Congressional action that Farm Bureau members believe is vital to attaining higher net income for farmers will receive top priority attention by participants in the Washington Legislative Seminar, April 2-5. Over 100 Michigan farmers will be involved in this year’s seminar, sponsored annually by the Michigan Farm Bureau Women’s Committee.

Fifty-two county Farm Bureaus will be represented in the nation’s capital by designated “legislative leaders” who will discuss issues of concern with their congressmen. These issues will include:

- Effective implementation of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1977.
- A constitutional amendment to restrict the spending authority of the federal government to a realistic percentage of the gross national product.
- Enactment of a comprehensive Federal Marketing and Bargaining Act.
- High priority on measures necessary to continue a high level of agricultural exports.
- A multi-peril crop insurance program.

Legislative leaders will discuss these issues, and others, during a breakfast with the Michigan congressional delegation and also in individual visits with their congressmen. Also on the agenda is a discussion with top personnel of the U.S. Department of Agriculture on issues of concern to Michigan farmers. Participants will also have the opportunity to visit the many historic sites in the Washington, D.C. area.

Press conferences have been scheduled for the Lansing and Detroit airports prior to departure. Michigan Farm Bureau legislative leaders will also meet with members of the Washington press corps.
From the Desk of the President

Farmers Are Victims--Not Cause of Inflation

First, when increases in wages, or costs for services, are greater than the increase in productivity, more money is available to purchase a stable amount of goods.

Second, an excessive dependence on a basic raw material sends shock waves through the economy. For example, the industrial and commercial dependence upon petroleum resources controlled by OPEC has triggered price increases throughout the world economy.

The third, and by far the most serious, is government action to drastically increase the supply of money through deficit spending. Through the Federal Reserve mechanism or simply printing new money, the federal government spends or causes new money to be created.

In the United States in 1940 there was $63 billion in currency in circulation. In 1977, there was $806 billion. That is a one thousand percent increase in money supply while there was an estimated fifty percent increase in goods and services for that money to buy.

Some economic theorists contend that a little inflation is good and desirable. The fallacy in that type of thinking is that there will be a "little" inflation. It doesn't go that way. Inflation doesn't stay small, it grows!

Another fallacy is that farmers cause inflation. The theory being that land prices keep going up at a rate similar to inflation so the farmer is always "hedged." That's not the way it works. We have seen land prices escalate far more rapidly than ability to pay for the land through normal profit and collection.

Certainly the farmer who owns land that is increasing in value is keeping up somewhat with inflation, but he must sell the land and go out of farming, to benefit. That really doesn't help him. Meanwhile, he's paying ever increasing taxes on his property.

With all the talk about the bad effects of inflation, there seems to be fear of stopping it.

We must curb inflation. We must control government deficit spending.

Farm Bureau is actively involved in attempting to obtain an amendment to the United States Constitution which would require a balanced budget. So I will be supporting the approach. Others are giving it mere lip service.

Farm Bureau members should write their U.S. representatives and senators now, urging them to actively support and amend the calling for a balanced budget. It is in their best interest and the interest of all Americans.

Elton R. Smith

Pete Hively Gets "Brickbats"

Mr. Pete Hively
American Farm Bureau Federation
Washington, D.C.
Re: Your report in the Farm News Newsreel

Dear Mr. Hively:

What an excellent piece of journalism! Your editorial in the Farm News reeks of ignorance on an issue that you, above all others, should have the most knowledge. You know for a fact that the damage that you reported in your article supposedly by the farmers did not in fact happen. I for one, know this due to the fact that a number of my neighbors were on that particular visit. Even the police will refute your statements on the damage done in your offices. But I must admit, for sensationalism it certainly sounds good.

Would you also like to mention the fact that many former Farm Bureau members destroyed their membership cards on your premises?

It is just too darn bad that Farm Bureau did not stick to the business at hand in the helping of farmers within their organization instead of going into the business of selling everything from insurance to fuel.

In passing, for the first time in thirty years our local community did not have Farm Bureau meetings. I, for one, won't miss them.

Sincerely,

Sharon K. Pagels
Coloma

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr. Hively's editorial opinion has been strengthened by a report to the Senate Agriculture Subcommittee on Appropriations which estimates that the farmers' protest will cost taxpayers about $3.6 million — $2.57 million for District agencies, $333,000 for buses used in the blockade, $500,000 for Park Service control and $745,000 for mall repair.)

Dear Sirs:

I was shocked at the action taken by farmers in the APBF Washington office. As a farm wife, I refuse to associate with violent acts in the name of the American farmer. However, I also do not approve of what I consider revenge journalism.

You and Mr. Hively's article claim that these protests are only media events. The object being free publicity. The American farmer would not need publicity if there wasn't a problem. If we could see a reasonable profit on the amount of capital it takes to sustain a successful farming operation, I'm sure most of the farmers involved in the demonstration would have been at home.

As for the "good guy" image Mr. Hively reports is slipping, who does it benefit? True, everyone would rather be known as the good guy versus the bad. If it comes down to being the good guy or changing things so that we can feed our families, I'll take change.

Another point I would like to add is that since the American Agriculture Movement started, the American farmers plight has never been so widely known. Our federal and state legislators now know that we are not contented with their programs and half-hearted attempts to appease us. Even though we are only 3 percent of the population we are a very important part of the whole.

We cannot afford the expense of year-around lobbyists. The tractorcade was expensive in terms of dollars and cents. Mr. Hively states that the taxpayer will have to foot the bill. Who does he mean? Is it the taxpayer, too? All the pollsters and behavior experts in the whole.

It is a shame when two good organizations, both founded to help the farmer, cannot co-exist with respect for each other.

Please, Mr. Hively, do not take revenge on the whole organization because of the actions of a few.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Virginia English
Bremenbridge

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS
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We Get Letters
Senate Wetlands Bill Supported

By Paula Mohr

Environmental legislation protecting Michigan wetlands has faced long, frustrated battles in the House and Senate chambers. But the recent Senate wetlands bill (S.B. 3), as supported by the Senate Environmental Affairs Committee, has found allies in three major agricultural organizations and the Department of Natural Resources.

The bill would provide necessary protection for major wetlands while maintaining the opportunity for reasonable use of wetlands for agricultural production.

The Michigan Department of Agriculture, the Michigan Cattlemen’s Association, the Michigan Farm Bureau and the DNR endorse S.B. 3. The announcement was made March 9 at a press conference held at the state Capitol.

Panel participants included Dean Pridgen, director of the MDA; Sen. John Hertel, chairperson of the environmental Affairs Committee; Elton Smith, president of the Michigan Cattlemen’s Association; and Dr. Howard Tanner, director of the DNR. “Never before has the agriculture community and the DNR ever been able to agree on a major piece of environmental legislation,” Sen. Hertel said.

Specifically, S.B. 3 will allow farmers to use wetlands to graze livestock, grow crops with minor drainage, which includes ditching and tilling; maintain dikes; construct farm roads; and maintain, operate or improve private agricultural drains, as well as county drains constructed or improved under existing drain codes.

In addition, the bill will allow major drainage of wetlands without a permit, by a person who is engaged in commercial farming as long as the land is used for agricultural production and is not contiguous to a lake or stream, or that the DNR has not proven to be in the public interest.

MDA Director Dean Pridgen commended the bill and said, “The bill preserves the right to maintain and improve 26,000 miles of drains that are so essential to Michigan agriculture.”

Michigan Cattlemen’s Association President, Bill Byrum, also applauded Sen. Hertel and the members of his committee in responding to agriculture’s need for sound cropping practices as they relate to proper ditching, tilling and crop management. “We support the concept that improved lands should be maintained only for agricultural use - not for commercial or residential development,” Byrum said.

Elton Smith, MFB president, emphasized that draining, dredging, constructing or stockpiling ponds and irrigation do not require a permit, and can be justified because agriculture does not permanently destroy a wetland.

“A drained wetland will quickly revert back to a swamp if the ditch or tile is plugged,” he said.

Sen. Hertel continued the press conference by commenting on uncontrolled wetland development. “Uncontrolled development of wetlands lead to increased flooding, loss of critical habitat and an overall reduction of water quality. I think it is a matter of public interest,” he said.

Kramer Marsh Case Will Go to Trial

Michigan’s Department of Natural Resources won a temporary injunction blocking further dredging and filling of 100 acres of a 600-acre Kalamazoo County marsh February 27.

In a suit filed by the attorney general and the DNR, the state claims the development of Kramer Marsh would violate the state’s 1972 Inland Lakes and Stream Act. DNR Director Howard Tanner labeled the marsh “a significant Michigan wetland.”

Kramer Marsh was originally surveyed as a lake. “So protecting it is a matter of public interest,” he said.

Member Action Needed

S.B. 3 is consistent with Farm Bureau policy. Members are urged to contact their senators in Lansing and indicate their support for S.B. 3 with the agricultural provisions as reported by the Senate Environmental Affairs Committee. Ask your senator to oppose sending the bill to another committee for further debate.

Farm Bureau members are also requested to contact their representatives in Lansing, indicating their support for S.B. 3 rather than H.B. 4049, which does not adequately provide for maintenance of county or intercounty drains.

Straight talk about financing farm equipment

Financing plans for farm equipment vary a lot among lenders in how much they take of your time, patience and money. Look for a lender who understands agriculture and a farmer’s needs.

Look to Production Credit Association. Michigan Production Credit Associations

Alma / Bay City / Grand Rapids / S.E. Michigan (Adrian) / Kalamazoo / Lansing / Sandusky / Traverse City
City Dwellers Will Learn About Farming on WJR

Michigan farmers will "cultivate" the airwaves this spring when WJR radio in Detroit and the Michigan Farm Bureau kick off a year-long publicity project designed to tell city people about farming.

The project involves popular WJR radio personality J.P. McCarthy and Michigan Farm Bureau members from across the eastern half of the state. These designated farmers agreed to symbolically donate to WJR a portion of one of four different commodities—wheat, dry beans, hogs or apples. McCarthy will put these farmers on the radio throughout the year and ask them about planting, tilling, fertilizing, marketing, taxation, regulations, inflation ... all the various factors involved in the production of the commodity.

At harvest time McCarthy will symbolically sell the donated commodity, with the selling price being met by donations from MFB members. For example, McCarthy will call a farmer who donated a hog and will ask that the hog be sold that day. Whatever that hog sells for will be the basis of the donation from MFB members. Some of the farmers participating in the project have already agreed to provide the donation that results from the sale of their commodity.

"Each of these commodities is grown, harvested and marketed in different ways," says Mike Rogers, manager of the Broadcast Services Department of Michigan Farm Bureau. "Consumers should get a good idea of the wide diversification of Michigan agriculture."

Larry Ewing, director of MFB’s Information and Public Relations Division, says "This project gives Michigan farmers an unprecedented opportunity to tell city dwellers what it takes to produce food. By hearing a live farmer talking on the radio about the rewards and frustrations of farming, consumers should gain a much better understanding of the agricultural process."

The project will start on April 30, designated "Agriculture Understanding Day" by the Michigan Farm Bureau Women's Committee.

Crop Hail Coverage Available Through Farm Bureau Insurance

During the past 10 years, the number of Michigan farmers recognizing the need for crop hail insurance has increased substantially. In fact, Michigan farmers paid approximately $2 million for crop hail insurance in 1978, compared to just $500,000 in sales recorded for the state 10 years before.

Farm Bureau Insurance Group, the state's largest insurer of farm property, is helping to meet this increased demand for crop hail insurance with a competitive program available through FBIG agents.

FBIG's crop hail coverage is provided through the Rain and Hail Insurance Bureau of Bloomington, Ill., a pool of several major insurance companies that is the number one crop hail writing organization in the U.S. and Canada.

Through the facilities of the Rain and Hail Insurance Bureau, FBIG agents can provide coverage for nearly 20 crops, including corn, wheat, soybeans, oats, sugar beets, beans, hay, potatoes, barley, rye and a number of others. Coverage is not available for fruits, vine crops, vegetables or tomatoes.

The Rain and Hail Insurance Bureau, which has been in the hail insurance business since 1919, has adjusters strategically located throughout the state to provide ready service when losses occur.

The crop hail coverage available through FBIG will cover up to the full value of the crop at the time the policy is written, or a percentage selected by the farmer.

For full information on the crop hail insurance available through Farm Bureau Insurance Group, contact your FBIG agent.

FARM BUREAU CUTS PRODUCTION COSTS

SAVE WITH SAFEMARK

Reducing production costs is an important part of managing today's farms. How well it is done determines the amount of net income and at times whether there is a profit or a loss.

Built on a solid foundation and offering savings with quality to members, the program is a phenomenon of growth and success.

Best price for the quality is the key to the Safemark program. It is achieved by group purchase - directly with manufacturer when possible, quality checking, payment by cash only, local involvement in administration, and avoidance of high capital investments in plants, warehouses and equipment.
Farm markets, not federal money, pave the way for long-term improvements of net farm income, the American Farm Bureau Federation president told farmers at the Spring Commodity Advisory Committee Conference March 2.

"We've known all along that adopting farm programs which deliberately build commodity reserves is a dangerous business," AFBF President Allan Grant said. "We want less, not more government trade subsidization."

Grant addressed approximately 200 people on world market perspectives in a joint session before the commodity committee conference and the Farm Bureau Services, Inc., Farmers Petroleum Agri-Management Seminar. Government storage bins are moderating consumer prices at the expense of the farmer, Grant said. "We need an economic climate in which farmers can produce and market without the threat of government-controlled surpluses being used to manipulate prices to the consumer's benefit," he said.

Besides denouncing government trade subsidization, Grant advocated growing trade potential in less developed countries like Africa and Red China. "If Americans have any one single international weakness, it is that we are shortsighted," he said. "Far too little time and effort is spent in seeking and building new markets. We must get it through our heads that this is a big, hungry world... eager to make use of our farm commodities."

Trade doors should remain open along with open minds, despite ideological differences and changing political policies, he said. "It is our hope that doors opened to trade will allow the people a glimpse of the basic principles of American self-government, with emphasis upon the freedom and dignity of the individual and our private competitive system," he said.

Mexico and Canada also offer trade opportunities that should be further explored. Grant added. "Mexico's promise is oil, but Mexico's problem is food," he surmised, since the country runs under government-controlled commodity prices and markets. Canada possesses excessive fuel reserves including uranium. Farm trade potential here is enormous, Grant pointed out, adding that Canada needs our fruit, vegetable and livestock commodities. "For many of us, world markets have increasingly made the difference between profit or loss," he said.

With today's export sales putting more than one dollar out of every four in the farmer's pocket, world market expansion cannot be ignored, he said.

"Accordian economics," as Grant labels his observation, practices an economic slowdown half-way between presidential terms and economic expansion near presidential elections. "There's a way to play the market when you're a farmer," Gill said. During the time period between presidential elections, if the country is headed for recession, farmers should sell a higher percentage — up to two-thirds — of their inventories early in the selling season.

"They should do a lot of forward contracting," he said, "before harvesting, even before planting." If the economy is coming out of the slowdown, or heading into a presidential election, Gill advises farmers to hang onto inventories. "Hold forward contracting to a minimum," he said, "and make sales out of storage after harvest."

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Shiawassee Young Farmers
Promote Marking Program

Preventing agri-crime is the goal of a new program being sponsored by the Young Farmers' Committee of the Shiawassee County Farm Bureau.

The program utilizes an Operation Identification approach, consisting primarily of marking farm machinery and property with an indelible ink, using the owner's driver's license number preceeded by the letters "MI." According to Ron Nelson, Local Affairs specialist for Michigan Farm Bureau and chairman of the Crime Prevention Council, the driver's license number is used because it's the only number unique to an individual that law enforcement agencies work with regularly.

Nelson adds, "The important part of the program is to interest as many farmers as possible. If they are more aware of their potential for loss, they will be more conscious of what they can do to prevent the opportunity for loss."

The marking program for all farmers in Shiawassee County had its initial thrust in March, with a cooperative effort among the young farmers, local FFA chapters, the Shiawassee County Sheriff's Department and the Shiawassee County Farm Bureau President, where the program is being presented in cooperation with the Michigan Rural Crime Prevention Council.

36 Counties Attain Membership Goal

Since February 16, fourteen county Farm Bureaus have reported 1979 membership goal, bringing the total to 36 counties that have achieved quota. Michigan Farm Bureau was at 98.64 percent of state goal as of March 16.

One hundred and eighty young farmers from throughout Michigan attended the Young Farmer Leaders' Conference in Midland, March 7-9. Sponsored by the Michigan Farm Bureau Young Farmer Committee, the theme for the three-day conference was "Young Farmers Growing with Agriculture."

Conference participants were provided the opportunity to attend various leadership classes during the three days. Classes included "Your Legal Obligations and Rights," "Young Farmers in Action," "Marketing Trends," "Tax Breaks and Income Savers" and "Practical First Aid for Home and Farm."

Jim Bersberger, assistant director of Political Education and Young Farmers and Ranchers for the American Farm Bureau Federation, told the young farmers that Farm Bureau is a sleeping giant at their disposal. He strongly emphasized, "You can do anything you want through Farm Bureau as a Young Committee." Bersberger also related the top five problems he sees facing young farmers, which include inflation, marketing, credit and finance, government regulations and the cost-price squeeze.

The young farmers were also provided the opportunity to attend a class on practical first aid for the home and farm conducted by Curt VanHouten, Emergency Medical Technician in Wexford and Missaukee counties. Techniques in conducting cardio pulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and aiding a choking victim were the highlights of this class.

David Conklin, chairman of the Michigan Farm Bureau Young Farmer Committee, stated the purpose of bringing young farmers from throughout the state together for the leadership conference. "They come as recognized leaders and the purpose of the leadership conference is to help develop leadership skills and abilities."

Young Farmers--Growing with Agriculture

One hundred and eighty young farmers from throughout Michigan attended the Young Farmer Leaders' Conference held in Midland in early March. Above, three participants listen to Jim Bersberger, assistant director of Political Education and Young Farmers for the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Correction

In the March issue of Michigan Farm News, the photo of Delbert Roberts, Huron County membership chairman, and member of the 1979 Michigan Farm Bureau Fabulous Fifteen was incorrectly identified. The editors wish to apologize to Mr. Roberts and Huron County for the error.

PAGE 6
Rural Crime Survey Underway

Farm Bureau members in Allegan, Oceana, Huron, Chippewa and Livingston counties are being asked to fill out and return a farm crime survey being distributed by the Michigan Rural Crime Prevention Council.

"The information from this survey will give us an indication where rural crime prevention efforts are most needed," says Trooper Bill Atkins of the Michigan State Police. "It is important that farmers in these counties take the time to complete and return the forms. They'll provide valuable assistance to the Crime Prevention Council, and they'll help us in efforts to make their farm communities a little more safe and secure," Atkins adds.

The Rural Crime Prevention Council consists of the Michigan Farm Bureau, Michigan State Police, Michigan Sheriff's Association, Prosecuting Attorneys Association of Michigan Farm Bureau Insurance Group, the Agricultural Engineering Department of Michigan State University and the Michigan Farm and Power Equipment Association.

Farm Leaders Plan Ag-Expo Center

Eight Michigan agricultural leaders have banded together to plan an agricultural and food exposition center that Michigan uses as a community and university public service center.

The recently formed Michigan Agricultural Education and Exhibition Center Development Association will coordinate planning of the ag-expo facility on behalf of Michigan's second largest industry.

"The group's major objective is to provide the various segments of the food and agricultural industry with a central focal point which would make agriculture more visible and recognizable as a leading contributor to the state and nation's economic well-being," said Dr. Paul Kindinger, Commodity Activities and Research Division director at Michigan Farm Bureau. Kindinger also serves as the group's assistant secretary-treasurer.

"The group hopes to keep the project tied closely with Michigan State University, and their educational and youth programs," he said.

The corporation, in its initial phase of research activities, has listed the need for a multi-purpose facility, an exhibition and show pavilion, a sales auditorium, and several outdoor exhibit areas and related facilities.

In detail, the board of directors have outlined the following goals and objectives in their preliminary planning:

1) To serve as a focal point for the Michigan food and agricultural industry
2) To enhance agriculture's image as the second largest contributor to the Michigan economy
3) To create facilities for multiple uses by youth groups
4) To develop exhibition facilities for Michigan livestock industry shows, sales and exhibits
5) To develop exhibition facilities for farm machinery shows and demonstrations
6) To create an educational center for farmers to interact with MSU and the College of Agriculture and Natural Resources, the College of Veterinary Medicine, the Cooperative Extension Service, and the Agricultural Experiment Station, and as an educational center for students on campus
7) To create a center that can be used by the community and university as a public service center
8) To provide a center that can be used by the community and university as a public service center

The location for such a facility is undetermined at this point in time, Kindinger said, but added, "it will be centrally located in the state."

The first board of directors includes Glen Lake, president of Michigan Milk Producers; chairperson; Elton Smith, Michigan Farm Bureau president, vice chairperson; Gerald Haarer, vice president of Premier Corporation and representing Michigan's Cattlemen, treasurer; and Robert Houck, president of the Michigan Horse Council, secretary.

Other board members are Dick Lehner, editor of Michigan Farmer; J.W. Erwin, Michigan Horticultural Society; Frank Merriman, Michigan Animal Breeders Cooperative; and David Dietl, Sr., Michigan Agricultural Commission.

Kindinger said the group hopes to draft a final proposal in the near future which will include building designs, building costs and the group's financial goals.

"At that time, we'll be seeking approval and support of the general agricultural community and the general public," he said.

FARM NEWS PAGE 7 APRIL, 1979
**Legislators Hope for "Equitable" Workers Comp**

"Be careful of what you ask for," Robert E. Smith said at the Michigan Farm Bureau's March 13 annual meeting in Lansing. Smith, chairman of the Michigan Farm Bureau's Labor Relations Committee, was responding to a question about the issue of workers compensation.

Representatives Perry Bullard, George Cushingberry, Jr., and Alphonse Landry (not pictured) were among the panel of legislators who presented their views and fielded questions regarding workers compensation, family farm and state income tax reform and 1978 legislative issues.

Representative Bullard questioned the overall benefit to business if Worker's Compensation reforms were enacted in the current labor climate. "We can be saved by reforms or cutbacks in what might be paid out in benefits is really not very much when you stack it up against the labor position arguing for cost of living increases in for people who are injured or 10 years ago," Bullard said.

Bullard also said that the "cost of living increases built in for people injured today and in the future," Bullard told the panel, "are extremely expensive proposals and by cutting off the access of benefits to those who are injured, increases, both retroactive and prospective, leaves...any kind of reform being a net gain (in costs) probably..."

The panel of lawmakers agreed that despite the focus on Worker's Compensation reform by the governor's office and key legislative leaders, changes for reform were unlikely in the 1979 legislative year.

"The inability of business and labor groups to find a common ground for compromise and other priorities demands within the legislative session has blocked previous efforts to obtain an equitable reform measure," they said. The legislators assured the group that meetings with business and agricultural leaders continue in hopes of resolving some of the differences.

In the last attempt to reform the system, there was really no input from small businessmen and no input from the coalition that worked with agricultural labor groups, Landry told the group. "I am positive that before we attempt to enact any reform, we're going to learn from our previous mistakes. We're going to be in meetings such as this and present our views and answer your questions. Hopefully, then we can come up with a measure that isn't going to treat just big business and big labor equitably, but will also get the input of other groups, so we can have the most equitable package possible."
AFBF Joins Suit Against EPA

The American Farm Bureau Federation has joined with ten other firms in a lawsuit against the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Filed March 6, 1979, the suit challenges EPA's emergency suspension order which prohibits most uses of the herbicides 2, 4, 5-T and Silvex.

The suit contends that EPA, by ordering emergency suspension of the herbicides, is violating the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA). It is also alleged that EPA's decision was arbitrary, capricious and an abuse of discretion.

EPA's decision to issue the emergency suspension order is based on research done in Oregon, known as the "Alsea II Study," which reveals a statistical correlation between the application of 2, 4, 5-T in forests around Alsea, Oregon and miscarriages experienced by women in that area. The parties participating in the challenge contend in the suit that the study is erroneous and that EPA has denied them "due process" of the law under the Fifth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution.

AFBF was a party to defending 2, 4, 5-T orders in rice, range and pasture in 1974 when EPA withdrew a cancellation order for lack of evidence. The present suspension order does not include use of 2, 4, 5-T and Silvex on rice and range.

A hearing is expected to be held on April 3 in the U.S. District Court for the eastern district of Michigan, on a motion for a preliminary injunction.

"We oppose the Food and Drug Administration's proposed standards for substitute foods, milk, cream and cheese and the labeling of such substitutes with any references to the product being imitated," Wheaton's object to new food products in the name of the substitute food.

AFBF contends that the nature of the proposal is of obvious concern to dairy producers, but adds, "If this proposal is adopted, the ultimate loser will be the consumer."

"The inference that a substitute product is being imitated is easy to make, and the food being simulated is a deception of the first order," Wheaton said.

**Book Aids Farmers in Loan Applications**

"FEDERAL FARM LOANS: How To Ask For The Money And Get It," is the first concise reference guide to USDA Farmers Home Administration loan programs since the passage of the Agricultural Credit Act of 1978.

Designed to show farmers and ranchers how they can apply for and obtain FmHA farm loans for which they are eligible, this informative new book contains actual procedure condensed directly from thousands of pages of federal regulations.

Under guidelines of the Agricultural Credit Act of 1978, farm partnerships, cooperatives and corporations, as well as individual farmers, can now receive FmHA loans up to $400,000 at advantageous rates and terms.

The book describes six categories of direct agricultural loans: Farm Ownership, Soil and Water, Recreation, Farm Operating, Economic Emergency and Emergency Disaster loans. Specific eligibility requirements, authorized loan purposes, loan limitations, rates and terms for each loan category are carefully explained. Internal agency procedures for loan processing, and a glossary of the terms commonly used in FmHA loan programs, are detailed.

The book also includes a variety of sample forms and a list of suggested Do's and Don'ts for the prospective applicant.

"FEDERAL FARM LOANS:..." is an invaluable reference guide for farmers, ranchers, ag leaders, farm consultants and others who can benefit from these greatly expanded USDA agricultural loan programs. This soft cover book sells for $7.95, and may be ordered from: FAARM, P.O. Box 2856, Wheaton, Washington 98801.

**U.S., Japan Need Trade Balance**

The president of the American Farm Bureau Federation warned recently that "the American Farm Bureau Federation is prepared to use every legal means to prevent any repetition of such an embargo."

Grant stressed that it must not be allowed to happen. Grant spoke at the Washington conference on U.S.-Japan agricultural trade.

"We must do everything we can to keep good and commodities flowing," he said and emphasized the need for a continuing and honorable dialogue between the two nations.

Grant congratulated the Japanese agricultural community on last year's slight relaxation of barriers against U.S. meat and citrus imports. "We think that as (the new quotas) phase into full effect you will see additional relief with — that our products will be popular with consumers and of no harm whatsoever to the economy of your farming community," he told the delegates.

Grant recalled the severe impact of a grain embargo imposed several years ago and assured the Japanese leaders that the Farm Bureau is "prepared to use every legal means to prevent any repetition" of such an embargo.

"Our national political leaders," Grant said, "have learned that farmers will no longer allow their grain and other commodities to be held hostage to consumerist and political pressures."
Kent County Members Win MMPA Award

Jim and Berdie Cook of Lowell, Kent County Farm Bureau members, were named Michigan Milk Producers Association’s 1979 Outstanding Young Dairy Couple. The Cooks milk about 180 cows and farm 1,000 acres in partnership with Jim’s parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Cook. The Cooks will attend the national Young Cooperators’ meeting held in conjunction with the National Milk Producers Federation annual meeting later this year.

Ag Leaders Honored During Farmers Week

PETER MORRISON
MARVIN DREYER
HAROLD LEIN

Win MSU’s Distinguished Service Awards

Michigan State University’s College of Agriculture and Natural Resources honored three individuals March 22 for their outstanding contributions to Michigan agriculture.

Recipients of the Distinguished Service Award are Marvin Dreyer, Holland; Harold E. Lein, St. Louis; and Peter E. Morrison, Williamsburg. Their awards were presented during the President’s Luncheon by Dr. James Anderson, dean of the College of Agriculture and Natural Resources. MSU President Edgar L. Harden was the guest speaker.

Dreyer was cited for his leadership in Michigan’s poultry and Christmas tree industry. Having started with 40 acres of land in 1954, Dreyer now operates on 435 acres producing 2.4 million dozen eggs and about 15,000 Christmas trees annually.

In addition to his farm enterprise, Dreyer is active in agricultural organizations including the local MSU Extension Poultry Advisory Committee; is a member of the board of directors of Marketeers, a local Christmas tree organization; and president of the Michigan Christmas Tree Association. Dreyer is also a member of the Ottawa County Farm Bureau.

Lein, general manager of Michigan Livestock Exchange, was cited for his assistance in livestock production circles and support of MSU agricultural education programs. He has been very active in helping establish market patterns for the fruit industry. He helped organize MACMA, the commodity division of Michigan Farm Bureau of which he has been a board member since 1975. He has been active in the Michigan Cherry Committee. He was a prime mover in the establishment of a federal marketing order which assures an even supply of cherries going to market each year. He is a charter member and vice president of the Cherry Central Co-op which efficiently markets cherries from member processing plants. Morrison is also a member of the Northwest Michigan County Farm Bureau.

Earl Johnson President of Livestock Exchange

A Genesee County cattle feeder, Earl Johnson, of Otisville, has been elected president of the Michigan Livestock Exchange. Action took place during the annual reorganizational meeting of the Exchange’s board of directors March 10 at Long’s Convention Center, Lansing.

A life-time farmer, Johnson is a past president of the Michigan Cattle Feeders Association and was recently appointed by Governor Milliken to serve a three-year term on the Michigan Beef Industry Commission. He

Commission Names Members

Three new members have been named to the Michigan Bean Commission, replacing those whose allotted terms have expired. Two of them represent growers and the third is the representative for canning companies on the Commission.

In District 1, representing Arenac, Bay, Isabella, Mecosta, Midland and Montcalm counties, Calvin Marsh, 28, of Edenville will replace Dirk Maxwell of Montcalm counties. Marsh is a member of the Cooperative Extension Service and is completing his sophomore year at Manchester Community College. He is a member of the Ottawa County Farm Bureau.

In District 2, representing Bay Port, secretary; Ed Oeschger, Bay Port, secretary; Lawrence Fisher, Palmyra; Norris Young, Buchanan; Keith McKenzie, Cassopolis; Jack Sill, Gaines; George Spencer, Cassopolis; and Phillip Roberts, Breckenridge.

Tuscola Youth Wins FFA Trip

Dennis Engelhard, son of Tuscola Farm Bureau members LaVern and Betty Engelhard, was one of 22 top Future Farmers of America (FFA) award winners who spent fifteen days in March on a European tour. He visited 15 farms in five European countries. It is the first FFA trip of its kind to honor award winners according to FFA officials.

England, France, Belgium, Luxembourg and Holland were the countries visited on the tour, which is part of the FFA’s incentive awards program encouraging proficiency in a variety of agriculture abilities.

The participants won their right to go on the all-expense paid trip through their excellence in one of twenty-two areas. They were selected from hundreds of young farmers in the U.S. and Canada and are among the best young farmers in the United States.

The trip was sponsored by general contractors, ranging from diversified livestock production to soil and water management, and forestry to floriculture. The travel seminar, like the monetary awards for the proficiency winners, is sponsored by concerns of business and industry through the National FFA Foundation.

Engelhard won the crop production proficiency category and was sponsored by Massey-Ferguson, Inc.

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Getting to Know You

For the first time, an agricultural milk promotion was held at the Genesee Mall in Flint in early March. The 3-day agricultural display was sponsored by the Women's Committees of Genesee, Oakland, Lapeer, and Sanilac counties with the general purpose of promoting and educating urban people about agriculture. (Above) "Well, I remember . . ." was a frequent comment heard from shoppers at the antique display. (Top right) A shopper was intrigued by the shape and "smell" of a sugar beet, while (lower right) a young urban visitor was fascinated by the baby chicks at one of the live animal displays. This year's display was so successful that plans are already underway for next year's agricultural promotion, according to Ethelyn Mills of Genesee County, general chairman of the project.

Town and Country Meet

"Since we've returned from Miami, we get a couple of invitations to speak at Farm Bureau meetings, business or civic clubs each week," says Roger Bloss. "That's great, but I think I'm going to have to hire a secretary so I can have time to run the farm."

But it's the award-winning management of RO-B farm in Genesee County operated by Roger and Linda Bloss in partnership with Roger's father that is bringing the couple into the limelight.

Groups in the Swartz Creek area are interested in learning more about the dairy operation that earned the Blosses recognition as one of three national winners in the American Farm Bureau Federation's Outstanding Young Farmer and Rancher competition.

Roger entered farming following graduation from high school in a full partnership with his father, F.D. Since 1966, Roger has been instrumental in developing a phased program for expansion and improvement of the dairy herd and facilities.

From the original herd of 75 cows, the operation has grown to a current herd size of 140 registered Holsteins. During the growth years, additions and herd replacements were made from registered animals. Improvement of the herd is a high priority for Bloss and his interest in breed improvement is evidenced by his leadership role in Central Genetics, an organization established for the purpose of developing high potential young bulls into outstanding sires. Roger and 11 other farmers in Clinton, Shiawassee, Ingham and Genesee counties expect to have the first proofs soon on several of the young bulls they have purchased over the past four years.

Improvements in the facilities can be traced at approximately four year phased constructions or additions. In a progressive expansion program begun in 1974, an old barn was razed and a new comfort-stall and calf barn was built in its place. A 50' x 150' Butler Farmstead building was constructed for storage of hay and straw. The farm building provides housing for 30 yearling heifers and a 25' x 50' area is reserved for housing dry cows. In the same expansion phase a pre-cast bunker silo was constructed for corn silage.

With those improvements operational, Roger prepared to continue the upgrading of facilities with the installation of automatic takeoff milkers in the six-on-a-side herringbone milking parlor in 1977.

Each step in the management and growth of the dairy operation is discussed at length with the senior Bloss partner. "It's absolutely necessary in this kind of father-son partnership that you are able to communicate well with one another and are able to work well together toward common goals," says Roger.

"We just purchased an additional 80 acres and I don't plan to buy any more land in the near future. My current plans are to continue construction on the two-stage lagoon system which will be more efficient. Other plans may include construction of a heifer barn. If we could house the heifers separately, I think we could easily be milking 170 cows," he speculates.

The Blosses are strongly family oriented. Many of their leisure time activities center around the children's activities in 4-H and school. Linda and Roger have been active in the P.T.O. fund-raisers and committee to re-establish the FFA in the Swartz Creek high school. Roger is a member of the area Jaycees and a member of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

Their children, Tammy, 11; Ricky, 7; Julie Ann, 5; and Kathy, 2, accompany their parents to county fairs and the family finds time occasionally to get away from the dairy operation for a motor home vacation. Most recently the entire family took an extended trip to Florida in connection with the American Farm Bureau Federation annual meeting.

With their busy schedule, Roger and Linda appreciate the opportunity to meet with young farmers at events such as the Leader Conference in Denver, Colorado on February 18-21. The trip was sponsored by the Farm Bureau Insurance Group to allow the Blosses to continue to represent Michigan as the state's Outstanding Young Farmer Couple.
Marketing Outlook

Fewer Beets -- More Potatoes

The Utah and Idaho Sugar Company would like to sell four sugar processing plants in Idaho, Utah and Washington. This has prompted much speculation as to the future of sugar beets in the Northwestern United States and to what the former beet growers will shift to.

At this time, subject to the situation among alternate crops, especially wheat, there appears to be a potential shift from sugar beets to potatoes in Idaho. This shift is predicted to increase potato plantings of two percent in that state. If another sugar processor does not operate plants the effect could be much larger on both wheat and potatoes.

The sale has been announced because the government has failed to provide an adequate base sugar price to return a reasonable profit. This situation exists in other beet and cane sugar producing areas in the United States.

Ohio Strike Affects Michigan Farm Labor

The strike in the tomato fields of Ohio has had a great effect on their industry and may reduce the migrant labor force here in Michigan.

The strike called by FLOC, Farm Labor Organizing Committee, has prompted several changes in the Ohio tomato industry. The most important change is that several processors will now contract only machine harvest tomatoes. This will reduce the number of workers required and will force a reduction in the number of acres for harvest, as many small growers may be forced to move elsewhere.

With the reduced workers needed and the lower acreage it is questionable as to how many of the traditional migrant tomato pickers will attempt to make the trip north and follow the crops. With far fewer pickers in Ohio this will reduce the labor "spillage" which we normally received from Ohio. This "spillage" has been very important in harvesting Michigan's large fruit and vegetable crops.

Michigan growers dependent on migrant labor should make every effort to find adequate labor well in advance this year.

Guidelines for Disposal of Pesticide Containers

Safe disposal of pesticide containers has been a problem for a long time. Recent guidelines issued by the Michigan Department of Natural Resources should help.

According to Tom Dudek, Michigan State University Extension entomologist, pesticide users can now legally dispose of empty containers in licensed sanitary landfills -- if the operator of the landfill is willing to accept them.

"Until recently, landfill operators could lose their licenses if pesticide containers were found at the sites," Dudek points out. "Now, though they do not have to accept pesticide containers, they can legally do so."

Pesticide users can do their part by forming proper pesticide containers for disposal.

Contents for liquid pesticide formulations should be emptied into empty spray tanks or 55-gallon drums. As yet there are no guidelines nor any disposal sites for toxic materials. Dudek notes, so there is no easy solution to the problem of what to do with left-over dabs of pesticide. He advises growers and homeowners to burn them if they can and store it properly to maintain its effectiveness.

Profit -- The American Way: Part I

Profit is not a new concept in this country. The idea was conceived by our forefathers as part of our economic system. When capitalism and free enterprise were adopted or allowed to flourish, certain basic principles became inherent in the makeup of our system. One of these principles is the right of any individual to reap the benefits from the scarce resources that they command. For some people this means selling their labor for a wage, while for others it means investing in land, equipment, machinery, factories and businesses of various descriptions.

Unlike some economies where the scarce resources and factors of production are owned and controlled by the government, the U.S. system places its emphasis on the individual. In other words, it is up to the individual's discretion to decide what, how much and when a good or service is produced. While these are decisions that must be made by any economy, there obviously are wide disparities in how this is to be accomplished.

Another central consideration when discussing profit is the concept of risk. In our economy it is the individual who chooses how much risk they are willing to bear. The larger the risk, in most cases, the larger the potential payoff. But it is this potential payoff that motivates some people to overcome tremendous obstacles.

Our history is filled with people, individuals like you and I, who have decided that the potential was great enough to make them face tremendous odds. People such as Henry Ford, Thomas Edison, the Wright Brothers, Howard Hughes, John D. Rockefeller, Walt Disney, and the list goes on. Probably everyone can think of someone even in their own community who has taken a large risk and eventually became successful in their own right. But each one of these notable examples demonstrates an extremely important principle. The rewards or success generally correspond to the amount of risk these individuals were willing to assume.

This leads us to the most important point of all: Profit serves as the incentive. It's the motivator, the big carrot which can be dangled in front of an individual. The success or failure of the society we live in is based on what we have provided incentives for individuals. This causes people to accomplish more than can be accomplished in any other type of society!

The small private sector in the Soviet Union is a perfect illustration of this point. Each worker on a collective farm is allotted one or two acres of ground for their own use. This amounts to only two or three percent of the cultivated land in the USSR. From this small amount of land, however, comes 27 percent of the total value of the Soviet Union's farm output. In other words, one-third of the vegetables other than potatoes, close to two-thirds of the potatoes, one-half of the eggs and roughly one-third of the meat and milk are produced from these private plots.

It's true that our economy is not perfect, but neither is any other economy. All economies must make adjustments from time to time. Some work better under a given set of circumstances than others. On an overall basis, however, none will do more for it's people, allocate resources to their highest and best use, produce more or provide a higher standard of living than one where the individual receives the benefit of their decisions. In other words, a system where profit provides the incentive.

Profit is an important part of our economic system, one which is sometimes taken too lightly. Perhaps a thorough examination of "Profit - The American Way" will make us more fully appreciate the role it does play.

Next month we will begin to take a closer look at profit in the U.S. economy. During the next few months we will examine how profit is made, how it's figured, who makes it and who doesn't, what the consequences are when people do or do not make a profit.
Farmers Honored Weekly by FBIG, Radio Network

The Farmer of the Week Award, sponsored by the Michigan Farm Radio Network and Farm Bureau Insurance Group, recognizes Michigan farmers for their contributions to the agriculture industry and the community.

The Farmer of the Week Award winners for February were:

BERNARD KEEFER
February 5 — Bernard Keefer, 56, who runs a dairy, hog and cash crop operation near Lyons in Ionia County. Keefer, a lifelong farmer, is farming 500 acres in partnership with his son, John. He serves as Orange Township supervisor; member of the Ionia County Farm Bureau; past advisor to the Future Farmers of America (FFA); served as 4-H leader; served as Production Credit Assn. manager; and was the recipient of the County Soil Conservation Awards and the Honorary State Farmer Award.

ELWOOD KIRKPATRICK
February 26 — Elwood Kirkpatrick, a dairy and beef farmer from Kinch in Huron County, Kirkpatrick, 40, farms about 1200 acres, milks 123 cows and raises cash crops. He also has more than 100 head of beef. He is vice president of the North Huron Schools Board of Education; member of the board of the Harbor Beach Hospital; president of the Huron County Farm Bureau; member of the Huron County Dairy Herd Improvement Assoc.; and member and past officer of the Michigan Milk Producers Assn. He and his wife, Gudysana, have four children.

ROBERT TESLUCK
February 12 — Robert Tesluck, of Yale, who farms 2000 acres in St. Clair County, Tesluck, 38, raises corn, soybeans, wheat and navy beans. He is an active member of the St. Clair County Farm Bureau; serves on the board of the 4-H Club, where he served as a board member; member of the Mid-Thumb Association of the American Bowling Congress; and past volunteer member of the Brookway Fire Department, where he served as a lieutenant. He and his wife, Ann, have two children.

HERBERT OPPERMAN
February 19 — Herbert Opperman, 58, a dairy farmer from Lapeer. Opperman* farms 300 acres, milks 45 cows and raises corn, hay, oats and some wheat. He served as president of the Michigan Dairy Herd Improvement Assn.; and was a member of the board of the Michigan Animal Breeders Cooperative and attends the Wesleyan Church.

DHIA Offers New Program
Michigan’s Dairy Herd Improvement Association, Inc., is offering a new program designed to aid farmers in monitoring mastitis problems.

The Somatic Cell Count program uses the same samples collected monthly by DHIA technicians to test butterfat and protein.

The samples are run through a testing device called the Fossomatic Automatic Cell Counting Instrument at the DHIA Milk Analysis Laboratory. Somatic cell counts are measured and reported on the monthly DHIA milk production report. A special herd report is also provided to identify problem cows. With the farmer’s permission, a copy of this report would be mailed each month to the veterinarian.

Research proves that the level of somatic cells present in a cow’s milk can be used as a reliable indicator of a cow’s mastitis condition. Although the cell count does not diagnose the cause or kind of infection or injury, it does warn of potential problems.

DHIA points out that 47 percent of the cattle in an average size dairy herd are infected with sub-clinical mastitis. And research has shown milk production loss due to mastitis infection in one quarter can vary from 1967 to 1983 pounds of milk during a 305-day lactation. Milk producers interested in the somatic cell program should contact their DHIA technician.

The program is open to all sample herds and costs an additional 13 cents per cow.

FEED FACTS
Where do you get them? Ask the Farm Bureau People.

John Heim
Northern Michigan Representative

Gerry Gallup
Western Michigan Representative

Manny Zelles
Thumb Area Representative

Herb Garman
Southern Michigan Representative

Jeff Wilson
Central Michigan Representative

Doug Nelson
Animal Health Product Manager

These top fieldmen and others back your Farm Bureau feeds dealer with their “on the farm know how.” Farm Bureau dealers have your interests at heart. They offer you quality products as well as benefits in research from CRF, world’s largest network of animal research stations. After all they are here to serve you as part of your cooperative.
Man and His Food
--and Nitrite

(Editors Note: The following is condensed from a speech delivered by Fred E. Deatherage at the September, 1978 meeting of the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture.)

American agriculture provides the most nutritious food and the food industry gets that food to those who need it more abundantly and efficiently than ever before in human history. Yet the technological fruits of science are often resented and distrusted by the public. Faddism, sensationalism and the portrayal of scientists, particularly chemists, as demons under the control of the food and drug industry disturb me. We have now reached a crescendo built around a manufactured emotional fear of cancer. The simple fact is that we really do not know what causes cancer on the environment and all the chemicals it contains.

All living things are made up of cells, and cells live and die by natural chemical transformations, naturally occurring intermediates are found which are common to most living cells. These same things are a natural part of our food supply, even though as pure substances they may be called additives. For plant cells, nitrogen in the form of ammonia, nitrate and/or nitrite is required as these cells must produce the proteins which require nitrogen as amino acids but since we eat plants we consume naturally occurring nitrite, nitrate and ammonium salts.

The production of food producing organism (green plants) must be consumed by consumer organisms, of which man is one. All organisms are in competition. Each one, in its own way, produces something the other may need or manipulate the ecosystem by killing some and helping other organisms. Man himself is the best manipulator of ecosystems. He selected some organisms for food. In doing so, man has accepted responsibility for feeding and protecting cattle, wheat, chickens, etc. This is agriculture.

Without manipulation we cannot survive without food preservation. Food comes only from living things and these are not harvestable every day. We must eat daily. Manipulation of environmental parameters for life can control preservation. Food comes only from living things and these are not harvestable every day. This is agriculture. Yet we must eat daily. Food preservation in cooking processes as well.

The presence of nitrate and nitrite in the ecosystem is natural. They are produced by living organisms which also produce the spoilage bacteria, molds and yeast.

Nitrite itself inhibits staling and oxidative processes as well.

The nitrate and nitrite in our saliva. This is more than twice that eaten in cured meat. Therefore, cured meat represents at most only one percent of the nitrite getting into our bodies. Some say it is more likely two percent.

It is clear that nitrite is a normal part of equal ecosystem of the world and of our own life processes as well.

NATURAL CHEMICAL DEFENSE?

Let us go even further. Since nitrite is produced normally in the human intestines, could it be that this is one of our natural chemical defense systems protecting us from ubiquitous clostridium botulinum, the spores of which are all around us and even in our food? For some reason these spores do not germinate to active vegetative bacteria in our intestines. Vegetative cells produce the horrendously lethal toxin. Could it be the nitrite in our intestines is our natural protection just as nitrite in cured meat prevents the outgrowth of these feared bacteria? There is evidence that this is indeed the case.

It is fair to say that nitrite is a part of nature itself. Then why all of the current fuss?

Before the present era of "cancerophobia" there was always concern over the fact that nitrite could be poisonous if not used properly. There are known cases of problems with excessively treated fish. But almost everything, including salt and water is toxic if fed in amounts several times that found in normal physiological circumstances. If we accept 100-150 milligrams of nitrite a day as a normal value for the human, we have considerable latitude in the use of nitrite, for as already indicated that amount is sufficient to cure three pounds of more of meat.

The 1968 Delaney Amendment gave a new dimension to the definition of ingredient safety in foods. It said that "no additive may be deemed safe if it is found to induce cancer when ingested by man or animal." That such an additive may have some potential for causing some cancer it can be found in food products obtained from the animal. One problem with this law is that, since it was enacted, analytical capabilities have improved tremendously. We can find "carcinogens" almost everywhere.

Another conflict with the present law is that many naturally occurring substances, under certain circumstances may produce cancer. This includes a number of hormones we make and use in our body.

NITROSAMINES

As a student I learned that nitrosamines could be used to make dyes and other things including a class of substances known as nitrosamines. In recent years it has been found that nitrosamines may cause cancer rather easily under certain conditions. It was logical to investigate the possibility that nitrite in food might be converted to some nitrosamines in the body. Some in vitro experiments indicate that extremely minute amounts of some nitrosamines might be produced in the stomach. However, evidence that this actually happens is not yet available. Recently, extremely minute amounts of some nitrosamines have been found in the urine of some patients with bladder infections, some of whom developed bladder cancer. Cause and effect relations are still not clear.

Nitrosamines do not seem to be produced in cured meat during usual processing and cooking. However, some samples of bacon fried to very high temperatures of 350-400 degrees Fahrenheit or more yield a few parts per billion of nitrosamines. What hazards, if any, such bacon poses to the public is not known. There is evidence that these minute amounts of nitrosamines can be eliminated using different curing agents.
FARM BUREAU MARKET PLACE

SPECIAL RATE TO FARM BUREAU MEMBERS: One free non-commercial ad per month per membership.

FARM EQUIPMENT

WANTED: Hour Meter, will pay $750.00. Phone 517-333-2855 evenings. Phelan, Michigan.


LAYING CAGES, size 15, 100, 300, 500, sale or rent, 36 per case. Also, Martin distributor, 635-7777. Phoen, Phone 517-682-0743.


FOR SALE: 1000 lb. self unloading wagon with 46 loader Hyd. bucket. Low hours on 616-6855028. (4-lt-48b).


FOR SALE: 1975 Ford 400 industrial loaders, 66hp, 28" front. Front wheel forage wagons, $3000.00 for pair. Contact 616-472-3508.

FOR SALE: 10' X 16' storage shed. Heavy Duty 71/2" square. Only 100 miles from Kalamazoo. Ready to go.经济发展。Michigan. Phone (517) 695-5827. (4-lt-11f).

WANTED: Jacobs, Gregory, MI (517) 851-7434 or (517) 517-7515161. (4-lt-25fl).

FOR SALE: Modified Pulling Tractor Cock Sons, Blades. New Rims 24", 28". 2 point Trip Shank. Baler IH No. 420 with No. 10 1500 gal. liquid manure spreader. Wilbur 627 9061. (4-2t-25b)

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, grown on good soil 40 acres wooded, new 3 bedroom 2 bath 1 car garage 200 square feet, Central Air, deck, fireplace, all new appliances, 150 with high school and run property. Price: $145,000. Phone 616-359-2930.

FOR SALE: 10' x 12' x 8' high, 42" wide, 3 layer hay feeder. Complete with goose neck, ground and hay bin. Call Jacobson, Evart, MI 49631. Phone 616-636-3737. (4-lt-20f).


FOR SALE: 235 acres prime farmland, good tillage, most meals. Request information from James MacArthur, Route 2, Bear Lake, MI 49614. Phone 313-622-9931. (4-lt-39b).


FOR SALE: 99 ACRE FARM, north of Lexington, Sanilac County, Ml. 40 acres wooded, new 3 bedroom 2 bath 2 car garage (new), chicken coop, barn, 2 car garage (new), livestock feeders, gates and crates, livestock feeders, gates and crates, 200 acres. Priced at $160,000. Terms. Call (616) 854-7752 after March 1st

FOR SALE: 15,000 bales of first and second cutting Alfalfa. Mr. H. Wynne, M 118, Otsego, MI 49078. Phone 616-832-2849. (4-lt-25f).

FOR SALE: 100' x 200' barn, 2 car garage (new), chicken coop. Good location. Call owner. Phone 517-695-2449. (4-lt-25fl).

FOR SALE: 2nd cutting. $40 to $50 a ton. Phone: 517 386 9508.

FOR SALE: 1st cutting. For sale. (4-lt-19f).

FOR SALE: 80000 bales alfalfa hay, first and second cutting. Mr. H. Wynne, M 118, Otsego, MI 49078. Phone 616-832-2849. (4-lt-25f).


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