Bakers Publicly Rebuffed

With the attention of three major newspapers and both Detroit daily papers, MFB President Elton Smith stated that bakers were increasing the cost of bread while wheat prices declined.

Farmland Tax Bill Near Passage

The farmland tax relief bill, which has been the talk of the farming community over the last two months, is close to final passage in the Michigan Legislature.

Still Hope for Rail System

The Department of Transportation (DOT) railway reorganization plan is something to watch closely but does not mean a complete conversion of rural rail systems, according to Gilbert Seely, co-op transportation specialist for the Michigan Farm Bureau Services. The national DOT plan to phase down rail lines for the next 15 years would car- ry the 27 percent of Michigan's railroad mileage which served rural areas. The plan would also provide funds for expansion of rural areas without service today and for the Northwest Lower Peninsula. The DOT plan, however, may never come to full realization Seely said.

Farmers Cooperatives Seek Own Arabian Fuel

Farmers Cooperatives are taking fuel matters into their own hands through a newly formed trading company specially formed to secure overseas fuel for co-ops.

Three cents and the price of a bushel of wheat dropped 10 cents, Smith told reporters at a breakfast meeting during last month's legislative seminar in Washington.

The price of bread went up 2 cents, but it does not mean a complete conversion of rural rail systems, according to Gilbert Seely, co-op transportation specialist for the Michigan Farm Bureau Services. The national DOT plan to phase down rail lines for the next 15 years would carry the 27 percent of Michigan's railroad mileage which served rural areas. The plan would also provide funds for expansion of rural areas without service today and for the Northwest Lower Peninsula. The DOT plan, however, may never come to full realization Seely said.

Why We Were Listened to in the Nation's Capitol

An important part of our policy execution process took place in Washington, D.C. In March, when a delegation of specially-selected Farm Bureau "legislative leaders" met with their Congressmen to discuss an agricultural measure now in Congress.

When I say specially-selected, I mean just that. County Farm Bureau boards picked farmers to represent them in Washington. These farmers were knowledgeable about the agricultural industry and about our organization's policies. They were operating farmers, active in Farm Bureau, standing on county boards, national affairs, young farmer and women's committees.

When they were in Washington, they told it like it was -- because they knew how it was. The county boards who selected these legislative leaders can be proud of how well they handled their responsibilities, just as I was.

Watching these farm leaders in action renewed my faith in the future of our organization and of agriculture. When these farmers told how they felt about an issue, the Congressmen listened. I think the reason they did so was:

First, the Farm Bureau legislative leaders so obviously knew what they were talking about; they were "experts" in a vital industry. They told their legislators that wage and price controls discourage production and hurt our country. And high prices and high taxes are not popular either.

Second, these farmers are a very intelligent group. They gave the Congressmen specific facts about their operations and problems. They assured their elected official that they would back their efforts to curb inflation through a balanced budget, by creating a climate of understanding and goodwill among the people.

Third, and probably most important, the Congressmen listened because they are well aware that these are the people who vote in their home districts where their votes lie. As one American Farm Bureau staff member reminded us when we were in Washington, no matter how good a job the APFB staff does, the real legislative leaders of a state are the farmers -- the voters. The legislators themselves told us how important letters from home are to them.

This strength will be important to agriculture when Congressmen make decisions in areas which affect the economic structure of our country. It is vital that farmers have an input into this kind of legislation.

I hope our legislative leaders will follow through on their assignments by reporting back to their county boards about their experiences in the planning and playing. It is vital that farmers have an input into this kind of legislation.

Farm Bureau's Legislative Seminar was a pretty "heavy" day -- many in TFRF said they didn't have time to sit around and think.

Right--on all points. So why ask them?

Young farmers ARE too busy making a living and raising a family to consider the constraints of our system and the problems of the future. But these busy young farmers know there's more to farming than their jobs and families. They know there are forces, economic and political, beyond the boundaries of their little town that affect the farm community.

"Young is good; old is bad." Quite true. And, unfortunately, this attitude is prevalent throughout the nation. Why? Because it is easier to fall back on the "senility system" if you know that the "young farmer" is there to fill the gap when you are "old".

But when committee assignments are passed out, those farmers who are "old" are often assigned the "senility system". It is important that the "old" and the "young" are assigned and work together.

We can work as a team, a united front, if we are aggressive and organized. We have proved that in the past. We do have "legislative muscle" and we can keep it strong by continually "exercising" that muscle.

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**Members Have Until May 31 to Apply**

**No Physical Needed for Life Insurance Plan**

No physical examination, automatically updating coverages, and protection for men and women serving in the armed forces are a few of the advantages offered by Farm Bureau Member Life Insurance...Membership's newest benefit.

Farm Bureau Member Life Insurance has been developed by Farm Bureau Mutual Insurance Company of Michigan at the direction of Farm Bureau's Board of Directors. And from March 1 through May 31, all Farm Bureau Members can purchase Farm Bureau Life Insurance with no physical examination and no qualifying health questions. The system is designed to be easy to use and its plan is most valuable to members in their early and middle adult years. When members are between 18 and 70 and pay the same $25-per-year premium. As a member marries or as children arrive, protection is expanded automatically. The amount of coverage on the named member decreases with age and the amount of coverage bought is determined by the members last birthday. Current Farm Bureau Members can take advantage of the 90-day enrollment period beginning Monday, March 1, 1974. After that time, new Farm Bureau Members also have 90 days to exercise their right to purchase Farm Bureau Member Life with no physical examination or health questions. After these two initial 90-day sign up periods, applicants will be required to answer a health questionnaire and possibly take a physical qualification examination.

For example, a 25-year-old Farm Bureau Member would have the following coverage under these different circumstances during the first coverage year:

1. (1) An unmarried Member's Life insurance is $17,839. (2) A married Member without children has $6,639 of life insurance. The spouse has $1,000 of protection. (3) A married member with children has $4,903 of life insurance, the spouse $1,000 and each child $1,000.

The acceptance of this Member benefit will determine the scope of future programs. And Farm Bureau Member Life Insurance stands on its own significant merits. To enroll, simply call your County Secretary or your local Farm Bureau Insurance agent.

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**Farmer Hangs on to Land**

Victor Pruehs was concentrating on being able to see and show that it's not going to be like living in the suburbs," said defense attorney Thomas Reinhardt.

At first glance, Pruehs' chances for a favorable verdict from a jury made up of area homeowners didn't seem good, but the farmer's cause had popular support from many of the city dwellers.

"The prosecuting attorney came to me and said that we couldn't succeed," Reinhardt said. "We were reasonably sure they couldn't succeed."

Most press coverage was favorable to Pruehs. But the incident and some homeowners even showed personal support by picketing the city building in a demonstration for Pruehs.

From a legal standpoint, Reinhardt said the ordinance preventing cattle from straying within 500 ft. of a dwelling could have been struck down as unconstitutional as applied to the Pruehs family.

"It would mean an end to the farm and thereby confiscation of the farm," he said.

The present solution does not mean that homeowners can't go back to court someday to pressure the farmer.

"The resolution had nothing to do with the charge that was brought," Reinhardt said.

Complaining neighbors will be able to bring Pruehs to court by means of a civil suit or charge him again with breaching a city ordinance.

But the Pruehs family has enough resources through rising tax assessments in the area. The 82-year-old senior member of the farm, Ernest Pruehs, claimed that if he lost, he would move out. "When I bought the farm (from my father) I paid $125 taxes for 60 acres. Now I pay close to $3,000 for 174 acres," he said.

Ironically, a number of homeowners who are new arrivals to the area said the city should give them tax relief because the Pruehs farm had depressed property values in the area.

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**Members Plan London**

*Trip for November 6-14, 1974* 

A trip to our motherland, England, is on tap for Michigan Farm Bureau members this fall. Michigan Farm Bureau is co-sponsoring "London '74" with the Michigan Farm Bureau of Directors.

Morris retired this year after 10 years on the MFB Board of Directors.

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**Dave's Day**

Both Morris holds one of the gifts of appreciation for her husband Dave (right) during "Dave Morris Night" held at the Clinton County Fair building last month.

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**Come Fly Away with Me**

TO "EXPO '74" and the PACIFIC NORTHWEST for 8 FUN-FILLED DAYS!

- Visit Expo '74 in Spokane, Washington
- See the Sights of Seattle
- Take a Luxury-Liner Cruise through the San Juan Islands
- Tour Beautiful Vancouver

**TO HISTORIC LONDON** for 8 EXCITING DAYS!

- Trafalgar Square
- Westminster Abbey
- Big Ben
- Changing of the Guards
- Buckingham Palace

**CO-SPONSORED WITH INDIANA FARM BUREAU** for details today!
Substitute II. H. 2444 has passed the House of Representatives by an overwhelming bipartisan vote of 90 to 9. The Senate is expected to agree to the 55 amendments put on the bill. One significant amendment is the elimination of the 25 percent penalty that was in the ten-year voluntary contractual agreement as a means to secure the contract in case the landowner wished to be relieved from the contract before the ten years were up.

Another major amendment provided that the tenant in combination with the 7 percent household income limitation in the farm contract, will also be permitted to take advantage of the household tax relief program that was passed a year ago. This feature over the period of the ten-year agreement would serve to substantially cut the amount that would be involved in the rollback provisions.

Other amendments clarified the bill's effect onfarm mortgages and loans.

Additions to the bill assured that the only basis for rejection from the contract program would be failure to meet the bill's definition of "contract agreement." 

Most of the remaining amendments provided for changes concerning such matters as what structures and improvements could be included in the contract.

The legislation is expected to immediately go into effect in July after it is signed by Gov. Milliken. Karl Husford, head of the State Land Use Agency, believes that it will be very possible to take advantage of the bill's provisions this year.

Mr. Husford makes it clear that in the administration of the legislation, he intends to have an advisory committee from agriculture to assure that the implement of the legislation will be as easy and quick as possible.

Applications will need to be developed along with information to local units of government, which have the authority to be the first to approve or consider applications from landowners.

The Senate has passed a bill (S.855) to prohibit increasing assessments on homes, buildings, etc., when improvements are made for maintenance purposes. For example, new roofs, painting, and other repair work would be exempted from further assessment for up to $4,000.

A bill (H.R.263) that the House of Representatives (R-Attica) has passed the House and is now before the Senate which imposes a $1 per ton tax on "homesteads" as defined by the Senate.

The Department of Social Services is willing, it may be possible to seed government staff to farms and to distribute them, thereby avoiding time consuming trips to town for workers.

And we don't have to work eight and a half hours,” Guinelette said, “We can just work five and a half hours at certain times of the day and get the same amount of work done.”

Michigan Farm News will have a complete outline of the legislation.

Other Taxation Measures Several other taxation bills are in the legislative process.

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Now I need a permit to plow?

Q: Recently, I have heard reports that farmers will need to get a permit to plant and conduct tillage practices on their land. Can you help explain these reports?

A: The permit program you are referring to is probably under the Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Control Act passed by the 1972 Legislature. The Act establishes a statewide uniform program to control soil erosion and sedimentation from housing developments, industrial developments, agricultural practices and other related land use activities.

After July 1, 1974, it will be unlawful to undertake earth changes covered by the Act unless a permit is obtained from the local enforcing agency. It is expected that permits will be issued based on the applicant's ability to show that he is taking precautionary measures to minimize erosion and sedimentation from his land activities.

Agricultural activities conducted on less than five acres of land are exempt from the permit program.

Agricultural activities conducted on five or more acres will be exempt until January 1, 1979. They will continue to be exempt after that time if farming practices are carried out in accordance with a current conservation plan in line with standards of the appropriate Soil Conservation District.

At this time, farmers who do not have a current soil conservation plan should consider contacting their local Soil Conservation District to discuss their individual situation.

The requirement for a soil conservation plan may be waived if the Board of the appropriate Soil Conservation District determines that current agricultural practices are being conducted in a manner to effectively control soil erosion and sedimentation.

Where does that lottery money go?

Q: How is the Michigan lottery run? Where does the money go? And wasn't it supposed to go to the school aid fund?

A: The Michigan lottery has been very successful. Last year's receipts were a little over $700 million. The amount of money for schools from the general fund last year 1972-73) totaled nearly $727 million. The Michigan lottery has been very successful since much of the money for schools is earmarked for schools under the general fund.

In reality, there is really no point in ear-marking such funds for schools since much of the money is allocated to the school by the State Board of Education based on the number of students in the district. The lottery money is also designated for the school aid fund last year, the lottery money for the school aid fund last year 1972-73) totaled nearly $472 million.

This includes federal funds, a total of $1.1 billion of state aid to schools. This year school state aid totals $1.25 billion. Next year it is expected to go over $1.3 billion with over $700 million coming from the general fund.

Dipping into the state's general fund for schools began about 1960 with an appropriation of over $21 million. Now it is approaching the $700 million mark.

Export Controls

The Export Administration Act of 1969 expired June 30, 1974, except for the 1973 amendment that extends it until 1979. The House passed HR 8547, which would amend the Export Administration Act of 1969 to grant additional authority to the Executive Branch of federal government for restriction of exports of agricultural commodities.

Last November, the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs reported a substitute bill to the Senate which would make it easier to impose export controls on agricultural commodities.

Price controls may be Headng Out

Congress is now facing some far-reaching decisions concerning laws that will expire soon unless extended by legislation. The outcome will have considerable influence on the future of agriculture.

Price Controls

Authority for the President to impose wage and price controls on the economy will end on April 30, unless Congress extends the Economic Stabilization Act.

Hearings have begun on several bills dealing with authority for price controls and support is growing in Congress for complete or partial removal of price control authority. Farm Bureau has testified at the hearings on any extension of authority for price controls beyond April 30, 1974.

Since August of 1971, the US government has been operating under various forms and degrees of price controls. Raw agricultural products have not been covered directly by the controls; however, the controls have affected agriculture indirectly by limiting prices buyers were able to pay for raw commodities and maintaining a profit margin at affordable price ceilings. Rental agreements for land, homes and livestock producers last year are notable examples.

Many other examples of the impact of price controls have had on agriculture could be cited. Shortages of fertilizer, baler wire and other farm production inputs can be traced directly to price controls.

The House Rules Committee vote indefinitely postpones consideration of H.R. 1253 by the full House. Supporters of the bill, however, were unable to obtain reconsideration of the bill by the Rules Committee. If this is not successful, they will try to bring the bill before the House without the rules and clear it for consideration without going through the Rules Committee.

Farm Bureau opposed H.R. 1253 by the House Committee on Agriculture which has jurisdiction over farm commodity legislation. H.R. 1253 would reduce federal authority over agricultural commodities. It is not the intention of the farm group to offer its products on sale on world markets if agriculture is to prosper.

Last summer export control legislation was introduced, but those controls on more than 40 agricultural commodities.

The Export Administration Act has been interpreted to authorize export controls when all of the following criteria have been met:

1) A necessity to protect the domestic economic interests from ex cessive drain of a scarce material;

2) A serious inflationary impact which is caused by;

a) Unusual foreign demand.

Federal Marketing and Negotiating Legislation

A public hearing on agricultural commodities.

Dipping into the state's general fund for state aid to assist states in land use planning was extended by Congress. Recent developments in federal land use legislation will be heard before the House Committee on Agriculture.

Federal Land Use Planning

For example, many observers in Washington felt that it was a trying, but no good, for the US to try to pass a federal land use bill that was reported by the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee on January 22, after several weeks of mark-up meetings.

HR 1294 would have established a process for development of state land use plans. It would have provided $100 million per year for eight years in the form of grants to states for development of land use plans. In order to qualify for the federal grants, states would have been required to meet specific criteria established in the federal bill.

The House Rules Committee vote indefinitely postpones consideration of H.R. 1294 by the full House. Supporters of the bill, however, were unable to obtain reconsideration of the bill by the Rules Committee. If this is not successful, they will try to bring the bill before the House without the rules and clear it for consideration without going through the Rules Committee.
Canner's Ass'n Seeks Injunction to Stop Accredited Bargaining Fronts for Growers

The Michigan Asparagus Growers Division of MACMA barely had time to celebrate its accreditation from the state as the official bargaining agent for growers when their new position was challenged by processors.

Soon after the accreditation was official on Feb. 21, the Michigan Canners Association made it clear that they would fight the new accreditation process.

Asparagus grower Ferris Pierson of Hartford, and Dakeharen Farms Inc. of Benton Harbor, joined processors in issuing a complaint against MACMA and the fledging Agricultural Marketing and Bargaining Board which issued the first accreditation under the new marketing act.

It is the intentions of the plaintiffs to secure an injunction to halt further accreditation and nullify the accredited status of the Asparagus Growers until charges can be resolved in court, says MCB/ MCMA attorney Bill Williamson.

But at a show-cause hearing in Lansing on March 26, the defendant moved that charges be dropped. All further action was delayed until April 22 when the parties will again meet in court.

Charges from the plaintiffs range from poor practice by the
Marketing and Bargaining Board to unconstitutionality of the initial legislation that enables accreditation.

In the process the Bargaining Board is petitioned to determine commodity groupings to be represented by an official bargainer. Actual product, its use, the amount growers sell and their geographic area are determined if growers are included.

Once designated, growers receive the benefits from and pay costs to a bargainer chosen by the board after it is shown that the bargaining association is representative of growers.

MACMA officials claim such legislation is needed for effective bargaining and to eliminate "free riders." Opponents claim the bill infringes on an individuals right to bargain.

Besides obtaining accreditation for the Asparagus Growers Division, MACMA has Grower Committees with pending applications to become bargainers for growers of krait cabbage and potatoes for freezing.

Planting Intentions
Show Second Thoughts

The acres added to agricultural production this year will be going into wheat and corn production, according to recorded planting intentions of farmers, but impending supply shortages may have caused farmers to halt trends towards expanding Nitrogen-consuming crops.

National statistics of farmers returning their 1974 planting intentions for spring crops show that crop acreage will be up 4 percent over 1973 and 227 million acres with feed grains rising accordingly at 4 percent.

Corn acreage should rise 10 percent over last year with

Durham wheat up 39 percent and spring wheat up 29 percent. Soybean acreage is only expected to dip 4 percent along with a decline in sorghum.

The following are comparisons of the January and March intentions, recording the percentage of 1975 crop intentions (January intentions are for all states).

**Egg Prices**

**Egg MARKET QUOTATIONS - MATERIAL FURNISHED, F.O.B. FARM**

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<th>Style</th>
<th>January</th>
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Quotations are subject to market changes and tend to be lower in New York Market as quoted by Urter Harry of the preceding five market days Friday 1st Thursday.

New Farm Drug Problem

One more shortage to add to the list - drugs for animal health. Petroleum products reach right into the doctor's bag since they are necessary for drug production and, of course, veterinary supplies take a back seat to drugs for use on human patients.

"I do foresee is higher prices and contract their crop signs of winding down control. "

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Michigan Marketing Outlook

Wheat

Wheat prices showed a dramatic
turn around during March as cash bids
for old crop wheat were withdrawn
after January, but values in July were
about $1.50 per bu. Any wheat that
was offered for sale in March was
the new crop would therefore be
worth $1.50 less.

There were virtually no bids for
wheat for immediate shipment and
millers and bakers implied that
the new crop would therefore be
marketed by the arrival of
white wheat was offered to
millers and bakers implied that
the new crop would therefore be
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About the only thing certain
about the soybean situation is its
uncertainty. Farmers are un-
certain about how many soybeans
they can plant when corn prices are so
"relatively" good as compared to
soybeans. They are uncertain
about the availability of fuel and
nitrates, but not to mention the
European fish catch.

Of course, the biggest un-
certainty is the weather both in
the US and worldwide. About the only
thing certain is the American
farmer is gearing up to plant every
acre he owns or can rent. The
next USDA grain market report
farmers can look for will be
issued April 26th. This report will
give the first reading since
January last as to the US grain
stocks (including soybeans) in all
positions, on farms, in warehouses
or elevators, etc.

Watch for it and see what the
market's response will be. A good
idea would be to buy the Wall
Street Journal and read the
Commodity Page on the 25th for a
complete analysis.

Beans

Producers still holding beans from
the 1973 production ex-
prienced a recent price decline to
$45/bu, as offerings from
producers exceeded the demand in
mid March. The drop represented
a 19.96 decline from posted levels
early in March. The decision as to when to sell
the balance should be tempered with the following facts.

1) It appears that surplus
supplies caused by producer of-
ferrals and imported beans will
cover the 30 day position needs.
2) There should only be about
three percent of the Michigan crop
left to be marketed.

Therefore, unless a mass re-
jection of purchases by the con-
sumers at the super market level,
all beans should get cleaned out
prior to new crop supplies.

Further decisions should be
considered on new crop. Offerings
are still available at $25/bu for

With the 13 percent increase in
the official Michigan estimate and
the 153 percent increase in Min-
nesota, it could be the year for
forward contracting.

High corn contract opportunities
and reasonable soy futures make
the decision more complicated.

Shortages of nitrogen could cause
more shifts as the planting season
matures.

(Continued on page 8)
The demand for agricultural supplies of all kinds is still outrunning available supplies. This is true not only in the United States but throughout the world as much industrialization is taking place.

Economists see that the inflation in the United States will be leveling off. Last year it was up nine percent. This rise is expected to continue at least through late summer, and perhaps early fall.

Power mower equipment, tillers, any kind of gardening equipment—demand for outstrips the manufacturing capability available. Any demand for spare parts for the power equipment can be ordered immediately. By June there will be a shortage of parts. Mowers and tillers that were on order last October and November may not be delivered until May. It's not likely that anything ordered during February and March will be available until next September.

Seed

Navy bean seed is extremely expensive and most nurseries are showing record tightness. Producers in need of additional supplies should make their needs known immediately.

Ampule supplies of kidney and cranberry seed beans are available, but because of the strong commercial market these supplies will be marketed to the canning trade unless firm orders are placed in the next few days.

No elevators will be interested in inventorying uncommitted beans for seed because of the unusually high value of the bean market. Forage grass seed appears to be adequate in supply.

Tractor Tires

Tires will continue to remain very tight during the coming year. We have been getting some commitments, and they have been delivered, but this is not enough to fulfill the demand. Tires remain cost-prohibitive, and the supply will not catch up with the demand in the foreseeable future.

Light Fuels

It appears that we will have sufficient quantity of liquid fuel as outlined in the federal regulations.

Michigan Marketing Outlook

Dairy

Marketing trends have not changed much in the past month. Froth milk prices have increased approximately 43/4 percent over Feb. 73 and production is down over 5 percentage over production during this time last year.

The reason for both is obvious. The recent milk price increase has caused consumers to reduce consumption and look to other foods and beverages to replace milk.

A second and possibly more important reason for the instability in the job market.

The auto industry continues to lay off hourly workers, and there is one assumption, consumers are tightening their personal belts. How long this trend will continue is anyone's guess.

Producers are looking hard at production costs and also war, freezes, and心疼的 skies, and the picture. They will respond when the picture looks favorable. At the present time, producers are responding to the general climate, i.e., attempting to hold the cost of production in line with return on investment.

Additional factors are more important than ever.

Fertilizer inventories are down to the point where deliverable weather in early spring could cause a serious lag in fertilizer supplies, says Farm Bureau Services' John Simson.

A good fall in which a 56 percent increase in winter wheat acreage was planted plus advanced buying by farmers found FBS distributing 76 percent more fertilizer by the end of February than they had the previous year. Yet, FBS will only be offering supplies to roughly equal to the 1972-73 supplies for this fertilizer year (July through June).

"The thing is, we don't know how much of what we've sold is in storage," Simson says.

Downtown and throughout the state that will take care of its customers to roughly 100 percent of their 1972-73 supplies," Simson says.

Sixteen credits this to FBS, the cooperative-owned supplier that reserves its supplies for domestic use rather than other channels have been moving in all right and being delivered out to dealers. There appears to be adequate but not surplus supply of other chemicals.

Chemicals

A threatened raw material shortage has materialized to a great degree and is definitely on an allocated basis. Most of the critical raw materials are now in production and are immediately available. They are placed in the next few days. Due to the lifting of the Arab oil embargo, oil prices have softened in price since the last report. The rationing of oil will also be soon softened. The Peruvians are catching fish which should soon soften soybean meal oil stay in a softer position. Feed grade phosphates and urea are extremely tight and will remain so.

Fertilizer is better and shipments amount to the monthly allocations. If spring breaks early, there is not enough to meet demand. FBS allocations must stay to June 30. June allocations, therefore, may not be used as much in actual planting.

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Members Rub Elbows with Congress

The delegation of farmers who flew to the nation's capital for the Michigan Farm Bureau Legislative Seminar, March 11-14, had a youthful look.

Typical of Farm Bureau legislative leaders at the Washington Legislative seminar last month was Bill Seman, 30 of Shiawassee County. Towering over much of the crowd on the busy capital city streets, the young dairy farmer, at 6-feet plus, made one of the most memorable impressions on the young farmers as "little people who lack legislative muscle" a misnomer.

Leaders' ambition. Their assignment during the seminar was to meet with their Congressmen to discuss major issues of concern to Michigan farmers.

Four Issues

Datt outlined four major issues for the legislative leaders--wage and price controls, land use, government-hold commodity reserves, and trade and export controls.

He placed special emphasis on wage and price controls, explaining that the Economic Stabilization Act expires on March 31.

"Tell your Congressmen what effects these controls have had on your farm, on your income, on your ability to pay for inputs," Datt said.

The new farm leaders also were informed that the Farm Bureau is working to change the allocation system only makes it worse, and that our controls can control inflation, caused by excessive government spending and budget deficit, with wage and price controls.

He told the Michigan group that the energy crisis is real and that the allocation system only makes it worse as the people leaders are not serious. "They allocate fossil-fuel now--how long before they allocate people fuel (food)"

Tuesday, at the Republican breakfast, members were treated with their Congressmen and had an opportunity to discuss energy and fertilizer shortages, price controls, trade reform and land use.

A noon meeting with Democratic Congressmen was attended by Senator Hart, Representative Broomfield, Representative Vander Jagt, Former Congressman Harvey, and Senator Griffin were also present.

Our Congressmen need to hear from the folks back home; it gives them assurance that we know what they are doing in Washington and that we care," said Seman.

Bill summed up the 1974 Michigan Farm Bureau Legislative Seminar simply and sincerely. "It's too bad everyone can't go.

Bill Seman

DEBTBURENTS

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC.

INTEREST ON DEBTBURENTS 5-10 year maturity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year Maturity</th>
<th>Interest Rate</th>
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<tr>
<td>5% Year Maturity</td>
<td>$100.00 Minimum Purchase</td>
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<tr>
<td>7 1/2% Year Maturity</td>
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<td>9% Year Maturity</td>
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<td>8 1/2% Year Maturity</td>
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Interest paid annually on September 1st. The purchaser to be offered the option to receive their interest in quarterly payments on September 1st, December 1st, March 1st, and June 1st. The interest rate is the same as when the bond was purchased.

This is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation to buy these securities. The offering is made only by the prospectus.
Government, as defined in one dictionary, is "the exercise of political authority, direction and restraint over the actions of the inhabitants of communities, societies, states; the governing organization or body of a nation, state, or community." Thus, it appears that to gain some governmental authority is fairly and legally used, with due regard for the rights of individuals and minorities.

In local community decision-making, the interested citizen can often make his voice heard. The results of his participation may not be great, but they are often visible. The individual's impact is relative, and local matters certainly greater than it can ever be at the national level. The influence of the public can be very noticeable, for example, the close attention the local citizen lends keen, attentive ears to those citizens who take the trouble to appear before the zoning board.

Though very few people use their time, energy and money to the fullest extent in order to participate in local decisions, any citizen can do so. Even public officials often have resources available to them which they do not fully use. It is precisely because the local citizen is often so unaware of the political system that one or both parties do function.

People tend to get the best government where there are two strong, constantly contesting political parties. The system has broken down, poor government and a lack of interest has followed. Political decisions are not a question of choosing between right or wrong. It is not like the old western movie of the good guys and the bad guys where white hats always fought the black. People tend to get the best government where there are competing purposes at least, the parties don't operate at all. However, with ignorance comes bias and an honest local political situation reveals that one or both parties do function.

This is not a matter of the government "invading" our private lives. It is precisely because governmental authority is fairly and legally used, with due regard for the rights of individuals and minorities. The problem is that national policy is made out of the multitude of local policies and unless national decisions are reflective of local desires, the problem of democracy is not being solved.

The heart of American politics is the political process at the local level. As one more observer has pointed out, the best reason for why people tend to get the best government is that national policy is forged out of the multitude of local policies. The technicalities of political processes, definitions of democracy usually include some reference to participation.

The American political system is a two-party system. The Democratic Party and the Republican Party are a good example. For all intents and purposes, they are like the good guys and the bad guys in the old western movies of the pre-adult era, where the good guys wore white hats and always won over the bad guys, who wore black hats. In politics, however, the two parties operate on a great term, the individuals points of view. Someone is, good, because we happen to like him personally, or because he is performing a certain public function other than his political system.

In state and national, elections, the state and national politicians. He cannot hope for success at a national convention, unless they wish to win the support of the people. The local politicians and state leaders in turn receive their support from the people through participation in the political process at levels far removed from the federal government. They are first members and then leaders of local political parties in the American institutions is the view that national policy is forged out of the multitude of local policies. The political process is not a question of choosing between right or wrong. It is not like the old western movie of the good guys and the bad guys where white hats always fought the black. People tend to get the best government where there are competing purposes at least, the parties don't operate at all. However, with ignorance comes bias and an honest local political situation reveals that one or both parties do function.

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It is important to understand that the American political system is a two-party system. It has made assumptions about the growth of the nation. In fact, according to some historians, the success of the American way of life has been the direct result, in a large measure, of the two-party system.

At first glance it is easy to overlook the impressiveness of the two major political parties. The Democratic Party and the Republican Party can legitimately trace its ancestry back almost to the founding of the nation. The Republican Party can claim that its programs are the most enduring, and that its programs are the most enduring. The Democratic Party can claim that its programs are the most enduring. The Democratic Party can claim that its programs are the most enduring. The Republican Party can claim that its programs are the most enduring.
FARM BUREAU MARKET PLACE

SPECIAL RATE TO FARM BUREAU MEMBERS: One free 25 word ad per membership, additional ads, 25 words for $2.00 each. Additional words, 25 words for $2.00 each. Copy deadline: 20th of month. Mail classified ads to: Michigan Farm News, P. O. Box 560, Lansing, Mich. 48804. Publisher reserves right to reject any advertising copy submitted.

FARM EQUIPMENT

FOR SALE—2 Allis Chalmers "D" tractors, 1 cultivator, plow, hay loader, 1 converted into riding mower, Jack Toole, Benton, Michigan. (313) 748-2487.

FOR SALE—9 horsepower Wick model, 100 hp, car engine, 45 - hp, 3-speed transmiss. Also CHICO was one has fluorescent for parts. James Workman, Jackson Ford, Jackson, Michigan. (313) 663-2278.


WE SELL-REPAIR-MOVIE—Smith Now, thoroughly service the snowmobiles in your family covered, adding the new baby will cause no change in your subscription rates.

CUSTOM CARGO HAYWAGONS, 9 ft. 6 in. cinder schedule with double hay wagon, includes 9 ft. 6 in. cinder, loaded at the sinking point. Earl Peterson, Jr., Sheboygan, Michigan. (414) 739-4200.


HARLEY ROCK PICKERS, Pickers 1 to 15 hp, Stromberg carburetors. Earl Mexico, Michigan. (313) 764-8827.

FARMING YESTERDAY—Complete #54. 24-Page, Daily Farm Equipment Department. (414) 739-4200.


LIVESTOCK

FOR SALE—2 Holstein Heifers Large Fred. 1 1/2 years old. Tel. (313) 694-0552. W. A. Twin, Michigan. (313) 764-8827.


WANTED—1 great variety. Farmall A or Allis Chalmers B or other similar size. in running condition. Fred Valencourt, R. 1, Mackinaw City, Michigan. (313) 764-0093.


WANTED—Old automobiles, Sift trucks, Farm equipment, any make. Also, farm equipment. Preferably purchased from nearby farms. M. W. Cohn, 627 E. Michigan City. (219) 748-2685.

FOR SALE—German Shepherd male dog 10 years old. Excellent condition. Miss. H. Green, 627 E. Michigan City. (219) 748-2685.

FOR SALE—France's two-week vacation. The man, unsupervised and accustomed to farming equipment, slipped and fell into the feed bunk accident while the auger was in operation. He received extensive injury to his right leg. And, at age 27, it appears will be a permanent injury.

The accident was not covered by Workmen's Compensation. The man was uninsured and had no insurance at all. All Blue Cross and Blue Shield benefits you have. If you already have three or more of your family covered, adding the new baby will cause no change in your Workmen's Compensation benefits today: $30,000. Per week is $600.00. No. 1 grade. Bulk prices for large quantities. Hamiltons. Box 233-131, New Ulm, Minnesota. (507) 487-6602.

Homemade cheese! hard, soft and cottage... Make it yourself! Eun. 81-06. Hamiltons Box 233-131, New Ulm, Minnesota. (507) 487-6602.

FOR SALE—Asparagus crop in commercial quantities, Grade A. Percy Hun, R. 1, Twining, Michigan. (313) 764-0093.

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RIGS FOR SALE—Two Courier Clipper 23's. 5-watt transceivers. Also charger/power supply, batteries, antennas, attache' carrying case. Write for literature and details. D. J. Griffin, P. O. Box 76, Rockford City, Michigan. (313) 764-0093.

ATTENTION FARMERS—Listen to our routine which is now on the radio, we have not big or small, also, it is free. Jack Strawder, Olive Branch Rd., Monroe, Michigan. (313) 764-0093.

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—Feed bunk Accident

Would Cost $30,000 Today

John Pringle, a prominent cattle feeder in Clare County, employed one full-time hired hand. In the Spring of 1977, however, a neighbor was hired temporarily to help with the chores during the Pringle's two-week vacation.

The man, unsupervised and accustomed to farming equipment, slipped and fell into the feed bunk accident while the auger was in operation. He received extensive injury to his right leg. And, at age 27, it appears will be a permanent injury.

The accident was not covered by Workmen's Compensation. The neighbor was employed only 12 weeks of the preceding 52 weeks during the preceding 12 weeks. And, the new baby will raise your contract to Full Family coverage in a year or less. How long or other than the seven. The Farm Bureau Secretary as soon as your baby is born so that your Baby can be added for full coverage.

Topic Summary

February's Discussion Topic on "Criminal Justice" brought forth many interesting comments. Many community groups had a local law enforcement officer at their guest and resource person for the discussion. One county had such a response from a county-wide meeting on the matter that they are seriously considering holding a meeting. The group's response to the questions were:

1. Do you feel the American system of criminal justice is out of step with the times? 90 percent No 5 percent

2. In your opinion does the U.S. overprotect the criminal at the expense of the law-abiding? Yes 10 percent No 90 percent

3. If the Federal Judge has been quoted as saying he feels criminal justice should be more concerned with quick, sure judgment and rehabilitation than with defending the accused agree? Yes 95 percent No 5 percent

4. It has been said that capital punishment can be reduced by attacking the root causes: crime, joblessness and poverty. Do you agree? Yes 95 percent No 5 percent

5. Consequences are too lenient, too many loopholes prevail. Treats capital punishment; the devil finds jobs for idle hands. Over 90 percent of the time have we have; reform the court system; courts don't consider the interest of the law's due to much to erode our system of criminal justice; poverty and lack of education are no excuse for crime.

Feed Bunk Accident

Would Cost $30,000 Today

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Workmen's Compensation: The Rules Have Changed
THE ENERGY CRISIS means lower auto insurance costs...

If you insure with Charlie Foster.

People now drive less, drive shorter distances and drive slower. So, we are passing the savings on to our policyholders—beginning with renewal billings mailed after May 1. The total reduction adds up to $3 million.

During April, all Farm Bureau Insurance auto policyholders will receive a mail survey which can qualify them for the decrease. Why not check the facts with Charlie Foster? Or your local Farm Bureau Insurance Agent?