18, 73. Increases in raw farm prices can be reflected in processed product prices.

Wheat—Promise of no export limitations at this time. Wheat product price freeze partially lifted. Increases in raw producer prices can be reflected in processed product prices.

Cotton—Export limitations to be eased to allow renewed exports of old crop cotton. Exports are expected to be lifted September 15, 1973.

Corn—Promise of no export limitations at this time.

Cherries—Increases in raw farm prices can be reflected in processed product prices.

Vegetables—Consider further discussions on chilled product price freeze relief.

Special Freeze group of the Cost of Living Council to get price freeze relief.

In addition to meeting with the Special Freeze group, they met with Congressmen, Senators and the USDA. The timeliness of this meeting had a very positive impact on the overall arrangement of Phase IV.

MICHIGAN HOSTS NATIONAL INT'G GRAPE MEETINGS

For the first time Michigan will host an International grape marketing meeting when representatives from across the U. S. meet with members of the Ontario Marketing Board on August 10 in Benton Harbor.

The Canadian visitors who are part of a government sanctioned marketing group will meet with Americans to discuss crop prospects and market outlooks including speculation concerning grape products passing between their countries. The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Michigan Farm Bureau Federation.

Earlier in the week the Grape Advisory Committee of the American Agricultural Marketing Association will be meeting in Benton Harbor to arrive at a recommended asking price for grapes.

New Marketing Specialist at MFB

The appointment of David A. Wolfe, 41, as a marketing specialist for the Michigan Farm Bureau was announced by Don Hall, director of the Market Development Division. Wolfe's new responsibilities, which began July 1, will include the area of fruits and vegetables, both for processing and fresh, in conjunction with the newly-reorganized Michigan Certified Farm Markets.

A graduate of Michigan State University, with a bachelor's degree in Horticulture and a master's degree in Soils, Wolfe began his agribusiness career with Niagara Chemical Division, an agricultural chemical company, in 1956. From 1966 to 1970, he served as owner-manager of Hickory Knoll Farms, a business which included farming, a wholesale-restaurant institutional production and a mail-order farm store, according to Wolfe. In 1970, he became manager of the restaurant and institutional division of a produce company, where he was employed until joining the MFB staff.

Top Feeder Committees

Select livestock and poultry feeders from Huron County toured the Farm Bureau Services Battle Creek feed plant on July 16. Several of the guests were directors of cooperatives and agricultural leaders.

Marketing Picture

FBS Sets Sales Record

Farm Bureau Services, Inc., Michigan's farmer-owned cooperative has broken sales volume records during the fiscal year that ended June 30 with the advertising dollars stemming from government controls, weather, high prices and material shortages.

The Michigan Elevator Exchange division marketed 58% more grain and beans in dollar volume over the previous year with a 45% increase in grain and 30% in dry beans. Gross sales nearly $100 million. Michigan grown dry beans were sold to Eastern European and North African customers for the first time.

The farm supply division had recorded volume gains of 24.3% over the year before. Feed sales were up 33%, seed 24%, chemicals 23%, fertilizers 21% and buildings and hardware 8%. The retail division increased sales 15%.

Meetings Scheduled to Study Cattle Market

Three meetings have been scheduled in August to discuss the fall outlook of the feeder cattle market situation with MACMA order byder division members and all interested cattle feeders. In addition to MACMA staff, representatives from the American Agricultural Marketing Association will be available to answer questions. Among these will be Curtis George and John Middleton of Virginia, Joel Bonds, a South Carolina cattle feeder and also on hand.

David Wolfe
Michigan Marketing Outlook

By Greg Sheffield
Manager Marketing Services

WHEAT. Through the first half of the season, good wheat and early planted oats developed well, although some lodging was reported. About 80% of the wheat acreage had turned yellow with 4% ripe, according to the Michigan Crop Reporting Service. The Michigan Farm Bureau Wheat Advisory Committee reported less acreage and reduced wheat prospects throughout Michigan.

Soft wheat production and usage is expected to be down in Indiana, Ohio and New York, resulting in good price prospects for soft wheat. Wheat prices on commodity markets vibrated as traders tried to balance facts; farmers holding new crop winter wheat, possible licensing restrictions; lateness of harvesting in some parts of the country; and large anticipated exports of wheat according to the US Commerce Department.

Total US wheat supplies for 1973-74 are expected to be about 350 to 200 million bu., less than last season due to the sharp reduction in wheat stocks during the season just ended. China is expected to increase its wheat orders and due to the wheat crop disaster in India, additional exports are expected.

CORN. Corn was doing well by the middle of July and Michigan Crop Reporting Services reported it was an average of 22 inches in height. Corn prices have turned up since they dropped late in June when the export embargo was put on soybeans and meal. Embargoes on soybeans should increase corn exports. Livestock and poultry feed-price ratios are less favorable than last year and bringing about adjustments to fewer animals. US corn exports reached a new record in June of $9.60 per bu., up $1.35 from mid-May. BEEF CATTLE advanced to $40 per cwt, only 10c under the record high established March 15, this year. Hogs at $38.20 were only $1.40 below the record high established March 15, this year. MILK prices, wholesale per cwt on June 15, were $6.45, up 55c for Michigan dairy farmers. WOOL went up to 60c per pound on June 15 from 27c the previous year.

SUPPLIES. Farmers' Petroleum, like other oil companies, is on allocation and liquid fuels must be carefully distributed to conserve supplies. Everything possible is being done to assure farmer-patrons of adequate fuels. Retail fuel pumps have been closed to put needs for farming first. Farm Bureau customers had no serious shortages during the early season.

SEED prices tightened with alfalfa and grasses in strong demand and few supplies available. Seed growers report low yields due to weather. Wheat seed, while adequate, remains a question mark. Quality supplies are being sought for the coming season. LUMBER remains in short supply with prices at record high levels.

STEEL PRODUCTS are in good demand and the lead time for ordering is now extended to 12 weeks for such items as steel sheeting and roofing.

PHOSPHATE FERTILIZER is still on allocation, and nitrates outlook is for increased fertilizer prices. Potash is not as short and prices decreased as supplies grew after planting.

ANIMAL HEALTH products are in good supply with a variety of products available to the livestock farmer.

STATISTICS

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Crop</th>
<th>Michigan (million bu.)</th>
<th>Last yr</th>
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</tr>
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</table>

AS OF JULY 1

Michigan Crop Reporting Service shows its index of prices rose by 10 points to 156 of the 1967 average during the month ending June 15 this year. Sharply higher prices for corn, dry beans, soybeans, beef cattle, eggs and hogs caused most of the rise. Cash field crops made the largest advance. SOYBEANS reached a new record in June of $9.60 per bu., up $1.35 from mid-May. BEEF CATTLE advanced to $40 per cwt, only 10c under the record high established March 15, this year. Hogs at $38.20 were only $1.40 below the record high established March 15, this year.

Hurryup Wheat Starter is superior for use in Michigan. hurryup now for higher wheat yields

Get wheat off to a quick, strong start this fall... and harvest higher yields next year. Hurryup Wheat Starter gets wheat going strong and fast and improves plant quality to withstand the hard Michigan winters. The phosphates found in Hurryup Wheat Starter (B-36-10 plus 2% manganese) increase phosphorous uptake and speed plant maturity. Field tests prove Hurryup Wheat Starter is superior for use in Michigan soils.

See your Farm Bureau dealer for Hurryup Wheat Starter and other quality fertilizer blends. Farm Bureau dealers are also fully stocked with wheat seed varieties. See your dealer today!
1. Have Your Burner Serviced Annually. Many Farmers Petroleum dealers offer
around-the-clock burner service. Just as tuning a car gives you top fuel mileage,
tuning a heating unit gives you extra hours of heat.

2. If Your Burner Is Very Old And Inefficient, Now Is The Time To Replace It. Many
Farmers Petroleum dealers offer burner installation too.

3. Call Your Farmers Petroleum Oil Heat Man Now. Let him arrange to fill your oil tank
when he can, before the start of the heating season. Ask him about a Comfort Contract
too. It goes easy on your budget, with heating costs spread over the year.

windows and seal all cracks in windows and doors. Close drapes at night for
added insulation.

5. Maintain Humidity Levels Of 45% to 50% So The Heat Level Can Be Comfortably Lowered.
Your Farmers Petroleum dealer has home humidifiers available now.

6. Turn The Heat Down. Turn the heating thermostat down to 68 degrees at night and when
away from home for a day or more. Turn off heat in unused rooms too.

While Farmers Petroleum will make every effort to provide their regular customers with a
constant supply of oil heat all winter, you can help too. Follow these hot tips from your oil
heat man... your fuel supply will go a little farther this winter.
Hand-on-the Valve Export Policy

Keeping its hand firmly on the export value, the U.S. government is watching the fall harvest carefully, hoping that the all out production effort announced in the Phase IV follow-up will produce enough to flood the domestic market and still release exports.

The government is hoping it can leave the export policy it began in June. With climbing food prices at home and foreign demand expected to remain high or climb further through 1974, Nixon asked Congress for the power to curb exports in mid-June. June 27 he announced an embargo on soybeans, cottonseed and their by-products. Overseas buyers searched for substitute commodities and on July 5 export licensing was imposed on 41 other agricultural commodities in an effort to plug up the export holes. Canada, Mexico, Brazil and the European economic community followed suit and imposed embargoes on domestic protein sources.

Foreign buyers feared corn and wheat would soon be restricted and stepped up buying, causing prices to rise. Other foreign reaction to U.S. embargoes amounted to rage. Japan claimed it would be out of soybeans by the end of October. This seemed to leave Japan an established and dependent buyer, no choice but to step up its own soybean production. Other protests were forthcoming from Europe, France and Germany in particular. Meanwhile, the U.S. balance of payments deficit was getting worse. With only 50% of the soybean orders up to June 13 allowed out, it was feared $500 million of soybean export business would be lost.

In an effort to keep high world prices from causing the government placed the dollar in further jeopardy. On top of that, foreign rage over scarcity of commodities due to the embargo and the increased import interest that resulted could be vented on the U.S. at the General Agreement on Trade and Tariff (GATT) talks in September.

Calling America untrustworthy in trade, foreign barriers could be retained or raised.

With these pressures facing them, the Administration received the USDA reports that U.S. crops were to be better than expected with great enthusiasm. On June 18 Secretary of Agriculture Earl Butz gave the administrations reaction to the overall situation by announcing an all out production effort. All planting restrictions were dropped and the hope was expressed that a large fall crop would allow foreign markets to be satisfied. America can hope this comes to pass and that damage to our reputation as a commodity source is reversible. The GATT talks in September may be the first indication of how good or bad future news will be.

World Food Shortage Turning Around?

Food experts labeled the period between July and September as a critical time that would determine if there would be a world food shortage. With grain harvests looking doubtful all over the world, it seemed obvious that the outcome of the critical period could depend lastingly on how American crops fared this summer.

A wide collection of unfavorable events coincided to put the world at the edge of a protein shortage. Increased emphasis on meat production on a world-wide scale required greater amounts of feed grains and protein. There were reportedly near failures of the corn crop in Thailand and South Africa. Fish meal was wiped out with Peruvian fish harvest failures. American Farm Bureau President William Kuhfuss tagged this failure as the major reason for the world livestock feed shortage.

Five years of drought left cattle starving in West Africa and high temperatures with low rainfall forewarned a Soviet wheat shortage. Crop failures in India, due to drought and fertilizer shortages, brought some sections subject to severe hunger. Turkish wheat production is reported down this year from nine to eight million tons.

The International Wheat Council stated that world wheat exports could not meet the 1973-74 demand. But recent reports have shown that possibly disaster is not imminent. Thailand’s corn crop has been reported nearly double last year’s and they are exporting the grain. The USSR has released a report claiming that it expects a record crop and is bringing townspeople into the country to help secure the harvest. Heavy rainfall is said to have given the soil a high moisture content, making '74 prospects bright for the Soviets.

It is difficult to take such releases at face value, since the Soviets can be elusive with statistical information, but reports from Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz are that the USSR may have already bought all the grain it intends to for this marketing year. This would mean grain imports far below last year’s, indicating a possible good crop in Russia.

The underlying cause for an eventual grain shortage is not erased with these turns of events. Huge and growing world-wide demand is still an economic fact of life.

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$10,000 or more 6% - 5 Year Maturity
$5,000 - $9,999 5% - 10 Year Maturity
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$5,000,000 or more 4% - 20 Year Maturity
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Russians Land in Michigan

The Olengorsk became the first Russian ship to take a load of Michigan grown produce from the Michigan Elevator Exchange Terminal in Saginaw where it took on 1600 metric tons of cull dry beans July 1. The Russians opened their ship for public inspection and reportedly obliged large crowds with warm hospitality. The Olengorsk, which had loaded soybean meal in Chicago earlier, was taking the Michigan load to Rotterdam, Holland. The ship was necessarily small since larger ocean going ships cannot navigate the shallow Saginaw channel.

The Olengorsk took the Michigan produce to the Michigan Elevator Exchange Terminal in Saginaw where it took on 1600 metric tons of cull dry beans July 1. The Russians opened their ship for public inspection and reportedly obliged large crowds with warm hospitality. The Olengorsk, which had loaded soybean meal in Chicago earlier, was taking the Michigan load to Rotterdam, Holland. The ship was necessarily small since larger ocean going ships cannot navigate the shallow Saginaw channel.

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Northwest FB Women Boost Dairy Products

Women Adopt Challenging '73-'74 Program of Work

Shiawassee Women Develop Young "Healthniks"

Students were encouraged to eat their learning tools in a popular project in the lower elementary grades of the Corunna schools prior to summer recess. The pilot program was designed by the Cooperative Extension Service to give children -- and their parents -- the basic principles of a better diet. Young homemakers with a keen interest in improving children's eating habits were recruited from the Shiawassee County Farm Bureau Women's Committee to serve as teachers.

Each volunteer was assigned to a first or second grade class for six half-hour lessons. The lessons included the basic four food groups -- fruits and vegetables, breads and cereals, meats and dairy products -- with parents invited to a review session. Class participation demonstrated by the children as an opportunity to prepare something for their own family. They made butter, rolls, meatballs and various kinds of dips for celery, carrots, apple slices and crackers. The Farm Bureau Women used the dips to demonstrate to the children that there are snacks other than pop and potato chips, and that they are good as well as nutritious.

Each child who participated in the program was awarded a "Good Healthnik" certificate, and the final session was concluded with a nutritious ice cream sundae.

Parents were enthusiastic about the program, too, and reported that children who wouldn't try some foods at home were willing to experiment at school. School teachers and administrators were also pleased with the health project.

Phyllis Johncock, Extension home economist, reports that the Shiawassee Farm Bureau Women will take responsibility for the program this fall and will expand it to other schools throughout the county.

A bunch of young "Healthniks" help their Farm Bureau teacher prepare a delicious concoction in which to dip their celery, carrot sticks, apple slices and crackers. Almost better than pop and potato chips!
RECORD ENROLLMENT AT
STUDENT CITIZENSHIP SEMINAR

The tenth annual Young People's Citizenship Seminar, held at Ferris State College June 18-22, attracted 203 students representing 61 counties—a new attendance record. The seminar, sponsored by the Michigan Farm Bureau, included mock political activities, classes and discussions dealing with the American system.

County Farm Bureaus contributed to the success of the seminar by selecting qualified high school juniors and seniors to attend and sponsoring their trip to Ferris. Many county bureaus plan to have students report on their experiences to Farm Bureau and other groups.

Conducting the "people and governments around the world" classes at the seminar was Dr. John Furby, world-traveler and renowned public speaker. Dr. Clifton Ganus, president of Harding College, Searcy, Arkansas, instructed "Americanism" classes, and Professor John A. Sparks presented a mini-course in economics. Michigan Farm Bureau regional representative Kenn Wimmer guided the students in their political party activities.

Art Holst, National Football League line judge and long-time favorite of Michigan Farm Bureau members, was also on the seminar program. Elton Smith, Michigan Farm Bureau president, addressed the students at an evening banquet.

Student evaluations of the seminar indicated they had gained a greater appreciation of their American heritage and a new knowledge of what to expect. They reported they were inspired by the speakers, and were motivated to actively support the American way of life and its system of self-government.

The average age of this year's seminar student was 16-1/2 years. About 75 percent were from rural areas and about half were from Farm Bureau families.

Students were inspired by the speakers, and were motivated to actively support the American way of life and its system of self-government. They reported they were inspired by the speakers, and were motivated to actively support the American way of life and its system of self-government.

Hungary for knowledge? Well ... maybe this part of the seminar satisfied just plain hunger.

Want to go to School?
Wondering How You Can?

This may be the answer—Michigan Rural Rehabilitation Corporation, with offices in Marshall, has funds available to help eligible students attend college or trade or vocational schools.

According to Nyle L. Katz, Executive Director of the Corporation, any student who is from a farm family and whose grades are acceptable for entry at the school of his choice, may be eligible for a student loan.

Are you interested? Call or write for details.

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Picture yourself in the place of these two loan recipients, David G. Leaders (left), now a senior in engineering at Tri-State College, received this loan as a freshman. Donald E. Dickenson (right), now teaching in Flint, received his loan as a senior at Michigan State University. These gentlemen can testify that once you're accepted to the program, you will not be dropped while in school.

The students are backed by parents and Rural Rehabilitation Corporation executives.
PRESENT ISSUES:
The following are not expressions of Farm Bureau policy.

Land Use and Property Rights

A number of people apparently view with concern the fact that public interest in the probable effects of extending on hunting, casual labor which is not likely to affect casual labor which is not likely to affect casual labor which is not likely to affect casual labor which is not likely to affect casual labor which is not likely to affect the population of the state. Some people believe that this is a threat to traditional property rights. Ann Arbor attorney Clinton Crawford, Jr., notes recently in the North Woods Call, "In vast areas in Michigan it is the prevailing opinion that a man has a right to do what he wants with his own property and that zoning and planning are a communist plot to deprive owners of ancient privileges without compensation."

M. Rupert Cutler is an assistant professor at Michigan State University and a member of the Extension Committee on Land and Water. A native of Detroit, Cutler has been a consultant to the Office of Environmental and Urban Systems of the U.S. Department of Transportation. He was editor of Virginia Wildlife and had written several book articles on conservation as well as contributing chapters to two book projects. Cutler was appointed to the Michigan Advisory Council on Natural Areas by Governor Milliken.

The program would compensate workers for part of their loss of earnings during periods of involuntary unemployment. The objectives of this legislation include:
1. dampening the economic cycles by supporting the purchasing power of farm workers;
2. retaining the labor force during short period of layoff;
3. sharing the costs of such an endeavor among all or nearly all employers;
4. causing employers as well as state and local governments to share the cost of relief (welfare) payments to unemployed workers.

Michigan farmers could be directly affected by unemployment insurance (UI) than operators and their families. But because of the potential job loss, workers who participate in UI at the local level to benefit from the increased demand for their labor. The Department of Natural Resources is required to make a higher payment (in some instances) to the collective bargaining agreement which is likely to benefit the income position of both operators and hired labor.

The Michigan Wilderness and Natural Areas Act of 1972 has been described as a program for establishing wilderness areas in Michigan. Hikers and birdwatchers. Supposedly it is designed to establish locked-up nature preserves on state land in northern Michigan through the use of federal aid money. By making logging, mining, intensive recreational development and other activities operations. The Department of Natural Resources is required to make a higher payment (in some instances) to the collective bargaining agreement which is likely to benefit the income position of both operators and hired labor.

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Michigan agricultural employers need to discuss and compare the impact of Federal Unemployment Insurance against the impact of state unemployment programs that would become effective at different times.

As a result of the Industrial Revolution, America's work force has been divided into self-employed, employers and employees. Latest estimates indicate 85% of all workers in the United States are among or sales areas for public enjoyment and to protect the quality of our water resources for future domestic and recreational use. In recreational use.

M.J. Buschlen is operations manager for Michigan Aggravated Sales Association and has been deeply involved in the agricultural labor issue. This month he will be a representative of Michigan farmers at the OSHA re-entry standard hearings in Washington, D.C.
Land Use Not Plot (continued from page 12) and Betsie Rivers have already been so protected. The non-developable zones do prevent the conversion of new settlements and the expansion of those that already exist along the river's edge, but imagine how attractive these rivers will be in the future compared to rivers where no setback controls have been enforced. Think how much more riparian property will be worth along the "controlled" river.

There are many unanswered questions regarding comprehensive planning, centralized state land use planning. But the growth that has occurred in the state's present and future generations of residents and taxpayers. Michigan's lands are to be used for the best interest of the state's present and future generations of residents and taxpayers.

Editor's Note: The Policy in Process page will be devoted to keeping readers in touch with policy-related issues of the Michigan Farm Bureau. All policy has its roots with new ideas presented to individual members. These ideas are then shared within community groups and given recommendations to county boards, which in turn are directed to these members.

Bay Shore - Arenac County -- Set a speed limit of 50 mph on secondary roads, since we have so many suburbanites living amongst the farming community. This is our residential area just like the city folks have their's.

Chassell - Houghton County - Concerning the Occupational Safety Hazards Act. How do we educate the public on the farmer's role?

Crawford - Isabella County - Continue to push for a ban on throw-away bottles and cans, including soft drinks, beer and hard liquor.

Lakeland - Branch County - Traffic laws should be more uniform between states.

Town Valley - Montmorency County -- the Probate Court time limit should be shortened for settling estates.

Original Pioneer - Livingston County -- Have more exchange of commodities within the Farm Bureau organization and better service available with buying and selling. For example, a central distribution center could be established to provide support through income tax.

Undersaulted 13 - Van Buren County -- Consider mini-bike traffic laws to stop the clutter on our roads where at times 8 riders are riding in sync. Star - Kent County -- We resolve that new slow-moving farm machinery should have a slow-moving label attached to it. Star - Kent County -- We resolve that new slow-moving farm machinery should have a slow-moving label affixed to machinery at the factory.

Knox - Gladwin County -- We urge that the shoreline of the Saginaw River to accommodate oceangoing ships so that exports may be loaded on board ships at Saginaw instead of being required to be shipped by overland freight to Toledo for loading.

Lincoln - Alcona County -- Ban unionization of teachers, nurses and doctors.

2) Local officials should only be raised by vote of the people. 3) Have stricter welfare laws.

The state Policy Development Committee, a group of Farm Bureau leaders representing each district, young farmers and women, plus three at-large members, has been appointed and will meet for the first time on August 5 in Lansing. This first meeting will be just one of full six days during which the committee will spend in deliberation of policy recommendations submitted by county Farm Bureau and in hearing 50 top-level resources persons from industry, government, universities, and Farm Bureau staff who are experts in their fields. Chaired by Senator Farmers Bureau vice-president, Dean Pringle of Montgomery, the committee will present at the state-wide policy development conference in August 30. Also in attendance will be the president, Policy Development Committee chairman, women's chairman, and young farmer chairman from each county Farm Bureau. Scheduled to appear at this meeting are several resource people to Farm Bureau's policy will be on state affairs, and results in recommendations to the American Farm Bureau Federation. When voting, Policies develop origination at the grassroots level, with individual members, community groups, commodity and other Farm Bureau committees presenting recommendations to the county Farm Bureau policy development committees. At the county annual meetings in October, these recommendations are acted upon by the members. Decisions reached here from policies for Farm Bureau on county affairs and recommendations dealing with state, national and international issues are forwarded to the state policy development committee.

Land Use Not Plot

Thinking of Building a New Home?

Modular Homes by Allied are built with rugged construction. Regular 4/12 roof lines. Anderson wood windows. Aluminum eves and soffits to save you future painting problems. Well insulated to reduce your heating cost.

If you are thinking of a compact home for a cottage, for future retirement or a larger home for a family with a choice of dry wall or panel interior walls, please write for more information.

William P. Richards
Route #5
St. Johns, Michigan
48879

Think of Building a New Home?
Taxation is the most important source of revenue for the support of government activities. No formal definition of the word, tax, is entirely adequate to express the various meanings it has in different systems of government finance today. The connotation of the term has changed considerably during the long period of time in which governments have been in existence. How taxes are levied and the type of taxes, are levied on individuals and selected types of organizations with the knowledge that the proceeds will be spent without special reference to those who made the financial contributions.

Significant events during the 20th century, and the effort by governments to alleviate human misery and stimulate economic activity, have caused public expenditures to soar to astronomical heights. Thus, governments have found it necessary to collect vast amounts of taxes. As a result, people have become acutely conscious of taxation and some of its consequences.

Like many other contemporary problems, those pertaining to revenue sources for the support of public authority have a long history. A cursory examination of the early world history reveals many references to what, in modern terminology, would be regarded as public revenue although not called taxes. It is certain that in the past, Greek and Roman states were powerful, it was a created limitations seldom solve problems but tend to instead breed them. History records no adequate reference to those who made the financial contributions.

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**MAFC Approves '74 Program**

Michigan Association of Farmer Cooperatives approved their 1974 programs July 17. MAFC 1974 Program Chairman, Otto Jury, manager, Buchanan Co-op, Inc. presented a list of activities for the new year. The program includes nine educational, ten member services and legislative programs.

New items added to the program was a Governor's Breakfast for co-op leaders during October. “Co-op Month,” Workshop for Yo-Ag Teachers, Development of a Director Board Book and support for the 4-H Foundation.

The Council approved a new co-op logo to be used by Michigan cooperatives and will be registered with the state.

**Cross Blue Rates Frozen**

Blue Cross and Blue Shield subscribers to the Farm Bureau group plan will not receive their annual rate adjustment at the scheduled time this year.

Member subscribers usually receive their advance rate notification in July, informing of the adjustment effective the first of the following year, but this year, things are different because of the price freeze announced by President Nixon, June 12th.

Subscribers will continue on their existing rates until the government price control policy is either abandoned or altered. Cross Blue and Blue Shield will provide immediate notification of any change in this procedure when the new government policy is announced.

**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 report sheet furnished the Discussion Leader, please forward answers with time to Information and Public Relations Division, Michigan Farm Bureau, P. O. Box 960, Lansing, Michigan 48904 on or before September 1, 1973.

**COMMUNITY FARM BUREAU**

**Discussion Exercise and Report Sheet**

August, 1973

Community Farm Bureau ____________ County ____________

Please indicate the number of people taking part in this discussion

**TOPIC: TAXATION**

To most people, taxes are an emotional issue and it is almost impossible to ask a question such as, “Are assessments in your community done in a fair and impartial manner?” without arousing strong feelings. But try to lay them aside as you come up with a group opinion concerning assessments in your community.

Our group feels that assessments in this community are:

- Fairly done:
- Usually right:
- Mixed up:
- Poorly done:

**Summary**

At the end of the meeting, the group should summarize the discussion:

1. What do you believe to be the most important issue of law and order which concerns all of society? Tying offers hands on enforcing existing laws, courts too lenient, lack of respect for law and order; morality; need for more efficient judicial system.

2. What measures do you believe should be taken for better law enforcement? Solved court procedures; the personal commitment of private citizens and their support of law officers; judges who will enforce and back up law officers; less leniency on the part of parents.

3. What do you suggest parents do to discourage law breaking and to develop respect for authority? If a child does wrong, don't overlook it; start discipline at an early age; give the children a religious background; change the work laws so youths can have something to do.

4. What is being done in your local community to better the relationship between local law enforcement officers and the general public? Local volunteer programs, in which election of a new judge; law officers speaking to youth and adult groups; police working with teenage groups.

5. Comments: Parents should be responsible for their children; if present laws were fully enforced there would be no need for new laws. American flag should be flown every day, not just on special days.

**Special Rate to Farm Bureau Members:**

- 25 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, Michigan 48904.
- Publisher reserves right to reject any advertising copy submitted.

**FARM BUREAU MARKET PLACE**

**FARM BUREAU MARKET PLACE**

**FARM EQUIPMENT**

**LIVESTOCK**

**LIVESTOCK**

**FARM EQUIPMENT**

**MISCELLANEOUS**

**Advertise in the Farm Bureau Market Place**

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1. No-Fault becomes effective October 1, 1973. On that date ... according to the law approved by Michigan's legislature and signed by Governor Milliken ... every Michigan resident who owns a car must have auto insurance. Failure to comply can result in a fine of up to $500, jail for one year (or both), loss of driver's license and loss of license plates.

2. If you're a Farm Bureau Mutual or Community Service auto policyholder, your new policy declarations and No-Fault explanation material will be mailed to you early in September. And, beginning October 1, you will automatically have No-Fault auto insurance. Coverage limits (where appropriate) on your current policy will be automatically applied to your new protection.

3. Collision coverage has changed substantially under No-Fault. If you do not have No-Fault collision coverage, you can collect damage payments ONLY when your car has been struck while properly parked. Otherwise you cannot receive damage payments from the "at-fault" driver. Only your insurance company can pay collision damage claims. Also, unless you choose Broadened Collision Coverage, you will have to pay your own "deductible" — regardless of whether or not you were at-fault in an accident.

4. Three new types of auto insurance coverage are created by No-Fault ... Personal Injury Protection, Property Protection and Residual Liability.

5. A special 10% discount for single adult drivers ... women aged 20 through 65 and men 24 through 65 ... is available for Survivors' Benefits rates. Also, adults (same age groups) earning less than $6,000 a year are eligible for a 10% Wage Loss and Survivors' Benefits discount. These options apply only to non-farm classes.

As you can see, No-Fault is making a lot of changes in auto insurance. We're doing our best to explain those changes. In fact, your local Farm Bureau Insurance man has a special No-Fault slide presentation and basic information brochures. We want you to understand the No-Fault story.