



Introduced by Reps. Dodak, Alley, O'Neill, Busch, Gnodtke, Stabenow, Strand, Cropsey, Welborn, Harrington, Giese, Lincoln, Binsfeld, Spaniola, Trim, Hillemonds, Muxlow, Kennedy, Dillingham, Gingrass, Koivisto, Jacobetti, Fitzpatrick, Gilmer, Nick Smith, Hayes, DeGrow, Armbruster, Randall, McCollough, Andrews, Geerlings, Dressel, Stacey, Padden, Ballantine, Vanek, Griffin, Varnum, Nash, Van Singel and Hadden

Right to Farm Bill Passes

AN ACT to provide for circumstances under which a farm shall not be found to be a public or private nuisance.

The People of the State of Michigan enact:

Sec. 1. This act shall be known and may be cited as the "Michigan right to farm act".

Sec. 2. (1) As used in this act, "farm" means the land, buildings, and machinery used in the commercial production of farm products.

(2) As used in this act, "farm operation" means a condition or activity which occurs on a farm in connection with the commercial production of farm products, and includes, but is not limited to: marketed produce at roadside stands or farm markets; noise; odors; dust; fumes; operation of machinery and irrigation pumps; ground and aerial seeding and spraying; the application of chemical fertilizers, conditioners, insecticides, pesticides, and herbicides; and the employment and use of labor.

(3) As used in this act, "farm product" means those plants and animals useful to man and includes but is not limited to: forages and sod crops, grains and feed crops, dairy and dairy products, poultry and poultry products; livestock, including breeding and grazing, fruits, vegetables, flowers, seeds, grasses, trees, fish, apiaries, equine and other similar products; or any other product which incorporates the use of food, feed, fiber or fur.

Sec. 3. (1) A farm or farm operation shall not be found to be a public or private nuisance if the farm or farm operation alleged to be a nuisance conforms to generally accepted agricultural and management practices according to policy as determined by the director of the department of agriculture.

(2) A farm or farm operation shall not be found to be a public or private nuisance if the farm or farm operation existed before a change in the land use or occupancy of land within 1 mile of the boundaries of the farm land, and before such change in land use or occupancy of land, the farm or farm operation would not have been a nuisance.

Sec. 4. This act shall not affect the application of state and federal statutes.

From the Desk of the President

Our Right to Farm and Its Responsibilities

Passage of the Right to Farm bill is another indication that our elected leadership is recognizing the vital importance of the agricultural industry to our state's economy. Their support of this needed legislation also shows that they are beginning to understand some of the unique problems farmers face in the production of food and fiber.

A lot of us have neighbors who moved to the country expecting clean, fresh air 24 hours a day in a quiet atmosphere - a quiet broken only by the occasional chirping of a bird. They didn't expect the odors, the dust and the noises associated with the normal, necessary procedures farmers use to put food on the supermarket shelves and meat cases.

The Right to Farm law tells those non-farm neighbors that such things are to be expected - and are acceptable - and it gives notice to those who plan to settle in the country in the future that farmers have priority.

While we cheer the passage of this bill, we need to remember that with every right comes responsibility. Yes, the bill does give us the right to farm without undue fear of the financial hardships and mental anguish of nuisance suits - but it also places responsibility on us to follow accepted

agricultural practices.

Just what ARE "generally accepted agriculture practices"? Our Michigan Department of Agriculture will be defining those, but most good farm managers, I think, already practice them simply because they're an important part of good farm management.

I think Sen. Dick Allen had a good illustration of accepted agricultural practices when he said: "You wouldn't spread manure in an adjoining field on the day your neighbor's daughter is being married in the backyard."

We need to occasionally put ourselves in our neighbor's shoes and consider how we might fret over our laundry on the line or our flower beds if someone in the adjoining field is plowing or spraying and the wind is coming in our direction.

We need special recognition of their point of view in those areas which are already heavily residential. After all, it was farmers who sold them that land on which they built their homes.

Our responsibility in the Right to Farm law really is a matter of being good "housekeepers" in our farming operations and being good neighbors. It means getting to know those neighbors, inviting them to visit our farm operations, talking to them

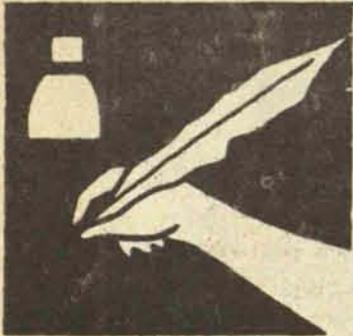


about the common problems of all rural residents, and discussing ways to solve those problems together. That's what "neighboring" is all about. (And, it would provide a good opportunity for you to let them know Farm Bureau is a good vehicle through which to solve problems!)

In short, being a good neighbor would mean that the neighbor whose daughter is going to get married in the backyard next Saturday would feel comfortable and confident in approaching you to ask that you don't spread manure in the adjoining field that day.

We have a law now that we've needed for a long time. Let's do our part in its implementation by being good neighbors.

Elton R. Smith



DONNA

Eating Alone . . .

In a recent issue of *Agri-Marketing* magazine, there was a guide on how to handle one of the most uncomfortable situations in life - eating alone in a restaurant.

There were several useful hints, such as sitting opposite a mirror so after a drink or two, you begin to feel there are a few of you. Or, after each bite of food, lift your head, smack your lips, swallow and make a notation on a pad so people will think you're a restaurant critic. Even better, you can bring a walkie-talkie along and whisper into it occasionally so they'll think you're an under-

cover agent working on a case.

Personally, I've usually resolved the problem by reading, but a time or two, when the book was left at home, I've had to resort to such things as my checkbook - which doesn't aid digestion!

Or in Pairs . . .

The article reminded me of an Ann Landers-type column of many years ago dealing with the problem of couples dining out together and the image they project to others. It said you could always tell the newlyweds or unmarrieds from the long-attached couples by the conversation or lack of it. The writer suggested to those who had been married for years and had run out of things to talk about, that if they wanted to change their image, they should recite nursery rhymes to each other - with animation, of course.

We decided to try it one night. It went something like this... Husband: "Mary had a little lamb," (Wife leans forward

and exclaims: "Is that a fact!") Husband: "Its fleece was white as snow." (Wife puts hand to heart, says "Really! As white as snow?") Husband: "And everywhere that Mary went..." (Wife sits on edge of seat and with great anticipation asks: "Everywhere?") Husband: "The lamb was sure to go." (Both husband and wife break into peals of laughter at this point and go on to Jack and Jill.)

Sure enough, it worked! Other customers looked our way with admiration and jealousy. Those at nearby tables got very quiet hoping for a snatch of what had to be the most interesting conversation. The waitress smiled a lot and asked if we were on our honeymoon. The bartender offered a free drink in honor of whatever it was we were celebrating.

It Takes Ingenuity

Setting an image takes ingenuity, especially when you want to shed the old and

establish a new one. That's what the Farm Bureau Women are attempting to do.

A group of them were at Farm Bureau Center recently planning their program for the coming year and, although they haven't announced their plans yet, I got the distinct impression that we'll see some changes made. If they are successful or not depends a lot on whether they can change the image their county boards have of them.

Since the organization was founded, they've been viewed by most as important but behind-the-scenes stage hands in the Farm Bureau panorama. The women are proud of the record they have written in terms of helping to build the organization, but now they're interested in trying out for some of those front and center roles.

They figure that 60-plus years apprenticeship is long enough.

Mary Had A Little Image . . .

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

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EDITORIAL: Donna Wilber, Editor; Marcia Ditchie, Connie Turbin, Associate Editors
OFFICERS: Michigan Farm Bureau; President, Elton R. Smith, Caledonia; Vice President, Jack Laurie, Cass City; Administrative Director, Robert Braden, Lansing; Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer, Max D. Dean; Secretary, William S. Wilkinson

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Readers Respond to Animal Rights Issue

Farm Woman Urges 'Get Involved'

Dear Editors:

I, too, would like to respond to the issue of animal rights. . . . Being a licensed veterinary technician and a part-time farmer, my mind has been boggled for years about the "limits" of rights for animals. I nearly dropped out of college after watching our instructor humanely "put to sleep" a young, healthy, happy dog. And today it nearly makes me ill to see an obviously ignorant person purchase a panting, half-dead calf at an auction and take it home in the trunk of the car when the outside temperature is 85 degrees.

In the very first chapter of Genesis we find that God instructed man to "be masters of the fish and of the sea, the birds of heaven, and all living animals on the earth. God saw all he had made, and indeed all was good." (Jerusalem translation.) In Matthew we read that God sees each sparrow as it falls.

My husband and I raise dairy heifers and steers. We get them when they're several days old. I love them all like little children and sit with them when they're sick, wash their bottoms when they scour, and basically try to treat them as I would like them to treat me if situations were reversed.

And yet we do it too - put poison out for the barn mice. . . encourage the dogs to "get" the gophers, moles and chipmunks that bother the garden. Then think of all the flies we kill, the ants we step on - daily. . . hourly. . . .

I am NOT in favor of the inhumane treatment or living conditions to ANY animal ANYWHERE, for reasons of neglect, ignorance, or certain experimental practices. HOWEVER, where would we be in the medical field without the years of testing of drugs and surgical procedures on our animal friends??? All sorts of vaccines, insulin, antibiotics, and now artificial organs, that may someday save my life or that of someone I love - how can I be totally against that?? And how can we let hundreds of thousands of animals and chickens roam at will? Without some sort of restrictions, confinement and controlled feeding program, we'd have no meat, milk or poultry products, not to mention the health hazards to humans.

Conditions in research labs or confinement feedlots should be as such to provide maximum comfort for the animals therein. These animals have a short life. They are "asked" to live unnaturally for our purposes. Through breeding and feeding, we've created bigger calves, bigger chicken legs, more pigs to the litter, and hens lay more eggs. Legislation will not help us. It HAS to rest on the conscience of all of us in the livestock industry.

A "master," as Webster defines, has many meanings. A master is not only a ruler of others or an owner of an animal, but also a teacher, a workman skilled in his trade, an expert in a given field. If we were true masters, as God instructed, there wouldn't be so many problems because we would work for our critters just as hard as they multiply and grow for us. AND I BELIEVE MOST OF US DO JUST THAT!! We just have to show the consumer, the "city folk" if you will, how our meat and poultry products live. Either we have to go to them or have them come to us.

Is it "humane" to catch a fish by luring him to a hook which will pierce the side of his cheek or through his jaw? Is it "humane" to tie up a dog. . . declaw a cat. . . clip the wings on pet birds??? Is it "humane" to have an open hunting season for small game and deer to keep the populations controlled? Is it "humane" to spank your child? I believe it's the people who ABUSE these things we need to really be concerned about, and they're going to be the hardest to reach.

I've been in some excellent feedlot barns, farrowing houses, chicken barns, where the animals are clean, bright, curious, hungry and healthy. They haven't a care in the world! Twice daily as I feed my "confined" calves, they lick my jacket and shirt, gather around me as I carry the feed buckets across the pen. Are they "happy"? I can answer you without question: YES!

In these times when we are "abusing" so much: alcohol, drugs, sex, CHILDREN, the use of guns, etc., I'm sure the cry for animal welfare will be louder than ever. For SO MANY of us that feed the world directly or indirectly (and thank God that we can do so), we'll get through this all right. We have chosen NOT to work for \$10 an hour in the city. We fight weather, parasites and disease and often come out with a loss. We lose sleep waiting for a cow to calve or a fever to break. And we wouldn't care to live any other way.

I propose we get involved. Have an "open house" or a tour day at your farm. Get people interested. Invite city groups, school children, youth groups, "concerned citizen" groups, whoever. Get a newspaper to do a human interest story on your farm. Let's educate the world to the positive aspects of what we're doing. All

persons of the livestock industry: slaughter house personnel, county extension people, livestock veterinarians, even grain farmers that feed our critters - let's stick together. If we're TRULY interested in animal rights and welfare instead of putting a fast buck into our pockets, it will show in ALL ways, to other people through the animals.

In closing, the words written by Barry DeVorzon and Perry Botkin Jr. and sung by the Carpenters sum it all up in a prayer that we might all do well to think about:

*Bless the beasts and the children,
for in this world they have no voice,
they have no choice.*

*Bless the beasts and the children,
for the world can never be
the world they see.*

*Light their way when the darkness surrounds them;
Give them love, let it shine all around them.*

*Bless the beasts and the children;
Give them shelter from a storm;
Keep them safe; keep them warm. . . .*

Mrs. Rolland (Carol) Groenink
Coopersville, Michigan

P.S. "Concerned" groups might take a second to remember that city folks often "drop off" litters of kittens and puppies at livestock farms. We had five kittens dropped here recently. It will be a job to find homes for them all. But somebody out there must think we might feed and take care of them!!

Meat-Eating Throwback to Caveman

Dear Editors,

"Eat what the cow eats." There are millions of healthy, happy vegetarians. Meat costs are prohibitive to those on low incomes yet we get total protein requirements from whole grains, legumes and nuts. Why use extravagant food processed for us by animals?

Meat-eating is a throw-back to a caveman with an appetite, a club and a terrified creature, before agriculture became a science.

Tina Anders
Grand Ledge, Michigan

EDITOR'S NOTE: It was not the intention of guest columnist Andrea Hofmeister to deny the vegetarian approach to human nutrition could be utilized, but rather to point out that it is a personal choice and one which requires study and planning for proper nutritional balance in the human diet.

Hofmeister points out that in nature we do not condemn the fox for eating the bird, nor the bird for eating the worm and, she says, "we are, after all, animals, too."

The vegetarian choice is a single facet in the larger question of animal care or "animal rights." It is, and should remain, a personal choice.

What producers in animal agriculture object to is the threat of burdensome regulation which will adversely affect their industry, increase food costs and deny personal choice to consumers who wish to continue to include meats and fowl in their diet.

Dear Readers:

Seldom have we had the response from Farm Bureau members to an issue as we have on "animal rights." We regret that we do not have space to print all the letters we received. These letters, along with your responses to the Discussion Topic questions, will be shared with the state Policy Development Committee.

This issue will be on the agenda of the statewide cabinet meeting and MFB Policy Development Conference scheduled for Long's Convention Center in Lansing on Aug. 20.

The Farm Bureau Women, in their recent program planning session, also gave top priority to involvement in the animal rights issue during the coming year.

The American Farm Bureau Federation is in the process of developing materials that will allow Farm Bureau members to effectively address the issue. We will keep you posted on the availability of these materials, and also of activities that will allow you the opportunity to "get involved."

The Editors

Grassroots Efforts Impact Recovery Plan

With a healthy shove of opinion from the country's grassroots, the House cleared two major hurdles and passed Gramm-Latta II, a crucial step in passage of President Reagan's economic recovery plan.

"I commend members of Farm Bureau for the major role they played in persuading congressmen to clear this vital part of the economic recovery plan," said Robert Delano, AFBF president. "While there is no way to accurately measure the impact Farm Bureau members have had on the outcome of the vote, there is no doubt it was tremendous."

The first of the two crucial votes was defeat of the House rule that would have prevented the consideration of Gramm-Latta II.

The second vote was on the final passage of Gramm-Latta II, which cut \$35.6 billion from the fiscal 1982 budget.

The Senate also has passed its omnibus reconciliation bill (S. 1377), which cuts spending by \$39.6 billion in fiscal 1982.

The next step is a House-Senate conference between the two versions, which could involve as many as 200 conferees.

Chances 'Better Than Ever'

Farm Bureau's major campaign to back the economic recovery plan centered on personal and written contacts with members of Congress to impress upon them the importance of passing the entire economic program as a complete package.

"With the passage of Gramm-Latta II, we feel the chances of getting this country back on its economic feet are better than ever," Delano said.

MFB Shares Message at Ag Expo

Michigan Farm Bureau continued its efforts to encourage grassroots action on the economic recovery package at the MSU Ag Expo, July 21-23, where information and printed materials were distributed to visitors.

Expo participants were encouraged to write their Michigan congressmen telling them to "trust us with our money" and approve the three-year, 30 percent tax cut proposed by the Reagan administration.

Law Gives Farmers Protection, Responsibility

Under legislation signed by Gov. Milliken on July 11, farmers who follow "generally accepted agricultural practices" will be protected from nuisance suits filed by neighbors who object to the odors, noises and dust associated with farm operations. The Right to Farm bill was signed into law during special ceremonies at the National Cherry Festival in Traverse City.

In addition to protecting those farmers who follow accepted practices in their operations, the law also provides that no farm operation which existed before a change in the use or occupancy of land within one mile can be declared a nuisance if it would not have been considered a nuisance before the nearby development occurred.

At the bill signing, Milliken said, "Agriculture is a \$16 billion industry in Michigan, growing at a rate of 10 to 15 percent a year - a significant contributor to Michigan's role as the second most important export state in the nation.

"We must take steps to protect this vitally important industry from undue pressures

that threaten not only our ability to feed ourselves but our ability to develop and maintain a strong and diverse economy," he said.

The director of the Michigan Department of Agriculture is required, under the new legislation, to develop rules to determine what constitutes accepted agricultural practices.

Legislation Was Top MFB Priority

Passage of Right to Farm legislation was a top priority of the Michigan Farm Bureau this past year and the organization's legislative counsels worked closely with the bill's sponsor, Rep. Lewis Dodak (R-Montrose), as it was being drafted.

MFB President Elton R. Smith praised the bill's sponsors and the legislators who worked for its passage.

"This law will help preserve and keep healthy our valuable agricultural resource," Smith said.

"As suburbs spread into our rural area over the past few years, farmers had been subject to nuisance suits by people who objected to the various odors and noises that come

from the normal operation of a farm. This measure will protect farmers from undue harassment and allow them to continue to efficiently produce food and fiber for our Michigan consumers."

This law will help preserve and keep healthy our valuable agricultural resources.

Smith said the legislation also protects rural residents by placing responsibility on the farmer to follow generally acceptable agricultural practices.

"The farmer is encouraged to be a good neighbor - a good neighbor to the consumer he depends upon for support and understanding," Smith concluded.

What Are 'Generally Accepted Practices'?

At this writing, the Michigan Department of Agriculture is drafting policy guidelines to implement Right to Farm legislation and define generally acceptable agricultural practices.



Proving Innocence was Costly to Farm Family

The Right to Farm law came too late for the farrow-to-finish hog operation of Bill and Jeanette Biergans of Eagle. The Clinton County Farm Bureau members were sued by neighbors about 10 years ago because of the odor from the operation. They were sued for \$250,000 plus their business.

Although the Biergans won the suit, they were the victims of vandalism and harassment during the long months of the court trial, and their children were targets of ridicule by their classmates. That, plus the costs involved in a court suit, would likely leave lasting scars on most people. But the Biergans family bears no bitterness; they're the kind of people who can find the good in any kind of situation.

"We're not bitter," says Jeanette. "It was difficult for the children, and we would like to have all the money we spent on it - and not gone through it at all. But the children are O.K. and we're O.K."

"We've met a lot of people all across the state that we wouldn't have met otherwise. We've formed some real close friendships because of what we went through," explained Bill.

"I do think we helped agriculture by going through it,"

Jeanette concluded. "We feel that was one of our purposes."

The suit against the Biergans was one of the cases that brought about the concept and development of some type of right to farm measure in Michigan. The Biergans have been closely watching the progress of the Right to Farm bill and were enthusiastic about its recent passage.

"I think it's a very good law that doesn't eliminate good management. The farm manager still has to have a good operation, but now people who file a suit against a farm operation will have to prove that the operator is not using good farm practices. When we were sued, we had to prove our innocence," said Bill.

Proving their innocence required involving the county Health Department, swine specialists from Michigan State University and the top waste management specialist in the nation from the University of Illinois who testified in court that the Biergans' operation was "well above average."

Many Farm Bureau members and other agricultural organizations contributed financially toward the Biergans' case.

"They all felt that it was something they had to back or they would lose agriculture altogether in Michigan," Bill explained.

If the Right to Farm law had been in effect 10 years ago, how would it have changed things for the Biergans?

"We wouldn't have had the expense that was involved in proving our innocence," said Bill. "Hopefully, we wouldn't have had the vandalism and harassment - and we probably would have been in business today."

Rather than tuck this experience away as a bad memory, the Biergans freely share the things they learned and offer their support to others who are faced with a similar challenge. They are willing to provide transcripts of their trial to others who may find it helpful if they are sued.

Bill is now territory manager for a farm equipment firm, in addition to helping his son John with the farming operation, which specializes in field crops instead of hogs. John would like to go back into hog production.

Perhaps passage of the Right to Farm law will bring him one step closer to his dream.



During a recent visit to Farm Bureau Center, Rep. Lewis Dodak was congratulated by MFB President Elton R. Smith for sponsoring the Right to Farm legislation. Smith praised all of the bill's sponsors and the legislators who worked for its passage.

Those under consideration include:

- Carry out all operations necessary to produce agricultural and horticultural crops, livestock, poultry and other commodities as described in any standard classification for agriculture and forestry.

- Process and market each farm unit's output for the best economic return to the operator, including the construction and use of buildings and parking areas for on-site farm markets and pick-your-own sales and other facilities.

- Replenish soil nutrients as recommended by Michigan State University and other quali-

fied soil testing laboratories.

- Use federal or state approved products according to label instructions for the control of pests and diseases affecting plants and livestock, and for the control of weeds.

- Clear woodlands or make vegetative and terrain alterations to improve or expand agricultural production.

- Install physical facilities for soil and water conservation and drainage.

- Dispose or otherwise make use of all livestock and organic waste on farms in accordance with acceptable management practices.



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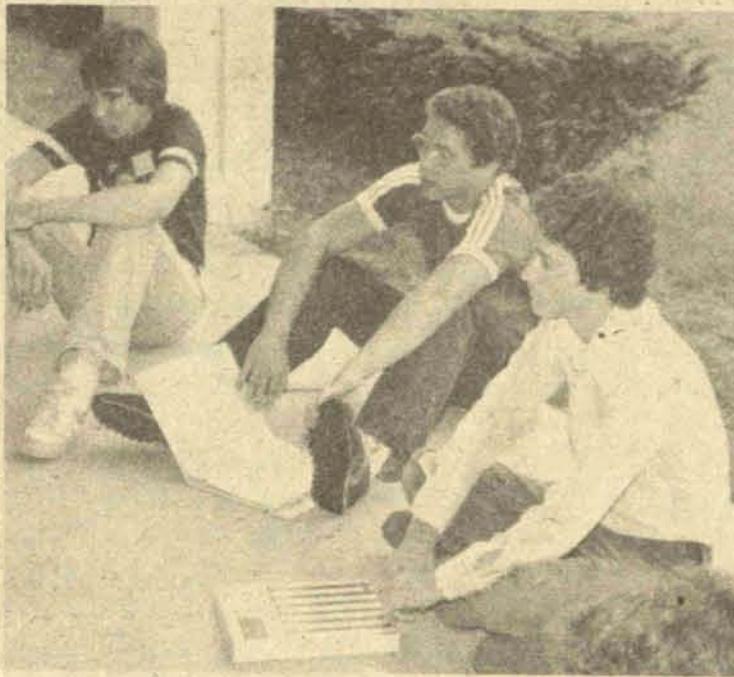
Production Credit Associations of Michigan

Students Participate in Citizenship Opportunity

Youth Government Elected at Seminar



Naturalized U.S. citizen, Maria Schultz, shared many of her real life experiences under Polish, German and Soviet governments with students attending the seminar. Schultz is a patriotic speaker who has appeared at many Farm Bureau meetings.



Tilt sessions gave students the opportunity to apply lecture principles to real life problems.

Students learned more about systems of government and participated in a mock election process during the 18th annual Michigan Farm Bureau Young People's Citizenship Seminar held June 15-19 at Albion College.

"The seminar provided the 217 high school juniors and seniors with the opportunity to work with outstanding specialists in studying the American way of life, people and governments around the world, the free enterprise system, and allowed them to participate in political party activities," said Robert G. Craig, seminar chairman.

The mock election process culminated in 10 students being elected to county and state offices. The election results were announced on the final day of the seminar by state

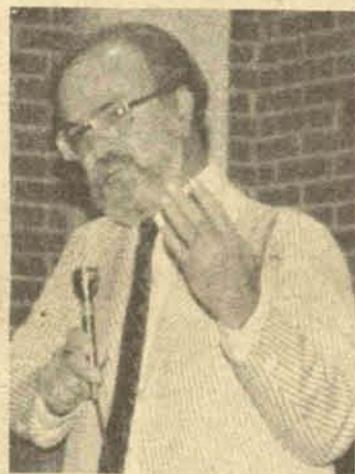
Sen. Robert VanderLaan of Grand Rapids.

Students elected to state offices included Holly Mesler of Buckley, Wexford County, and Carol Joslin, Marion, Osceola County as Michigan Supreme Court justices; Beth Morrison of Kalamazoo as state representative; and as state senator, Robert Zawicky of Harrison in Clare County.

In the county races, Kevin Babcock, Kingsley, Grand Traverse County was elected prosecuting attorney; Russ Pyne from Portage, Kalamazoo County, was chosen sheriff; and Jennifer Weburg of Ithaca, Gratiot County, was elected county clerk. Elected county treasurer was Janis Marvin, Clayton, Lenawee County; drain commissioner was Jenny Feldkamp, Manchester, Washtenaw County; and registrar of deeds was Dawn Wood, Otsego, Allegan County.



State Sen. Robert VanderLaan of Grand Rapids gave his personal congratulations and certificate of office to student senator, Robert Zawicky of Harrison. Zawicky was sponsored by the Clare County Farm Bureau.



Noted economist, Dr. Charles Van Eaton, compared socialist and capitalist economies in a series of lecture sessions at the 1981 Citizenship Seminar. Dr. Van Eaton is a professor of economics and business administration at Hillsdale College.

AgriPac Option OK'd for '82 Energy Idea Search Continues Nationwide

Farm Bureau members in 67 of Michigan's 69 county Farm Bureau units will have the opportunity to voluntarily contribute to AgriPac when they pay their membership dues.

County Farm Bureaus were requested by the MFB board of directors to authorize a 1982 annual dues notice which contains language giving members the voluntary option of adding \$1.00, earmarked for AgriPac, to the 1982 dues. With the exception of Clinton and Mackinac-Luce County Farm Bureaus, all county boards gave that authorization.

AgriPac, the political action arm of Michigan Farm Bureau, will use the voluntary contributions from members to support candidates designated as "Friends of Agriculture" for elected office.

Ideas from Farm Bureau members for saving or producing energy on the farm are still being accepted in the Michigan Farm Bureau Energy Idea Search.

Sponsored by AFBF, the Energy Idea Search is intended to surface innovative ideas and technology which save or use energy more efficiently around the house, in farm buildings, in farm operations or produce energy needed for agriculture.

Members who wish to share their ideas should request an entry form from MFB.

After evaluation, energy ideas may be published in the member's county newsletter and *Michigan Farm News*. A member whose idea is printed in *Farm News* will receive \$10.

Energy ideas submitted to

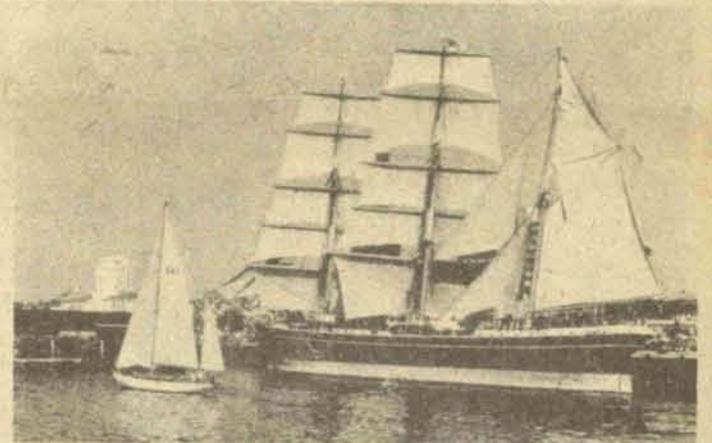
AFBF will be evaluated by a panel of prominent individuals who are knowledgeable about energy conservation, engineering and agriculture.

Nationally, a maximum of five members who offer winning energy ideas will receive a cash award of \$500 each from AFBF. Winners will be announced at the 1982 AFBF annual meeting in San Diego. Five ideas may be selected by AFBF for honorable mention and published in the AFBF newsletter. Those winners will receive \$25.

All entries must be submitted to MFB by Oct. 30, 1981.

To obtain an entry form, write: Energy Idea Search, Information Division, Michigan Farm Bureau, P.O. Box 30960, Lansing, Mich. 48909.

American Farm Bureau Federation 1982 Annual Meeting



Located near the Michigan delegation's hotel in San Diego, this restored merchant ship is part of a maritime museum open to the public.

Start making your plans now for the American Farm Bureau Federation Annual Meeting to be held in San Diego, California, Jan. 10-15, 1982.

In the interest of providing the best possible service for Michigan Farm Bureau members, a United Airlines charter will operate between Lansing and San Diego, departing on Jan. 9 and returning on Jan. 15. Space has also been reserved on regularly scheduled flights between various points in Michigan and San Diego on appropriate dates. In addition, complete arrangements have been made for tours which include, among other features, visits to the famous San Diego Zoo and Tijuana, Mexico.

San Diego's climate has been described as the most nearly perfect in America and will afford an ideal locale for this important AFBF meeting. The lifestyle is casual as is the Holiday Inn Embarcadero, the hotel selected for Michigan. It is conveniently located close to the harbor with a glorious view and interesting activities including fine restaurants and bay cruises. It is just a few short blocks from the restored historical area of Gaslamp that features boutiques, eateries, charming shops and a resident kite flyer.

Complete information, including enrollment forms and description of tour inclusions, can be obtained from your county Farm Bureau secretary or by sending the following coupon to the address indicated.

I am interested in attending the 1982 AFBF annual meeting in San Diego, California. Please send me complete information:

Name _____

Address _____

Home Phone _____ Office Phone _____

Mail to: Washburne Travel Center, Inc., Attention: Group Department, 228 Abbott Road, East Lansing, Mich. 48823.

Food Assistance Programs Targeted for Cutbacks

The USDA's Food Assistance Program has grown rapidly over the years. Related programs, aimed at improving the nutritional status of infants, children, and low income families, are successors of the emergency food distribution program of the 1930s.

These programs now include the Food Stamp Program, National School Lunch and Breakfast Programs, Special Milk Program, Special Food Service Program, Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants and Children, and Commodity Distribution Programs.

Although the Food Stamp Program siphons off most of the domestic food program dollars, the other programs still accounted for \$4.7 billion in federal expenditures in fiscal 1980, a fourfold increase in ten years. Changes and reductions in some of the other food assistance programs may be in the works in light of administration and Farm Bureau efforts to reduce federal government expenditures.

National School Lunch Program

The National School Lunch Program (NSLP) was enacted in 1946 to safeguard the health and well being of the nation's children and to encourage the domestic consumption of nutritious agricultural commodities.

This program provides public and nonprofit private schools of high school grade and under - including residential child-care institutions - with financial assistance or commodities to help defray the cost of lunches served to school children. The institutions, however, are re-

quired to meet standards of nutrition in order to receive the aid.

All children at participating institutions may purchase these school lunches. Lunches are provided free or at reduced prices. Students' eligibility for free or reduced-price meals is determined by household size and net household income. The income standards are tied to the poverty income level and adjusted periodically.

Since February, free meals have been provided to children for four-person households whose gross income was \$10,270 annually. Reduced-price meals have been provided to children from four-person households with gross incomes ranging from \$10,270 to \$15,490 annually.



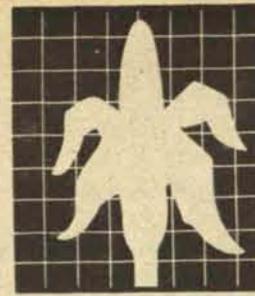
The federal government pays 16 cents per meal in cash - the basic rate - the equivalent of 13.5 cents in commodities or cash for every lunch served in participating schools. The federal government also grants an additional 83.5 cents for each free lunch served and 63.5 cents for each reduced-price lunch. These reimbursement rates are adjusted annually.

Federal payments are made to the states which must match the federal basic lunch rate with three times the amount from student payments, state revenues, or local revenues. States disburse the funds to local school authorities in the program.

Adjustments in the reimbursement rates and the expanded availability of free and reduced-price lunches resulting from higher income eligibility limits boosted the NSLP costs over the years. Federal cash subsidies for the NSLP were in excess of \$2 billion in fiscal 1980, up from \$200 million in fiscal 1969. Nearly 4.4 billion lunches were served - nearly half of which were free or reduced-price - to some 27 million children in 95,000 schools and institutions in fiscal 1980.

Commodity Distribution Programs

Commodity Distribution Programs (CDP) started as a means for providing food assistance to the needy while disposing of accumulated surplus stocks of farm commodities. The CDP, which operates under several pieces of legislation, donates food to needy families, schools, institutions and designated groups such as Indian tribes. In fiscal 1980 the CDP cost \$1.1 billion, double its cost in 1975. Schools received most of the donated foods in fiscal 1980 and have accounted for about 90 percent of the CDP's costs since 1974. Food donations to needy families had constituted a substantial portion of the CDP until 1974 when the Food Stamp Program replaced the CDP in a



AGRINOMIC UPDATE

Report of the Commodity Activities & Research Department

number of states. In fiscal 1980, donated foods to needy families made up only 3 percent of the CDP's costs.

Supplemental Food Program

The Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) provides benefits to individuals who have been determined by a local health professional to be a "nutritional risk" because of inadequate income and nutrition. Participants include pregnant women, nursing mothers and infants and children up to five years old.

Besides nutritional inadequacy, eligibility for WIC is also based on residence in designated project areas and household income. Currently, household income limits are set by the secretary of agriculture and must fall below 195 percent of poverty.

Local health agencies, which administer the program, provide participants with vouchers redeemable for specified foods at certain retail food stores or with a food package that may be obtained at a nearby storage facility, retail store or even delivered to the home.

The WIC program cost \$780 million in fiscal 1980 and provided benefits to 1.9 million women, infants and children. When the program started in fiscal 1974, there were 90,000 participants at a cost of \$11 million.

Proposed Changes

The Reagan administration proposed several changes in

these programs for fiscal 1982 with most directed toward the NSLP.

A major proposal would eliminate the basic cash and commodity subsidies for meals served to children who do not receive free or reduced-price meals. If enacted, this reportedly would save about \$700 million in federal expenditures.

The administration also recommended lowering the federal subsidy for reduced price meals from 113.5 cents to 64 cents for a savings of about \$100 million.

Under recent legislation supported by Farm Bureau, meal reimbursement rates are now adjusted annually each July 1 rather than semi-annually. The administration proposes to continue this modification to delay inflation increases in federal subsidies.

For reduced-price lunches, the administration also recommended scaling back the income eligibility standard from 195 percent of poverty to 185 percent and eliminating the standard deduction.

For free lunches the administration's proposal would retain the current 125 percent of poverty income standard, but raise the standard deduction from \$80 to \$90 monthly.

The administration also seeks to reimpose a funding ceiling - \$725 million - on the WIC program. Legislation in 1980 removed the ceiling for fiscal 1982.

Pending Farm Bills 'Worst Since 1949'

Both pending Senate and House farm bills in their present forms "are the worst since the introduction of the Brannan Plan in 1949" and should be scrapped, says AFBF President Robert Delano.

Delano said the 1981 farm bills are "ill-constructed, poorly balanced and, if passed in present form, will do serious damage to the concept of a market oriented farm policy."

He warned that target price and loan rate provisions currently under consideration by the lawmakers must be changed to avoid leading major commodities into an excessive surplus situation complete with government supply management, takeover of commodity

marketing and all that goes with it.

"It is an incongruous set of circumstances that finds a Washington establishment obsessed with economic recovery and deregulation, yet willing to wreak havoc on the farm economy by putting the government back into the farming business in the biggest way since the 1950s," he said.

"If Congress cannot come to its senses and produce farm program legislation that is an improvement over the current law, the Food and Agriculture Act of 1977 - with some minor modifications - should be extended until a better proposal can be developed." Delano said.

Prep Combine to Boost Efficiency

Before you begin corn and bean harvest this fall, you'll probably take time to make sure your combine is in good working order. But if your pre-harvest combine checkup involves little more than changing the oil and greasing bearings, you can easily run into costly and time-consuming breakdowns.

"You should get your combine out of the shed at least two weeks before harvest begins," suggests Jack Winslow, Massey-Ferguson combine specialist. "Start by washing it down from top to bottom." Then examine the entire machine.

"Once your combine is washed," Winslow says, "it's easier to spot and replace worn belts and bearings, and check the condition of chains, shafts,

sprockets, sheaves and pulleys."

You should also check belt tension before you head for the field. Winslow notes that a good precautionary measure before winter storage is to loosen the belts to prevent permanent stretching during the cold weather. If you have taken that precaution, you'll now need to retighten the belts to the tension recommended in the operator's manual.

Roller chains should also be in good condition. Refer to your manual to see which roller chain to oil; some will accumulate dirt if lubricated.

Winslow also recommended that you look for and replace worn bearings.

Winslow advises greasing all of the non-sealed bearings.

This is especially important before harvest because there's a tendency, in storage, for grease to be squeezed out of bearings which support heavy components.

"Then make sure tire pressures are up to recommended levels and the tires are in good condition," he adds. "You might have a cut in a tire that you didn't notice last fall. If you replace it now, you won't have to stop to change it once the busy season begins."

Winslow suggests you also give special attention to the grain head. That's where most harvest losses occur, especially when combining soybeans.

"It's a good idea to replace all broken or bent guards and knife sections," Winslow points out.

Bills Examine User Taxes

Near the end of the legislative session, Rep. Mary Brown (D-Kalamazoo) introduced four bills to restructure and increase transportation revenue.

Maintenance and Construction Costs Skyrocket

The present revenue from the 11 cents per gallon gas tax and the vehicle registration fees has declined. At the same time, the costs of maintaining and reconstructing state and local roads have skyrocketed.

Declining revenues have resulted from smaller and more fuel efficient vehicles, less driving by the average person and more people sharing rides and vanpooling.

Revenues declined 27 percent during the first three months of 1981, the largest decline in history. Federal aid to highways is also expected to decline.

A recent study shows that the average motorist is paying \$5 less a year in gas taxes than he did five years ago.

Michigan's road revenue system is based on "user taxes." Each person pays his proportionate share according to his "use" of the road system. Many years ago Michigan depended on property taxes for roads. Farm Bureau fought successfully to shift to the "user tax" system.

Proposal Would Increase Revenues

Rep. Brown's bill would:

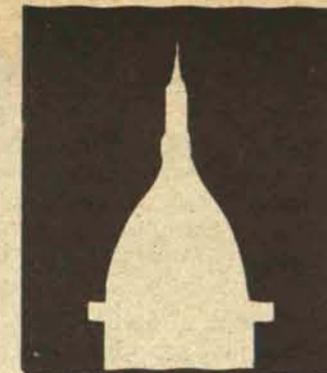
(1) Convert the present gas tax from 11 cents per gallon to 11 percent of the wholesale price which at present prices would mean less than a one cent increase in the gas tax. This could increase or decrease depending on the wholesale price.

(2) Adopt a flat license fee of \$28 for passenger cars indexed to rise annually on the basis of any increase in the Michigan personal income factor. The present minimum fee is \$20 with a range up to \$34 for cars weighing 5,000 lbs. or more.

(3) Increase truck weight taxes 35 percent, also linked to increases in the personal income factor.

(4) Maintain the present "90-10" allocation of funds between highways (at least 90 percent) and public transportation (not more than 10 percent). The allocation has actually been 91.7 percent highways and 8.3 percent public. This complies with the constitutional provision approved by the voters in 1978.

(5) Phase in an increase in the statutory allocation of vehicle-related product sales tax revenues to the Compre-



CAPITOL REPORT

By Robert E. Smith

hensive Transportation Fund. This would include water and rail transportation.

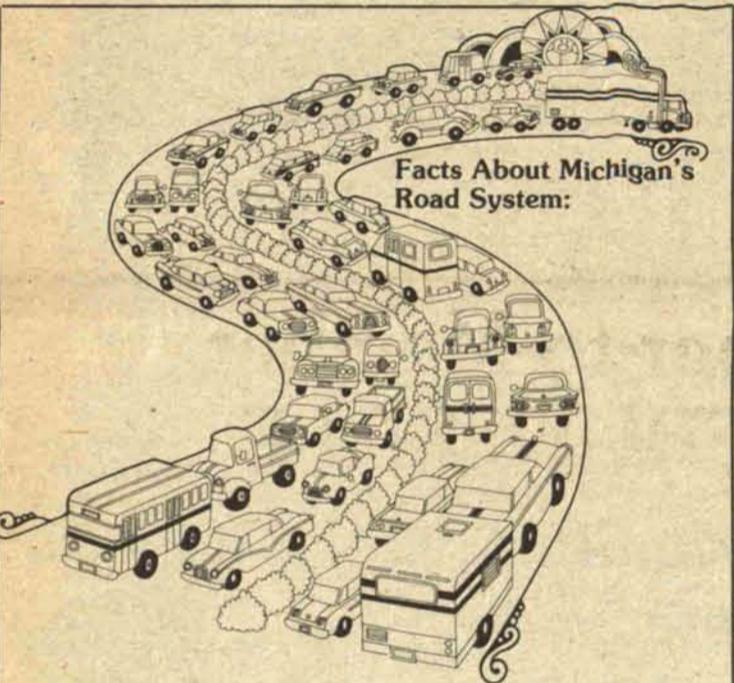
Further Study Expected

The legislation was introduced before the summer recess to give time for study and discussion by all groups interested in road maintenance. The House Tax Committee will begin consideration when the fall session convenes Sept. 15.

At least 10 other states, including Indiana and Illinois, have passed similar programs. Thirty more states are considering such action.

Twenty-three states impose personal property taxes on vehicles in addition to gas and weight taxes. For example, in Indiana vehicles are classified by list price and year. Those in class V are \$4,000 to \$5,499. First year tax is \$132; second year \$114, etc. In California the property tax on vehicles is 2 percent of market value; the average tax \$100. Kentucky's average tax is \$375.50.

Probably no segment of Michigan's economy is more dependent on a good transportation system (roads, rail and water), than is agriculture.



•53 percent of the heavily traveled roads are deficient according to engineering standards and 22 percent are obsolete for present traffic conditions.

•About 700 million gallons of gasoline are wasted each year due to deteriorated roads.

•Over one-third of all bridges are structurally deficient or hazardous.

•Several county road commissions have either shut down for the summer or severely curtailed maintenance. Some cannot match available federal funds.

•Michigan depends on roads to a greater degree than most other states. Roads are essential to industry and tourism and even more so for agriculture.

•Michigan and California are the only large industrial states with no toll roads. New Jersey, for example, collects more in toll fees than in motor fuel taxes.

•88,712 miles of roads are maintained by county road commissions. Decreasing revenue has meant a 3 percent decrease from \$241 million to \$233 million in 1979 and 1980. In 1981 the decrease will be 9 to 10 percent. Various costs have risen 10 to 25 percent.

•28 counties lack funds to match available federal aid improvement allocations.

•47 counties have eliminated road improvement using township matching funds.

•Most counties are unable to recap or seal road surfaces, replace worn out equipment, maintain snow plowing and salting, replenish gravel on secondary roads and other routine road functions.

•For information on the situation in your county, contact your county road commission.

Tax Question Heats Up

Both Democratic and Republican legislators offered tax reform and tax cut proposals before adjourning for summer recess.

Current budget cuts are so severe in some areas that many essential programs will be seriously affected. For example, Michigan's meat inspection program will be turned over to federal authorities Oct. 1.

Several other important agricultural programs have been curtailed including funding for the present Grain Dealers Act and the Michigan red tart cherry crop estimate. MDA will be unable to pay its share of the cost for part-time "cherry enumerators" who worked for two to three weeks this spring in projecting the Michigan red tart cherry crop. Crop estimates are essential for pricing, carrying out the federal marketing order and export sales.

Most significant among the budgetary cuts is the lower funding for state aid to schools. Schools will be receiving a lower percentage of the funding through state aid than in the past several years. This puts greater pressure on the local property tax for school financing.

Property Tax Proposals

More than half of the approximately 175 tax proposals that have been introduced deal with property taxes. The Democratic and Republican tax proposals are similar in many respects. The proposals include:

A Senate Democratic plan called the "largest tax cut in Michigan history," would cut

taxes \$1.2 billion over three years (an average of \$400 million each year) without making up for lost revenue. It is limited to homes and farms and cuts K-12 school operating property taxes by 15 percent in 1981, 25 percent in 1982 and 35 percent in 1983 and each year thereafter.

Beginning in 1982, the tax cut comes off the property bill with no limit. Senior citizens would be exempt from all school taxes and additional credits are included for senior citizen rental costs.

The Single Business Tax would be changed to a profits tax for low income businesses. Workers Compensation and Unemployment Compensation would be removed from the SBT base.

The House Republican plan is called the "20-20-10 Tax Cut." It would cut by 20 percent all operation and debt taxes on all residential and all agricultural properties with no limit. Rent credits would be raised from the present 17 percent to 20 percent.

The Single Business Tax rate would be cut 10 percent and Workers Compensation and Unemployment Compensation costs would be removed from the formula and credits would be expanded for small business.

Both the Republican and Democratic proposals would reimburse local government for lost revenue. Both would prohibit local units of government from increasing tax revenue, resulting in increased assessments on S.E.V., unless a public hearing is held and a

positive vote is taken by the governing body; this is called "Truth in Taxation."

Since the legislative recess, Speaker of the House Crim has announced the appointment of a 20-member study committee of House Democrats to work on tax reform.

Another significant tax related proposal, introduced in the House, is H.B. 4250, "Front Loading" Circuit Breaker. It would allow property tax payers to receive tax credit before paying them. In 1982, tax credit notices would go to taxpayers; the amount of credit would be figured on the previous year's credit. The form would be presented to the local treasurer to obtain the credit. Local governments would be reimbursed for the lost revenue.



Increased benefits would be granted to people with income less than \$10,000. Persons earning less than \$5,000 a year

(continued on page 11)

'Clinton Lake' Test Case Has Impact on Easement Rights

Michigan farmers, already warned by agricultural leaders to beware of the fine print in oil and gas leases, now face additional worries if a powerful pipeline company wins a pending federal court case in Detroit.

The test suit may give pipeline companies far-reaching controls over land surrounding easements without just compensation to owners.

In effect, an adverse ruling could mean that pipeline companies can dictate use of property abutting right-of-ways simply by declaring oil and gas transmission lines endangered.

Farmers who have granted easements for pipelines across their property could find themselves restricted in how they use adjacent land, where they locate farm buildings, or even if they can alter drain fields.

The test case involves Panhandle Eastern Pipeline Co. of Kansas City, Mo., and Oak Tree, Inc., owner of land at the edge of the village of Clinton in Lenawee County. The trial is

set for Sept. 29 in Detroit district federal court.

In peril is a 42-acre lake at the edge of Clinton which is traversed by two Panhandle pipelines built in 1941 and 1954. Late last year Panhandle obtained permits from the property owner and Department of Natural Resources to temporarily drain the lake to check the condition of the pipelines; they were found to be in satisfactory condition.

Panhandle subsequently went into federal court to block refilling of the natural lake despite wording of the DNR permit which required refilling.

So far, the DNR, which issued the 1980 permits for temporary draining, has not taken any action to protect the community interest in the lake and surrounding wetlands. The lake area has also been a waterfowl and wildlife haven.

At issue is the extent the pipeline company can restrict use of adjoining land, exceeding the limits of the pipeline path, thereby exercising prop-



erty rights for which it never paid.

Panhandle claims the right to prevent re-establishment of the

lake on grounds that it may endanger its pipeline but Oak Tree, Inc., now owners of the property, will present engineer-

ing data to show the lines were originally built to withstand saturation and no unreasonable danger exists.

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Red Raspberries, 12 lbs., no sugar	\$14.82
Peach Slices, 32 lbs., 5+1 sugar	\$20.61
Sliced Strawberries, 30 lbs., 4+1 sugar	\$22.25
Sliced Strawberries, 15 lbs., 4+1 sugar	\$13.65
Whole Strawberries, 30 lbs., IQF	\$23.75
Frozen Asparagus, 12/2 1/2 lb. boxes per case	\$33.98
Broccoli, 12/2 lb. boxes per case	\$19.45
Cauliflower, 12/2 lb. boxes per case	\$19.45
Peas, 12/2 1/2 lb. boxes per case	\$18.35
Sharp Cheddar Cheese, 4/1 lb. packages per case	\$10.70
Medium Cheddar Cheese, 4/1 lb. packages per case	\$10.20
Colby Cheese, 4/1 lb. packages per case	\$9.85
Monterey Jack Cheese, 4/1 lb. packages per case	\$9.85
Mozzarella Cheese, 12/10 ounce packages per case	\$19.55
Swiss Cheese, 12/10 ounce packages per case	\$22.00
Florida Orange Concentrate, Hi-D, 24/12 oz. cans per case	\$33.00
Florida Grapefruit Concentrate, Hi-D, 24/12 oz. cans per case	\$25.65
Florida Lemonade Concentrate, 24/12 oz. cans per case	\$15.05
Mississippi Catfish Steaks, 15 lbs., 7/8" thick, IQF	\$29.95

To order these superior quality products, contact your county Farm Bureau.

OPEN LETTERS



Andrea Hofmeister
1980 Outstanding
Young Farm Woman

Alas, Pride Goeth Before the Fall

Dear Julie,

As you await your third child, I thought you might enjoy an accounting of a day I had recently. I know you will soon have three children under five years of age, and I don't want to scare you, but I would have a nervous breakdown in two weeks. It's not that I don't love and cherish my children, it's just that there are some days when I wonder why.

At noon, during bean planting, Ken requested a supper in the field about 5:30. A simple request, and any farm woman worth her salt can do it. Right? But problems began when neither Nicky nor Mary Jo opted for a nap. This is unusual for Jo, but for some reason her motor just wouldn't idle down.

This made preparations for Ken's box supper impossible. "Impossible?" you say. "How long can it take to throw together two sandwiches and some snacks?"

Let me put it this way. Does a referee at a hockey game have time to prepare treats for the fans? When my children don't nap, the living room becomes a war zone.

In desperation, I took them for a long walk, a trip to the store, and a visit to grandma's. By the time I returned, it was 5:00. I tossed together their peanut butter and jelly sandwiches, dished out the yogurt and fitted Jo with her super bib. (The bib doesn't help much, she still requires a total wipe-down after supper.)

While they ate, I picked the pork off last night's chops and made two sandwiches for Ken. Pork sandwiches, cheese, chips, fruit and a chocolate brownie.

"Not bad for a quick meal," I congratulated myself. "What a super wife I am."

Alas, Pride goeth before the Fall. When I returned to the supper table, I found Jo doing a rain dance on Ken's pork sandwiches.

"No!" I screamed.

"No!" screamed Nicky, who had been gleefully watching until then.

I salvaged one sandwich and took the sack and a cold drink to the car where it would be safe. When I returned, I took Jo away from her fingerpainting session (the yogurt), and washed her from head to toe.

"Everybody in the car, pleeeaaase," By now I was trying to hold myself together, but every pleasant instruction came out through clenched teeth.

On the way to the field, I had to stop three times to entice the kids back into their car seats. I was tempted to ignore the problem. After all, I was only going a mile, but we had a four-hour car trip to my parent's place coming up soon and I knew the kids would challenge my inconsistency. I rolled into the field at 6:00 and spotted Ken 300 feet away, filling the planter.

"You two stay here while I take daddy his supper," I barked. I noticed I was a little hoarse from the refereeing.

"Here's your supper, I hope it's good," I said as I finally reached him.

"So long as it's food, I'm starved," he responded.

"I'll be late tonight," he yelled as he rode off into the sunset with a mashed pork sandwich in one hand and the throttle in the other.

As I turned toward the car, I was aghast to see two small bodies defying the laws of gravity by hanging precariously from the windows. Now an experienced farm wife knows better than to go to the field for any reason wearing sandals, but I am a definite novice. So I ran, more accurately stumbled, back to the car in order to get to them before they got to the ground. They never did fall out, of course. Children have a very low center of gravity; due, I suppose, to the heavily weighted diaper area.

By the time Ken returned at 9:00, I had the kids bathed and put to bed, the dog fed, the toys picked up and had collapsed on the couch.

"That's about enough for one day, I'm exhausted," he grumbled as he fell into the recliner. I resisted the temptation to engage in one-up-manship.

"Long day, that's for sure," I mumbled.

That was true enough for both of us.

"Now," says Ken, "I'm starved, what's good to eat?"

'Improved Ballot' Petition Drive Gets Farm Bureau Board Support

The MFB board will support Lt. Gov. Brickley's petition drive to place his "Citizens for an Improved Ballot" proposal on the 1982 election ballot. The decision was reached following Brickley's meeting with the board at Farm Bureau Center in Lansing on July 7.

While the board supports placing the proposal on the ballot, the organization's position on the proposal itself will not be decided until the MFB policy development sessions at the MFB annual meeting in Grand Rapids, Dec. 1-4.

Citizens for an Improved Ballot calls for a constitutional amendment to appoint rather than elect Supreme Court justices, appellate judges, state school board and university government board members.

Brickley's proposal is designed to correct what he calls the "electoral overdose" Michigan voters are subjected to with one of the longest ballots in the nation.

"In Michigan, a voter fills between 90 and 200 elective offices, depending on the area in which the voter lives," Brickley explained.

"The simple fact of political life is that 90 percent of these

officials are unknown by 90 percent of the electorate. Even if the identify of the officials is recognized, the most enlightened voter is incapable of tracking the performance in office of any more than a few of the people he or she elects."

FBIG Safety Group Pays \$713,000 to Policyholders

Michigan Farm Bureau members participating in the Agricultural Workers Compensation Safety Group will receive over \$713,000 in dividends from Farm Bureau Mutual Insurance Company of Michigan, the largest dividend ever paid in the history of the Safety Group.

The dividend, which will be paid to about 2,500 participating members in early August, equalled nearly 21 percent of the policyholder's annual premium. It was the

ninth dividend in Safety Group history.

The large dividend was the result of the excellent safety effort and overall low work comp losses experienced by the Safety Group during 1980.

Farm Bureau Mutual introduced the Safety Group in 1971 exclusively for Farm Bureau members who employ agricultural workers. Since then, Farm Bureau Mutual has paid out nearly \$1.6 million in dividends to policyholders participating in the Safety Group.

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A standard cord is eight-foot round wood averaging five to six inches in diameter piled four feet high and four feet wide. A standard cord yields about three face cords of 16-inch wood stacked four feet high and eight feet long.

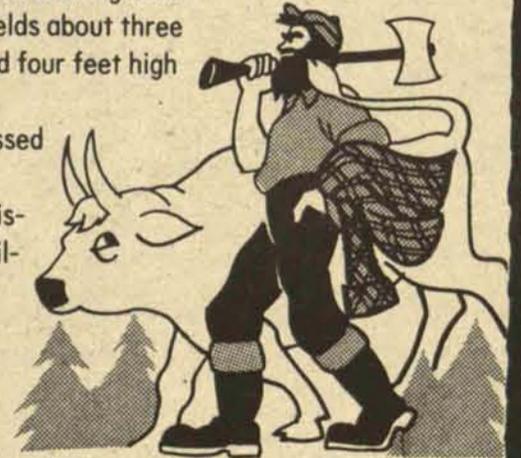
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'Harvest of Shame' Myth Perpetuated

By Sharon Steffens
Kent County Fruit Grower

Recently the Public Broadcasting Service aired the 20-year-old Edward R. Murrow pseudo-documentary, "The Harvest of Shame." Bill Moyers hosted the program which ended with the appearance of a man from Migrant Legal Aid who indicated that "nothing had changed" in 20 years.

Here are a few items from a Farm Bureau article 20 years ago as well as an update on what has changed.

Nineteen separate issues were documented in a complete analysis of "The Harvest of Shame" as being inaccurate and misleading. Just two of them include the out-of-context cutting of the remarks of then American Farm Bureau president, Charles B. Shuman. His remarks of a half hour were cut to just over a minute and inter-cut with scenes of dilapidation and debris.

In addition, many improvements in migrant housing were ignored and the Belle Glade, Florida, police chief described to the producers migrant conditions that he had found 13 years before (in 1947), yet the film was cut to make it appear that the conditions were current. "Whose 'Harvest of Shame'? Whose but its producers."

And these are the "nothings" that have happened since 1960:

(1) 20 years ago no farm workers were covered by the Federal Minimum Wage Law. Today most are guaranteed \$3.35 per hour.

(2) 20 years ago no farm workers were covered by unemployment compensation insurance. Today, many are.

(3) 20 years ago there were few federal or state programs to aid farm workers. Today \$500 million a year in 922 government-funded programs is spent to aid migrant workers.

(4) 20 years ago the charge could be made that there was minimal concern over education of migrant children. Today grants are available to help any migrant child to obtain a secondary school diploma or pursue a college education. A great percentage of migrant children are tracked by computer for both health and school records

across the country, aiding their progress. They are tested and given any extra help they may need.

(5) 20 years ago - wages were low.

•In the week of Oct. 14, 1978, field workers received an average of \$3.06 compared to \$2.86 in 1977 (a 7 percent increase). It is also interesting to note that at that time the federal minimum wage for agricultural employees was only \$2.30.

•During the week of April 12-18, 1981, field workers received an average of \$3.78 per hour. The federal minimum wage is \$3.35.

•From 1977 to 1981, average field workers' earnings rose 32 percent. (Source: USDA's FARM LABOR)

(6) 20 years ago there was no Occupational Safety and Health Act. Today farm job sites and migrant labor housing must pass OSHA, and in many instances, state inspections.

(7) 20 years ago there was no Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act to protect migrant farm worker crew members. Today, the act affords protection for wages, housing and transportation.

(8) 20 years ago six or fewer states had workers compensation laws that covered agricultural employees. Today 13 states, all of them with a large agricultural industry, have such laws that cover agricultural workers.

(9) 20 years ago there was no Legal Services Corporation, funded at over \$300 million to provide, through its rural legal services organizations, help for farm workers. The statement by a legal services attorney that "nothing has changed," would lead one to believe that such funds have been provided by taxpayers in vain.

If you would like to express your views on this subject, you can write Bill Moyers at WNET-TV, 356 West 58th St., New York, N.Y. 10019.

Please send a copy of your letter to Sharon Steffens, c/o Michigan Farm News, P.O. Box 30960, Lansing, Mich. 48909. The letters can be used to build a case for equal time.

Our thanks to the National Council of Ag Employers for the comparison with 1961 and today.

Festival Salutes State's Leading Farm Commodity



Gov. and Mrs. Milliken were honored guests at the National Cherry Festival, a salute to Michigan's leading agricultural commodity. Milliken chose the festival as the location for bill signing ceremonies for the Michigan Right to Farm legislation.

Tax Proposals

(continued from page 9)

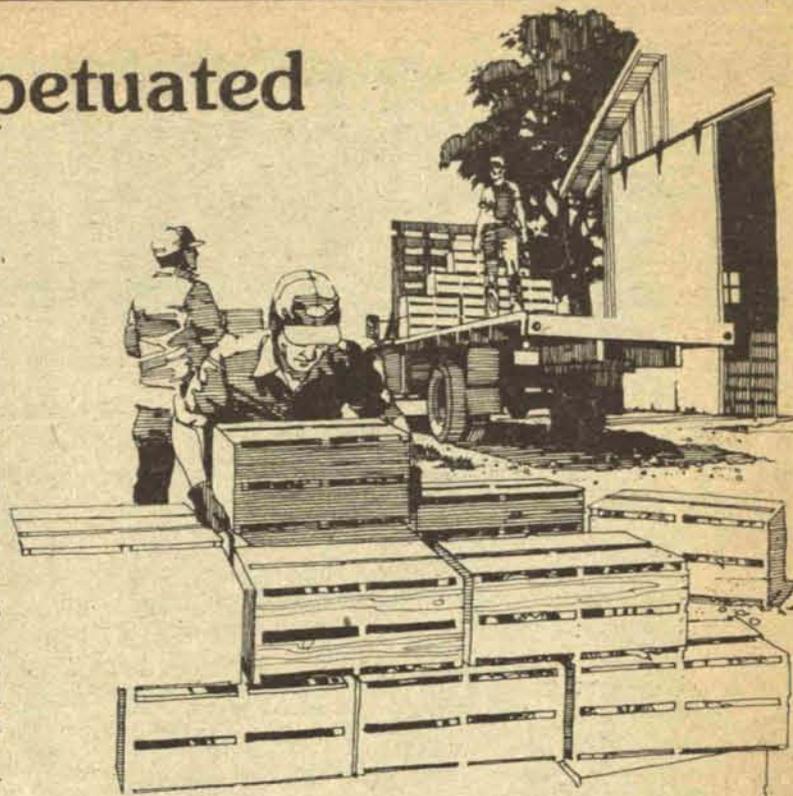
would pay no property taxes. There would be no change in the present program for those earning more than \$10,000.

In addition to legislative proposals and plans by both Democrats and Republicans, there are numerous "self starter" tax reform groups.

From the Grassroots

Farm Bureau tax policies, on the other hand, have been developed by a procedure involving members, county Farm Bureaus and delegate action at the state annual meeting.

In addition, a special 15-member Rural Tax Review Task Force has been established by Michigan Farm Bureau. Committee members representing the entire state have examined the state taxation system and are expected to make a report in time for consideration by county policy development committees.



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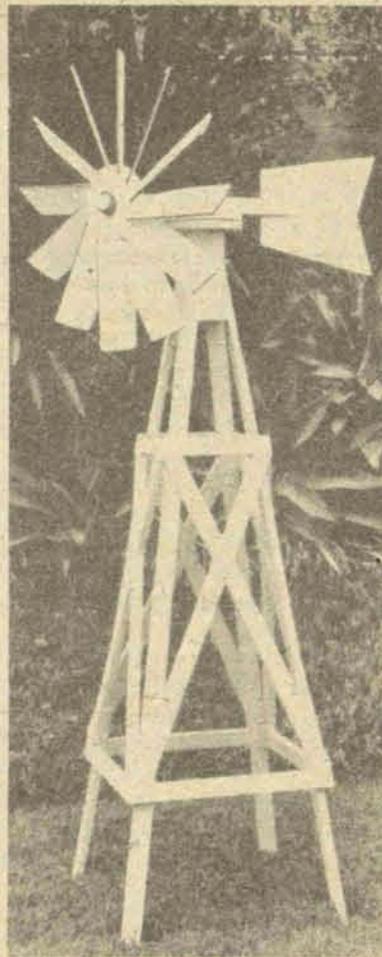
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Decorative Windmills Catch Summer Breezes



Here's a choice of ornamental windmills to add charm to your yard. They are ideal centerpieces for a planter or flower garden.

Whirligigs date back to colonial times when they were quiet playthings for children, especially on the Sabbath. The old man on this animated windmill will saw away, rain or shine, if there's just a breeze to motivate him. The head, body,

arms and legs are traceable patterns with suggested colors. The four blades are made of 1/4" plywood and turn a #10 bolt which creates the action. The overall length is 29". **ANIMATED WINDMILL** Pattern #694 (whirligig and 5 1/2' base) is \$3.25.

The traditional-style farm windmill has 12 blades and a vane. Our version is made of 1/4" exterior plywood turning on 1/2" shaft with ball bearings.

Step-by-step pictures, drawings and traceable parts assist the amateur woodworker. **FARM-STYLE WINDMILL** Pattern #695 (includes 5 1/2' base) is \$3.25. **SAVE!** Get both windmill patterns #694695 for only \$5.00 and save \$1.50.

New and Exciting Bread Dough Ideas

This 24-page instruction guide is full of terrific new bread dough ideas. Included in this step-by-step booklet are directions, recipes and a list of supplies and equipment used, as well as an illustration of each forming technique.

Some of the delightful projects you can create include hearts, flowers, air balloons, parrots, rainbows, butterflies, bears, kitchen witches (pictured here) and plenty more.

Additional instructions help you to create three-dimensional characters along with flat objects. Also, you're shown how to use molds, color the dough, paint the dried pieces, draw on faces, highlight the finished project, and detail the ribbon, lace, buttons, fabric, etc.

To obtain **NEW & EXCITING BREAD DOUGH**, #HH46, send \$3.25. Another bread dough pattern guide you may enjoy is #561, **BREAD DOUGH CREATIONS**, \$2.25. Both prices include first class postage and handling.

Prices include first class postage and handling. Mail check or money order to Steve Ellingson, c/o Michigan Farm News Pattern Dept., P.O. Box 2383, Van Nuys, Calif. 91409.



FB Story Reprinted

In 1959, the late Clark L. Brody captured the story of Farm Bureau in his book, *In the Service of the Farmer, My Life in the Michigan Farm Bureau*. The entire printing was rapidly sold out.

Now the book has been reprinted and includes an update of Farm Bureau's history since 1959. Copies of the book can be purchased at \$6.50 each.

Brody's book is a warm, personal narrative of the people, their work and events that affected them. He makes firm and considered recommenda-

tions on how to give farming back to the farmer and how to gear farm production to the present needs of the nation.

"He contributed much to agriculture and the citizens of Michigan," states Dan E. Reed in the preface to the 1981 edition of *In the Service of the Farmer*. Reed served 18 years as legislative counsel and six years as secretary-manager of MFB.

Copies of the book may be purchased by completing the form below.

ORDER FORM IN THE SERVICE OF THE FARMER

Please send me _____ copy(ies) of *In the Service of the Farmer, My Life in the Michigan Farm Bureau* by Clark L. Brody at \$6.50 each plus \$1.00 postage and handling for each copy.

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Send order form to Michigan Farm Bureau, Information and Public Relations Division, P.O. Box 30960, Lansing, Michigan 48909.

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Please send me a prospectus.

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Mail to: Money Market Fund Program
for Michigan Farm Bureau Members
Michigan National Bank, Trust Department
P.O. Box 2804, 77 Monroe Center
Grand Rapids, MI 49501

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Farm Bureau Insurance Group, Michigan Farm Radio Network Honor 'Farmers of the Week'

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.

Award recipients for June 1981 were:



WILLIAM HARMON

Week of June 1 - William Harmon, 41, a fruit farmer from Traverse City who farms 200 acres. He is a National Red Cherry Institute board member; Peninsula Township Fire Department member; township planning commission member; Cherry Growers Inc. advisory board member; and Northwest Michigan FB member. He serves as Michigan State Horticultural Society president, vice chairman and head of exhibits for the Grand Traverse Fruit Growers Council, and vice president and manager of High Lake Orchards. He and his wife, Judy, have three children.

received the American Farmer Award at the 1980 national FFA convention and the Honorary Chapter Farmer Award from the North Huron Schools FFA in May 1981. He is an usher at St. Peter's Lutheran School; Huron County FB member and FB Young Farmer; former 4-H leader; and he received many gold and silver awards and held many offices in his local FFA chapter. His wife, Mary, assists in the farming operation.



NEWELL RAWLINGS

Week of June 22 - Newell Rawlings, 45, of Armada, who farms 600 acres and milks 65 cows with his two sons. He is on the Macomb County Soil Conservation Committee board; District Holstein Association vice president; Federal Land Bank board member; Macomb County FB member and past board member. He is a member of the sales committee and herd improvement committee of the Michigan Holstein Association and earned three awards from the DHIA in 1979 and 1980 for his herd's production records. He and his wife, Mary Lu, have three children.



RAYMOND POSTMA

Week of June 8 - Raymond Postma, 60, a trefoil seed grower, maple syrup producer and livestock farmer from Rudyard in Chippewa County. He farms 300 acres and produces about 1,300 gallons of maple syrup a year in partnership with his brother. Postma has served as a MMPA board member. He is a Chippewa County FB member and served many years on the FB board. He is active in the Christian Reformed Church of Rudyard, served on the Rudyard Co-op board and served with the Ambulance Corps in Rudyard. He and his wife, Marie, have five children.

DONALD GILL

Week of June 29 - Donald Gill, 56, a dairy farmer from Canton who farms 1,500 acres and milks about 430 cows in partnership with his brother. He is on the MMPA Southern Michigan Marketing Committee; MMPA Ann Arbor local past president; active in the Cherry Hill United Methodist Church and served on the church board of trustees. He is a Washtenaw County FB member and has served on the FB board; served nine years on the county Farmers Petroleum board; and served on the Superior Township board of review. Gill and his wife, Iris, have two children.

CEDAR POINT TICKETS OFFERED AT DISCOUNT TO FB MEMBERS

Special arrangements have been made with Cedar Point, mid-America's finest family entertainment center located near Sandusky, Ohio, for Michigan Farm Bureau members to purchase admission tickets at a reduced cost.

Tickets are \$9.50 each are good any day. This is a savings of \$1.45 for adults and 95 cents for children 5 and older. Children 4 and under are admitted free.

To purchase Cedar Point tickets, send a self-addressed, stamped envelope and a check or money order, made payable to Michigan Farm Bureau to Ken Wiles, Michigan Farm Bureau, P.O. Box 30960, Lansing, Mich. 48909.



RANDALL DHYSE

Week of June 15 - Randall Dhyse, a 22-year-old dairy farmer from Kinde who farms 800 acres in partnership with his father and three brothers. He

MFB to Launch AgriCom

At its July meeting, the Michigan Farm Bureau board of directors approved the initiation of a one-year pilot computerized marketing information and education program called AgriCom.

The 12-month long AgriCom project, which begins Oct. 1, 1981, is a joint project among the American Farm Bureau Federation, the Illinois Agricultural Association and Michigan Farm Bureau. Michigan will be among 10 states receiving data via telephone for transmission to 25 selected farmer participants.

Services Offered

The program will allow farmers to use a small computer terminal on their farms to instantly receive information from a comprehensive data bank located in Farm Bureau Center in Lansing. The state computer data bank will provide a wide range of information designed to help farmers operate their businesses more efficiently and profitably.

The information available will include market prices and analysis, state and local agricultural weather forecasts, grain and livestock price information, agricultural news, legislative reports and specialized data on horticulture, dairy, sugar and other crops.

Pilot Program Participants

Sign-up of participants in Michigan is targeted toward producers with gross annual income of \$100,000 or more. Those interested in applying for the marketing service must be willing to provide comments and evaluation on AgriCom, attend an orientation session and a two-day educational seminar on marketing. Broad geographical and enterprise involvement is desirable.

Twenty-five Michigan Farm Bureau members are being sought to participate in the program. Equipment needed by the participants and located on their farms will be a Radio Shack Videotex terminal (provided cost-free by Michigan Farm Bureau for the first year), a television set and a private phone line. It will cost \$450 per farmer for the information delivery system, plus the cost of daily phone calls to the Farm Bureau Center computer (estimated at \$1 to \$2 per day).

Prior to the end of the 12-month pilot project, the 25 Farm Bureau members will be asked to help evaluate the new service and suggest ways to improve the type of information offered and the way it is delivered.

For more information on the pilot program and an application form to participate in the program, complete the coupon below and return it before Aug. 10.

Send to:

Michigan Farm Bureau
AgriCom
Commodity Activities & Research Dept.
P.O. Box 30960
Lansing, Michigan 48909

Yes I am interested in Farm Bureau's new computer marketing program, AgriCom, and want more information about it, as well as an application form.

Name _____

Address _____

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County Farm Bureau _____

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The item advertised may not be stocked at all participating dealers, but is available and may be ordered.

DISCUSSION TOPIC

by **KEN WILES**
Manager, Member Relations

Confronting the Issues

Government Farm Programs

Current government farm programs, as authorized by the Food and Agriculture Act of 1977, expire with the end of the 1981 crop year. Legislation is currently pending, often referred to as the "1981 Farm Bill," which will reauthorize farm programs for the major commodities for an additional four years, effective through the 1985 crop year.

The new farm program legislation will undoubtedly contain provisions which require direct government expenditures to assist in the implementation of programs designed to "protect agriculture" and to "stabilize farm income." These costs often conflict with the simultaneous objectives of obtaining reduced government involvement in agriculture and reducing federal expenditures.

For the first time in history, Congress has had to design a major piece of farm program legislation against the background of rigid budget constraints. Depending on the ultimate success of the current economic recovery effort, it is most likely that this condition will continue to exist for quite some time, at least through the period in 1985 when the next major farm bill will be drafted.

Until that time, pressures for higher commodity support rates, if they occur, will likely be buffered by public attitude toward the inappropriate use of federal monies to stabilize any industry. Such pressures for increased government support of agriculture will result if supply significantly exceeds demand for any of the basic commodities for the period 1982 through 1985, or if the new farm program is mismanaged by the administration during that time period.

Basic Information

The Food and Agriculture Act of 1977 initially was designed to provide producers with the freedom to choose to participate, based on individual economic circumstances, and to provide the secretary of agriculture with broad administrative tools to manage grain supplies and prices within ranges established by the USDA. The 1977 act was not immune to political pressures, however, as amendments to the legislation were adopted by Congress in each year of its existence. As a result, some farm program architects now advocate legislation that will suffice for four years without amendment, usually by indexing loan rates and target prices to some factor such as cost of production, average market prices or changes in the parity index.

Although tentative and subject to change, the currently proposed farm program is an indication of the type of programs that may be in existence through 1985.

The basic commodities (wheat, feed grains, cotton, rice) likely will be eligible for protection using nonrecourse loan and target price programs. In the case of wheat and feed grains, all indications are that the farmer-held reserve will be continued, although modified to reduce the possibility of supply manipulation by the administration. Soybeans will continue to be eligible for nonrecourse loans, while sugar may survive what will be a difficult legislative battle and also be eligible for loans.

The dairy program, one of the more controversial commodity provisions, likely will be continued with lower price support rates. Extreme political pressure will continue as the CCC is expected to purchase enormously high levels of dairy stocks through 1983 despite reduced support rates. This program also will be the continued target of federal budget cutters, as it accounts for the majority of budget outlays for all farm programs combined.

Current Policy

Current Farm Bureau policy favors a "market oriented agriculture, with farmers and ranchers being granted the freedom to produce for a profit."

"Government intervention should be eliminated to allow market forces to function."

"A farm program should let the law of supply and demand work in the marketplace, and allow producers to coordinate supplies with markets using farmer-owned and controlled reserves."

Questions for Discussion

- How should government farm programs be formulated and administered so that they involve a zero net cost to the federal government?

- If target price programs are continued in the 1981 Farm Bill, should Farm Bureau: support an eventual phase out of these provisions through 1985; work for repeal in 1985; or accept them as an inherent component of farm programs?

- Government support of farm income is ultimately tied to government management of production and marketing of commodities. To what extent do the costs of program compliance exceed the benefits? How much government involvement is too much?

- What should be the LONG-TERM objective of Farm Bureau in the area of government farm programs? Should Farm Bureau strive to completely eliminate all programs as soon as possible?

International Trade

American farmers have a vital interest in international trade. Whether viewed as percentage of crops sold in overseas markets or share of farm income from exports or acreage devoted to export crops, farm exports are the lifeblood of American farmers and ranchers. Efforts to stimulate increased exports are vital to a healthy farm economy.

The embargo on exports of farm products imposed by President Carter was lifted by President Reagan on April 24, 1981, after 15 months and 20 days of restrictions on sales to the Soviet Union.

Strong representations were made to both administrations by Farm Bureau for the lifting of this burden from the backs of the American farmers.

The new administration and the new Congress are inclined toward a market-oriented agriculture.

Farm Bureau will continue to emphasize and support cooperation between government and private industry in achieving a larger farm export objective.

Last fiscal year the United States exported \$40 billion worth of farm commodities. We now have reset our objective to achieving a goal of \$50 billion annually in farm exports - a figure which will not

only improve farm incomes but which will also contribute significantly to a better balance of payments position for the United States.

Basic Information

Farm Bureau takes a keen interest in legislative and administrative decisions that affect access to markets and the flow of trade for farm commodities and products. For example, Farm Bureau continues to work with the U.S. Trade Representative's office on follow-up work to the Trade Agreements Act of 1979, which implemented the results of the Geneva trade talks.

Farm Bureau also works to see that farmer interests are represented when trade issues come before the International Trade Commission, the U.S. Trade Representative's office or the U.S. Customs Service.

Since 1956, about \$9.3 billion worth of U.S. farm commodities have been financed by the CCC Export Credit program. In spite of its effectiveness as a market development tool, this nonsubsidized program of direct export financing was phased out by the Carter administration in favor of a program of CCC export credit guarantees under which private banks do the financing.

The Reagan administration has retained the CCC export guarantee program (\$2.3 billion worth of guarantees in fiscal year 1981). The new administration's farm bill proposals do not contain direct export financing provisions such as those proposed in several Senate and House bills. The authors of these bills believe that a revolving CCC credit fund, which once established could be self-sustaining, would enhance agricultural exports well beyond the benefits of the current credit guarantee program.

Farm Bureau supports the CCC export credit revolving fund concept and its inclusion in the agricultural legislation now before Congress.

Because of the shifting trade patterns resulting from the embargo, the need has become more acute for actions that stimulate exports such as increased use of CCC export credit, P.L. 480 programs, trade missions and other market development activities. Such activities should especially focus on developing countries where there has been a significant growth in the utilization of grains and where economies are growing at a faster rate than those of developed countries.

Farm Bureau has opposed establishment of a national grain marketing board. Private exporters, including farmer-owned cooperatives, can market agricultural commodities in world markets more efficiently and effectively than the government boards.

Farmers would like protection against export embargoes on farm commodities and products. Such embargoes have been costly to farmers not only in terms of an immediate loss of markets, but also have resulted in shifts in trading patterns with long-term effects.

The Agricultural Act of 1977 has a penalty clause for an embargo invoked for short supply reasons. (The secretary of agriculture would be required to set the loan level of the embargoed commodity at 90 percent of the parity price.) Current law has no penalty provision for embargoes invoked for reasons other than short supply such as for foreign policy or national security.

Farm Bureau supports legislation that would require the consent of Congress before an embargo could be imposed or that would assess a stiff penalty should any president declare an embargo.

Current Farm Bureau Policy

Farm Bureau policy regarding international trade matters is dedicated to the principles of the free market.

Questions for Discussion

- What should the penalties be when and if the executive branch imposes embargoes, moratoriums or trade suspensions? What role should Congress have regarding embargoes?

- What is the government's legitimate role in international trade?

- How can Farm Bureau become more effective in international trade (co-op affiliates, state Farm Bureaus and AFBF)?

Farm Bureau Market Place

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DUROC & LANDRACE BOARS & GILTS. Also crossed gilts. John Swearingen, 655 Prattville Road, Pittsford, Mich. 49271. Phone 517-567-8975. (3-tf-1)

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FOR SALE: Landrace boars and gilts, also Duroc boars and gilts. George Carpenter family, 6545 Cogswell Rd., Romulus, Mich. 48174. Phone evenings 313-721-0240. (9-tf-1)

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FOR SALE: 20 Holstein heifers 750 lb. open, vaccinated, dehorned, from good herd. 6 heifers 500 lb., Holstein bull, 900 lb. Edward Tanis, Jenison, Mich. 49428. 616-669-9226. (8-f)

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FINN SHEEP CROSSES AND PUREBREDS. Ram, ewes and lambs. Lee Breasbois, Freeland. 517-695-5692 house or 517-695-5444 barn. (8-f)

CORRIEDALE SHEEP: Purebred breeding stock available. Rams and ewes. Craig Adams, 14368 Jackson Drive, Tekonsha, 49092. 517-767-4250. (7-7t-1)

FOR SALE: 4 month old some filly colt. Also, like-new brass trimmed work harness, complete. \$600 for colt or harness. Ravenna, 616-853-2476. (8-f)

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL, 18 mos. Sire Exclusive son with 21,597M 3.9% 853F. Also, Wayne, Christopher, Admiral, Matt sons. George Robb, Fowlerville. 517-223-9462. (8-f)

REGISTERED QUARTER HORSE COLTS, Yearling and weanling, after Dark King and Kid Flash. Breeding, Socks and strip. Make nice stallions. \$850.00 each. Phone 616-781-8493 Marshall. (6-3t-1)

CATTLE BOOKS! "VET BOOK FOR STOCK FARMERS." On-the-farm prevention, symptoms, treatments. 176 pages, 300 photos, \$16.95. "CALVING THE COW AND CARE OF THE CALF." 164 pages, 338 photos, \$16.95. "PROFITABLE BEEF PRODUCTION," \$16.95. SPECIAL! Complete beef library, 3 above hardcover books, \$43.95, postpaid. Diamond Farm Book Publishers, Dept. MFN, Box 537, Alexandria Bay, NY 13607. (7-4t-57p)

DOGS

SHELTIE (miniature collie) pups or stud service. AKC shots and wormed. Ardyth Schroeder, 7080 Billmyer Hwy., Tecumseh, Mich. 517-423-3069. (6-3t-1)

FOR SALE: AKC Registered Doberman Pinschers, 3 red and 5 black pups 5 weeks old. Call after 6 p.m. please, 616-868-6270. (8-f)

MISCELLANEOUS

FISH FOR POND STOCKING - Hybrid Sun fish, Catfish, also Rainbow Trout. Spring Valley Trout Farm, Dexter, Michigan. Phone 313-426-4772. (4-tf-1)

J-E-E-P-S - \$19.30! - C-A-R-S - \$13.50! - 650,000 ITEMS! - GOVERNMENT SURPLUS - MOST COMPREHENSIVE DIRECTORY AVAILABLE TELLS HOW, WHERE TO BUY - YOUR AREA - \$2 - MONEYBACK GUARANTEE - "GOVERNMENT INFORMATION SERVICES," DEPARTMENT EG-8, BOX 99249, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94109. (1-12t-31p-k)

RAM PUMPS! Water powered, high volume residential and commercial models, free catalog. Tri-Rivers, Inc., Box 502, Waverly Hall, Georgia 31831. (11-12t-21p)

ALUMINUM ROOFING SHEETS: Reynolds best, Rainlock .021 thick, 4 ft. wide, 12' through 24', Reynolds Thrifty Rib, .017 thick, 16' 4" x 4' wide. Phone 616-873-2144, Buildings Plus, Inc., Hart, Mich. 49420. (6-3t-30p)

OVEN CANNING, safe, convenient. For instructions send \$4 to OVEN CANNING, Box 155FN, Sturgis, Mich. 49091. (6-4t-16p)

STANDISH LIONS ANNUAL GAS & STEAM SHOW - Aug. 8 & 9, Standish, Mich. Exhibitor and sightseers welcome. steam engines, gas engine and flea market. Contact Gerald Haas, 517-846-6920, evenings. (7-2t-1)

ATTENTION WRITERS! Your short story or play script critiqued by a professional. \$30. No poems please. Send to Robert C. Enderle, 23825 Sargent, Southfield, Mich. 48034. (7-2t-26p)

FOR SALE: Brook and Rainbow Trout. Also channel catfish, perch, bluegill. Balders Fish Farm, 5940 Peck Road, Crosswell, 313-679-3988; 20141 Coolidge Road, Big Rapids, 616-796-7524. (6-tf-1)

FOR SALE: 1 sausage stuffer, 100 Buffalo, 1 sausage meat chopper, Buffalo N32B. 313-665-4967. (8-f)

RAG DOLL PATTERNS: Colonial Girl \$1.50; Sock Doll \$1.50; Bloomer Girl \$1.00; Baby Boy \$1.00; Sunbonnet Girl, Overall Boy 25" \$3.00. Bee, Box 1031MFD, Decatur, Georgia 30031. (8-1t-27p)

DUCK-BIRD-OTHER HUNTING privileges (the best) near Ann Arbor. In exchange for demolition-removal of old barn foundation. 313-885-7990, Detroit. (8-f)

GREAT POSITIVE THINKING book for children, THE THREE ROBOTS, hardcover, \$6.50 postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Art Fetting, 31 East Avenue S., Battle Creek, Mich. 49017. (5-tf-1)

GOOD CLEAN RENTAL TYPE WORK CLOTHES: 6 pants and 6 shirts, \$24.95, postpaid. Send sizes with order to: Walt's Wholesale, 251 Pearl Street, Darlington, S.C. 29532. (6-9t-26p)

LARGE OVERHEAD DOORS for farm shops. Any size or material. Operators. Radio controls. We install. Frankemuth Door Service. 517-652-2143. (7-4t-21p)

SURPLUS JEEPS, CARS and TRUCKS available. Many sell under \$2000! Call 312-742-1143 Ext. 1285 for information on how to purchase. (7-2t-20p)

VICTROLA CABINET, \$50. School bell, \$250. 2 school desks, \$20 each. Octagon table and chairs, \$100. Stove and furnace pipes. Call Metamora 313-678-2743 anytime. (8-f)

REDUCE EYE STRAIN with New Improved Page Size Magnifier, wafer thin. \$3.49 postpaid. E. & F. Sales, Box 41094, Indianapolis, 46241. (8-1t-19p)

TIMEX WATCHES REPAIRED for a fraction of the new watch cost. Send any brand watch for free estimate to: Cooper's Fixery, 21 N. 1st Ave. W., Duluth, MN 55802. (8-5t-27p)

"50 WAYS TO SEE THRU PEOPLE." Secrets exposed! Protect yourself! Command conditions! \$1. Newlife, Box 684-MF, Boulder City, Nevada 89005. (8-6t-19p)

FOR HOMEMAKERS

SEWING SUPPLIES, PEARL SNAP FASTENERS - 191 colors and styles. Free catalog. Bee Lee Company, Box 20558-MF, Dallas, Texas 75220. (2-12t-19p)

ZUCCHINI BREAD, pickles, casseroles. Recipes "Prize Winners" 6 for \$10.00 or \$2.00 each. SASE. P. Mentink, 3112 Rives Eaton Road, Rives Junction, Mich. 49277. (8-f)

NATURAL FOODS RECIPES, many using whole wheat flour. Breads, cookies, casseroles, Coney Island sauce. 10 recipes \$3.00. Suzanne Hauter, 8387 S. Rogers, Clare, Mich. 48617. (8-f)

SELF THREADING NEEDLES. Pack of 10 for \$1.00. Bee, Box 1031MFD, Decatur, Georgia 30031. (8-1t-14p)

NOW! FROZEN TOMATO SLICES! Enjoy garden fresh flavor, year round! Complete, easy instructions. \$1.00. Hamiltons, Box 652-131, New Ulm, Minn. 56073. (8-20p)

COLDWATER DILLPICKLES! Can in minutes! No hot brine. Delicious, crisp, factory secret! Recipe \$1.00. Hamiltons, Box 652-131, New Ulm, Minn. 46073. (8-20p)

MAKE PERFECT GRAVY EVERYTIME - \$2.00. Serve fluffy rice everytime - \$2.00. How to make fabulous beef stock - \$2.00. All for \$5.00. Hunter, 4623W7 Division, Portland, Oregon 97206. (4-9t-26p)

REAL ESTATE

ALL FARMS - need farms for Midwest and international buyers. Top dollar. Details: John Peck. Four Seasons Realty of Lansing. 517-349-4260. (4-13t-20p)

PEACH FARM - 35 acres in Watervliet Township. First class site, north slope. Write: Solid M Spread, Hartford 49057, or phone Solid-M Chateau 616-424-3752. \$152,000.00 firm. (4-tf-1)

U-PICK FRUIT FARM. 40 acres, Van Buren County. 25 year established clientele. New, executive quality five bedroom home. Pool. Two new barns. \$250,000. Terms. Call owner, 616-668-3603. (11-tf-1)

WANT TO PURCHASE 5 acres to build on in Durand or Gaines, Mich. area. 313-629-4327. (8-f)

WAYNE COUNTY FARM! 40 acre corner, quality 3 bedroom home, full basement, 2 story garage 36' x 28', quonset barn 71' x 34'. Near Hwy. 275. Land contract terms. \$125,000. 313-699-2007. (8-2t-27b)

UPPER SILVER LAKE (MEARS) - Lakefront lot - \$12,900. Terms - less for cash - 65' frontage, R. Borr. 355 Big Bay Drive, Holland, Mich. 49423. 616-399-5527. (8-f)

L & L COATINGS

- Insulates, protects, seals, i.e., everything that a flexible coating can do.
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- No mixing, apply from container. Masonary, wood, steel protection.

Try a 5 gallon sample with 1 gallon of primer (not always necessary) for \$89.50 complete. Ron Weger, 300 E. Main St. 517-485-9426, Lansing, MI 48933

Cedar Point Tickets

Farm Bureau members may purchase good-any-day tickets to Cedar Point for \$9.50 each - a savings of \$1.45 for adults and 95 cents for children 5 and older. To purchase tickets, send self-addressed, stamped envelope and check made payable to Michigan Farm Bureau to Ken Wiles, MFB, Box 30960, Lansing, MI 48909.



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FAMOUS OLD
QUILT PATTERNS

Sunbonnet Sue & Overall Bill	\$1.00
Dutch Boy & Dutch Girl	\$1.00
Cathedral Window	\$1.50
Log Cabin & Fan	\$1.00
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Classified Ad Policy Changes

Due to rising publication and postage expenses, publishers of the Michigan Farm News are unable to continue offering Farm Bureau members free classified advertising. Members will, however, receive a special discount on advertising rates.

Beginning with the September 1981 issue, a new classified advertising policy will take effect.

Under the new policy, members will pay 10 cents per word for non-commercial ads and 15 cents per word for ads which promote a commercial business other than agriculture.

All other advertisers will pay 20 cents per word for one insertion and 15 cents per word for two or more consecutive insertions.

The deadline for advertisements remains the 13th of the month preceding publication and the publisher retains the right to reject any advertising copy submitted.

All ads currently appearing in Farm Bureau Market Place which are not prepaid will not be run in the September issue unless requested by the advertiser.

Advertisements should be submitted on the form below. Additional copies of the form are available upon request. All ads must be pre-paid and may be pre-paid up to one year in advance. It is the responsibility of the advertiser to re-insert the ad on a month-by-month or year-by-year basis.

Please run the following ad in the issue(s) of the Michigan Farm News.

- I am a Farm Bureau member. This is a non-commercial ad and I am enclosing 10 cents per word.
- I am a Farm Bureau member. This ad promotes a business other than agriculture and I am enclosing 15 cents per word.
- I am not a Farm Bureau member. This ad will run in two or more consecutive issues and I am enclosing 15 cents per word per insertion.
- I am not a Farm Bureau member. This ad will run in only one issue and I am enclosing 20 cents per word.

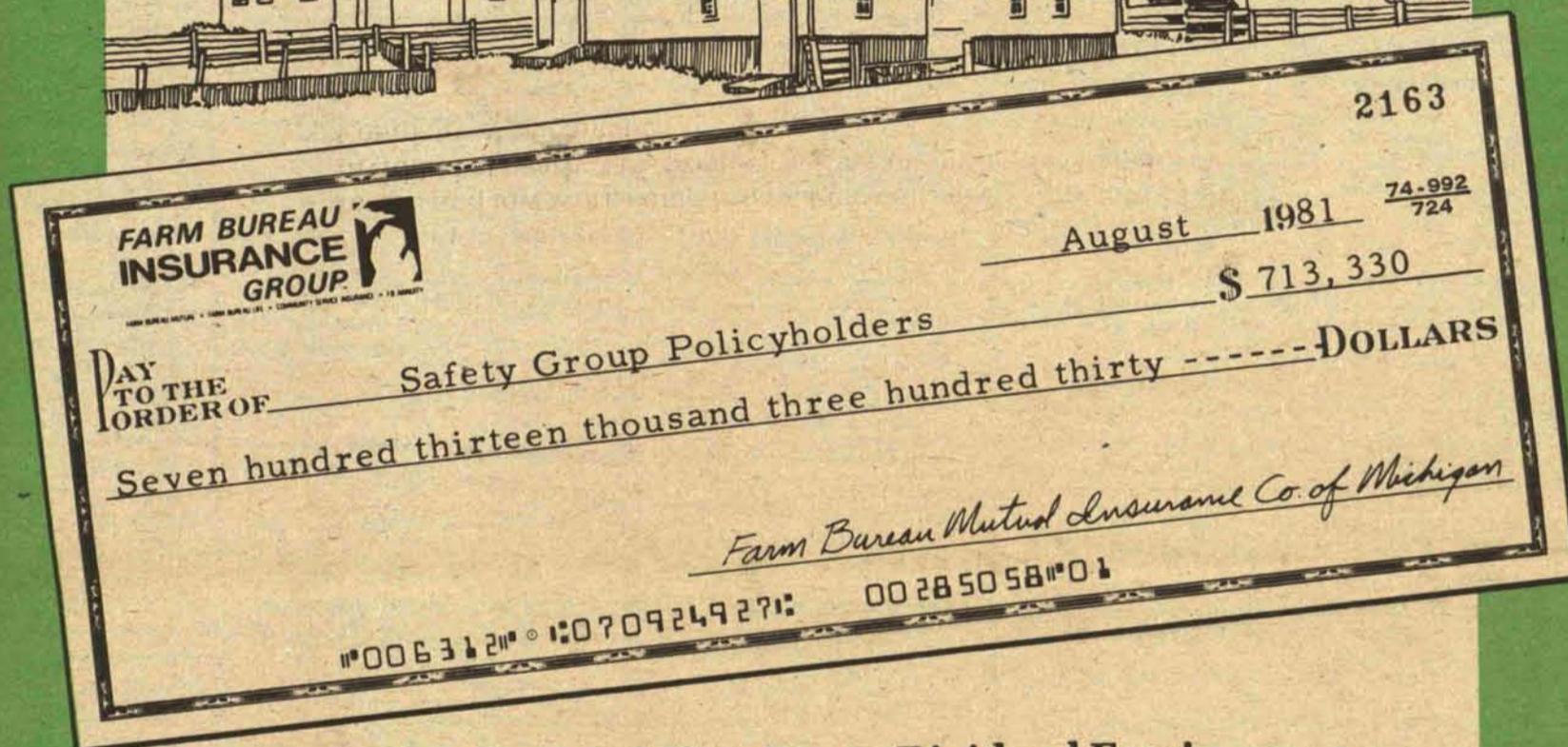
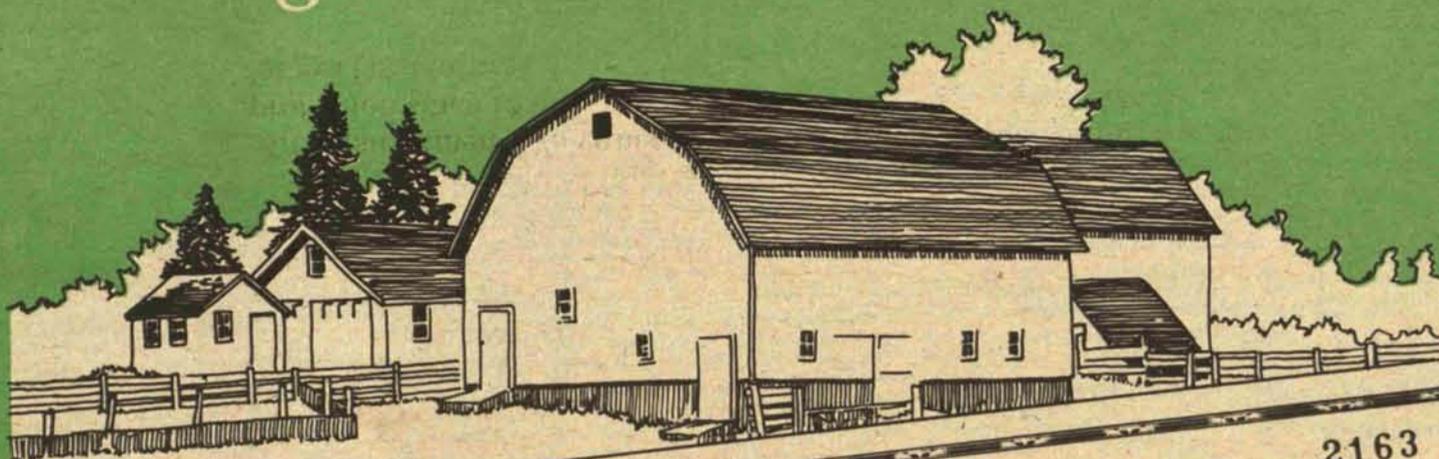
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TOTAL NUMBER OF WORDS _____

Name _____

Address _____

Another \$713,000 for Michigan Farm Bureau Members



Our Largest Safety Group Dividend Ever!

Michigan Farm Bureau members participating in the Agricultural Workers Compensation Safety Group recorded one of their safest years ever in 1980. Because of their excellent safety record and low work comp losses, they will receive a record-high dividend of nearly 21% from Farm Bureau Mutual Insurance Company of Michigan.

That means about 21% of the premium they paid for ag work comp coverage in 1980 is being returned to them ... a total of \$713,000 back to the policyholders. It's the ninth — and largest — dividend in the history of the Safety Group.

Formed in 1971 exclusively for Farm Bureau members who employ agricultural workers, the Safety Group program has now paid nearly \$1.6 million in dividends to policyholders in its history. Farm Bureau Mutual is proud of this record of service to Michigan farmers. We've been specializing in Michigan farm protection since 1949 ... one more reason that we are Michigan's largest farm insurer.

We're working to make your future a little more predictable.



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