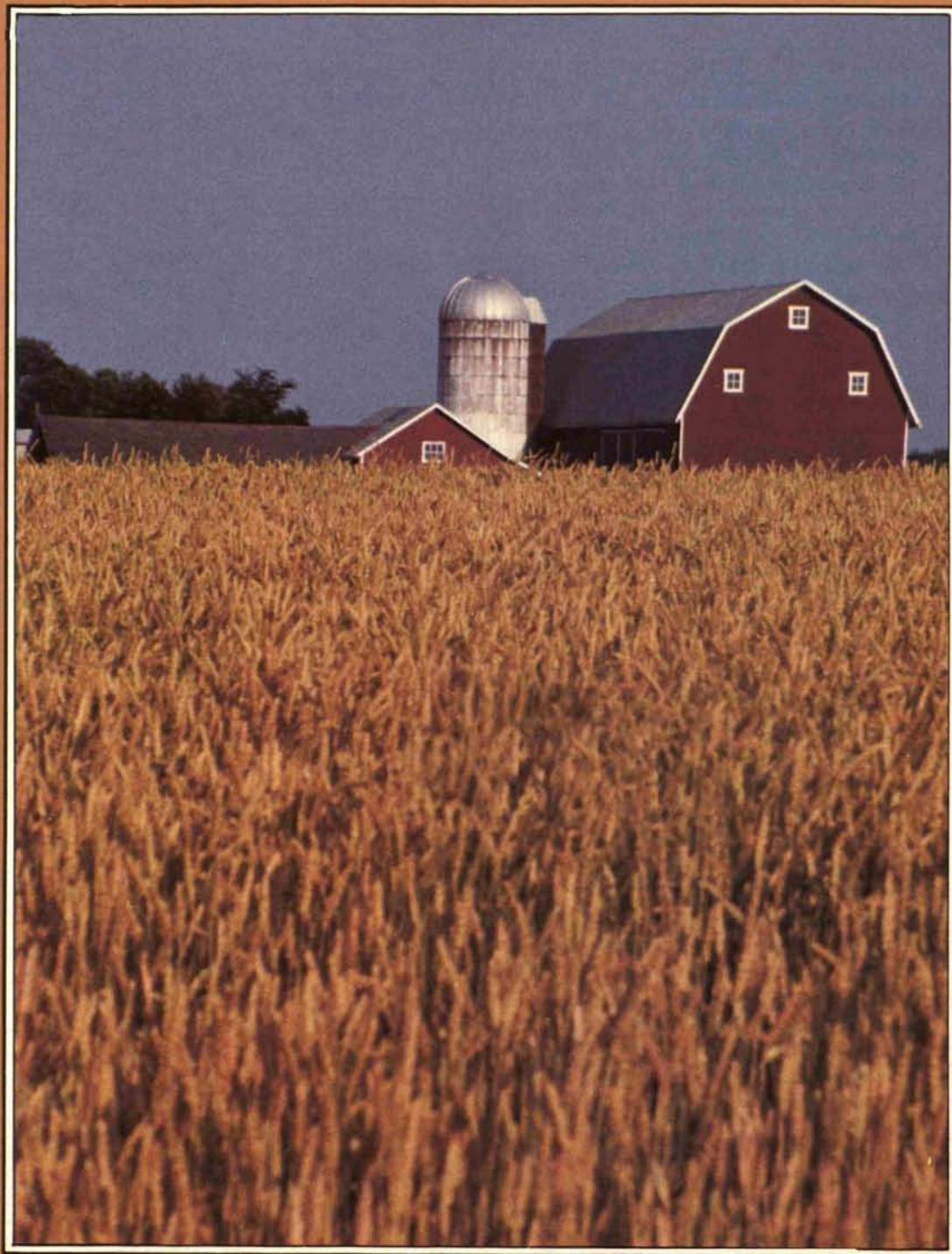


# RURAL LIVING



## **Future Ag Policy A Challenge for All**

# MACMA FROZEN FRUIT SALE

## FANCY FRESH FROZEN FRUIT & "AAA" FROZEN VEGETABLES

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_

First Phone \_\_\_\_\_ Second Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Amount Ordered	Price	Amount
_____ Michigan Apple Slices, 10#, IQF, citric acid/Vit. C preserved	\$ 5.70	_____
_____ Michigan Blueberries, 30#, straight pack	\$21.50	_____
_____ Michigan Blueberries, 15#, straight pack	\$12.00	_____
_____ Michigan Cherries (Red Tart, Pitted), 30#, 5+1	\$19.80	_____
_____ Michigan Cherries (Red Tart, Pitted), 30#, IQF	\$21.90	_____
_____ Michigan Cherries (Red Tart, Pitted), 10#, IQF	\$9.60	_____
_____ Michigan Cherries (Dark Sweet, Pitted), 22#, straight pack	\$18.30	_____
_____ Michigan Cherries (Dark Sweet, Pitted), 10#, IQF	\$10.60	_____
_____ Michigan Strawberries, 30# sliced, 4+1	\$19.85	_____
_____ Michigan Strawberries, 30# whole, 4+1	\$19.90	_____
_____ Michigan Strawberries, 30#, IQF	\$24.30	_____
_____ Michigan Strawberries, 10#, IQF	\$ 9.40	_____
_____ Peach Slices, 32#, 5+1	\$22.70	_____
_____ Peach Slices, 10#, IQF	\$10.50	_____
_____ Mixed Fruit, 10# (Sweet Cherries, Strawberries, Peaches, Pineapple, Apples)	\$10.20	_____
_____ Pineapple Chunks, 3/5# bags/case, IQF	\$18.70	_____
_____ Peas, 12-2 1/2# pkgs./case	\$23.80	_____
_____ Asparagus (cuts and tips), 12-2 1/2# pkgs./case	\$35.30	_____
_____ Cauliflower, 12-2# pkgs./case	\$21.55	_____
_____ Broccoli (spears), 12-2# pkgs./case	\$22.05	_____
_____ Mushrooms (sliced), 2-5# pkgs., IQF	\$15.50	_____
_____ Hash Brown (shredded), 6-3# pkgs., IQF	\$12.80	_____
_____ French Fries (from Upper Peninsula - regular cut), 6-5# bags	\$11.35	_____
_____ Asparagus Soup by Hobies, 6-27.1 oz. tubs/case	\$15.30	_____
_____ Cheddar Broccoli Soup by Hobies, 6-27.1 oz. tubs/case	\$17.10	_____
_____ Michigan Apple Cider Concentrate (Hi-D), 24/12 oz. cans	\$28.75	_____
_____ Michigan Grape Juice Concentrate, 24/12 oz. cans	\$31.75	_____
_____ Florida Orange Juice Concentrate (Hi-D), 24/12 oz. cans	\$39.60	_____
_____ Florida Grapefruit Juice Concentrate (Hi-D), 24/12 oz. cans	\$29.70	_____
_____ Florida Lemonade Concentrate (Real), 24/12 oz. cans	\$16.60	_____
_____ Florida Skinless Jumbo Peanuts, 20 oz. vac pk. can	\$ 2.60	_____
_____ Florida Skinless Jumbo Peanuts (unsalted), 20 oz. can	\$ 2.60	_____
_____ Fresh Pecan Halves, 1# bag	\$ 3.55	_____
_____ Mississippi Catfish Fillet Fingers, 15#, IQF (boneless)	\$20.95	_____
_____ MACMA Hams, 4/4# average (no water added) Price per pound	\$ 2.60	_____
_____ Michigan Thick Cut Bacon, 10-1 1/2# pkgs/case	\$27.40	_____
_____ Hickory Stick (Summer Sausage), 4#	\$ 9.95	_____
_____ All Beef Franks (Farmer Peet's Solong), 12-1# pkgs.	\$17.60	_____
_____ Polish Sausage Franks (Farmer Peet's Solong), 12-1# pkgs.	\$18.50	_____
_____ Harper Farms Whole Hog Michigan Lean Bratwurst, 3# box	\$ 7.75	_____
_____ Wisconsin "AA" Sharp Cheddar, 4-1# vac pack	\$11.40	_____
_____ Wisconsin "AA" Medium Cheddar, 4-1# vac pack	\$11.00	_____
_____ Wisconsin "AA" Colby, 4-1# vac pack	\$10.60	_____
_____ Wisconsin "AA" Monterey Jack, 4-1# vac pack	\$10.60	_____
_____ Wisconsin Swiss, 12-10 oz. pkgs./case	\$25.10	_____
_____ Wisconsin Mozzarella, 12-10 oz. pkgs./case	\$19.90	_____
_____ Wisconsin Sharp Cheddar Cheese Spread, 6-1# tubs	\$16.50	_____
_____ Wisconsin Swiss Almond Cheese Spread, 6-1# tubs	\$16.50	_____
_____ Wisconsin Nacho Cheese Spread, 6-1# tubs	\$16.50	_____
_____ Michigan Dried Tart Cherries, 1# bag	\$ 5.00	_____
_____ Indiana Gourmet Popcorn, 2# bag	\$ .95	_____
_____ Total Units	<b>ORDER DEADLINE: August 21, 1984</b>	<b>Total \$</b>

BEST BUY!

BEST BUY!

NEW!

**IQF (Individually Quick Frozen)** — This is flash frozen; it locks in flavor and allows you to scoop out of the container just what you need. No sugar or preservatives added.  
**Straight Pack** — This is packed at room temperature, then frozen. No sugar added.  
**5+1, 4+1 (Sugar Pack to Preserve Color)** — 4 or 5 parts fruit to 1 part sugar. The sugar acts as a natural preservative after thawing.

# DEAR FARM BUREAU MEMBER



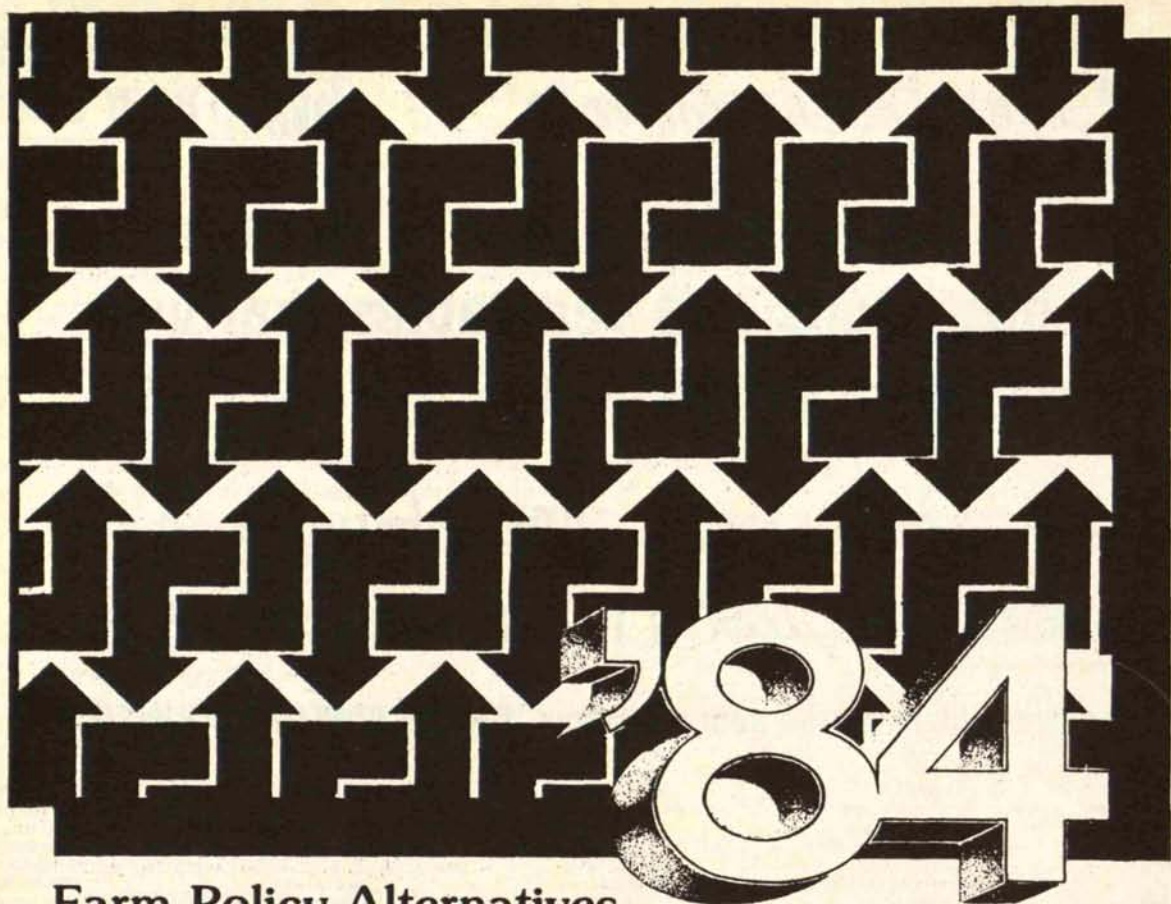
## MICHIGAN'S FARM BEST

### This is your chance to get the best fruits and vegetables that we produce in Michigan.

# ORDER DEADLINE : TUES. August 21<sup>st</sup> DELIVERY to COUNTY FB: WEEK OF SEPT. 10

Return the order blank to the address below. PARTICIPATING COUNTIES:

- ALCONA**  
Rosemary McGuire  
54 West F-30  
Mikado, MI 48745  
517-736-8220
- ALPENA**  
Janice Krueger  
6750 Wolf Creek Road  
Herron, MI 49744  
517-727-3047
- ANTRIM**  
Joni Wieland  
Route 1, Box 23A  
Ellsworth, MI 49729  
616-588-6074
- ARENAC**  
Virgil Schmidt  
5665 Bordeau Rd.  
Standish, MI 48658  
517-846-6470 or 846-6119  
Marvin Schwab Ins.  
229 N. Main  
Standish, MI 48658  
517-846-6100
- BAY**  
Kathy Fedak  
1297 Garfield Rd.  
Linwood, MI 48634  
517-879-2324
- BRANCH**  
Audrey Strong  
Route 1, Box 261  
Union City, MI 49094  
517-279-8091 or 741-7353
- CALHOUN**  
Calhoun County FB  
15151 C Drive North  
Marshall, MI 49068  
616-781-2849
- CASS**  
Cass County FB  
612 E. State St.  
Cassopolis, MI 49031  
616-445-3849
- CHEBOYGAN**  
Sandra L. Borowicz  
5341 Carlson Road  
Cheboygan, MI 49721  
616-627-9220
- CHIPPEWA**  
Carolyn Wilson  
Box 154, Blair Rd.  
Pickford, MI 49774  
906-647-5569
- CLARE**  
Calvin Erhart  
2242 E. Maple Rd.  
Clare, MI 48617  
517-386-9517
- CLINTON**  
Clinton County FB  
407 E. Gibbs  
St. Johns, MI 48879  
517-224-3255
- COPPER COUNTRY**  
Ken Larson  
Route 1, Box 171A  
Chassell, MI 49916  
906-523-4540  
Lawrence Kallio  
Route 2, Box 59-B  
Bruce Crossing, MI 49912  
906-827-3956
- EATON**  
Eaton County FB  
430 State Street  
Charlotte, MI 48813  
517-543-5565  
482-0112 (toll free)
- EMMET**  
Michelle Swadling  
P.O. Box 474, 6244 West St.  
Alanson, MI 49706  
616-548-5489
- GENESEE**  
Genesee County FB  
C-6020 W. Pierson Road  
Flushing, MI 48433  
313-732-3770
- GRATIOT**  
Gratiot County FB  
125 E. Newark  
Ithaca, MI 48847  
517-875-4626
- HIAWATHALAND**  
Barbara Cotey  
16193 Highway 41  
Rapid River, MI 49878  
906-446-3508
- HILLSDALE**  
Hillsdale County FB  
3193 Beck Rd.  
Hillsdale, MI 49242  
517-437-2458
- HURON**  
Huron County FB  
711 N. Van Dyke  
P.O. Box 40  
Bad Axe, MI 48413  
517-269-9911
- INGHAM**  
Ingham County FB  
134 West Maple  
Mason, MI 48854  
517-676-5578  
OR call  
Janel Lyon, 663-3819  
OR see the county  
newsletter
- IRON RANGE**  
Wendy Honkala  
718 Forest Parkway  
Crystal Falls, MI 49920  
906-875-6195
- ISABELLA**  
Isabella County FB  
1406 West High Street  
Mt. Pleasant, MI 48858  
517-772-0996
- JACKSON**  
Jackson County FB  
1341 W. Parnall Road  
Jackson, MI 49201  
517-784-9166
- KALAMAZOO**  
Larry Leach  
14302 East O.P. Avenue  
Climax, MI 49304  
616-746-4648  
Steve Gazdag  
6369 East M.N. Avenue  
Kalamazoo, MI 49001  
616-342-6485
- LAPEER**  
1658 Mayfield Road  
Lapeer, MI 48446  
313-664-4551
- LENAWEE**  
Lenawee County FB  
Rt. 1, Box 775, 4025 S. Adrian  
Adrian, MI 49221  
517-265-5255
- LIVINGSTON**  
Cleo Dutkiewicz  
122 West Clinton  
Howell, MI 48843  
517-546-4920
- MACKINAC-LUCE**  
Judith Salbert  
P.O. Box 124  
Engadine, MI 49827  
906-477-6183
- MCCOSTA**  
Peggy Brennan  
1038 North Fourth  
Big Rapids, MI 49307  
616-796-7782  
Cheryl Chapin  
5619 60th  
Remus, MI 49340  
616-972-2106
- MENOMINEE**  
Lillian Busick  
Route 1, Box 138  
Daggett, MI 49821  
906-753-6639
- MIDLAND**  
Erna Varner  
402 North Homer Road  
Midland, MI 48640  
517-835-6517
- MISSAUKEE**  
Jan Brunick  
10570 Brown Rd.  
McBain, MI 49657  
616-825-2952
- MONROE**  
8300 Ida West Rd.  
Ida, MI 48140  
313-269-3275
- MONTCALM**  
Montcalm County FB  
Box 508, 113 E. Main  
Stanton, MI 48888  
517-831-4094
- MONTMORENCY**  
Ruth Schlak  
Box 254  
Hillman, MI 49746  
517-742-4640
- NEWAYGO**  
Kathy Henry  
11872 Wizner  
Grant, MI 49327  
616-834-8383
- OAKLAND**  
Richard Foster  
620 Nichols  
Auburn Hills, MI 48057  
313-853-4088
- OCEANA**  
Oceana County FB  
26 S. Oceana Dr.  
Shelby, MI 49455  
616-861-5855
- OGEMAW**  
Terri Fritz  
517-685-2705  
Debbie Kartes  
517-345-1501  
Larry & Mary Kartes  
517-345-1795
- OSCEOLA**  
Janet Schmidt  
Route 1, Box 194  
Hersey, MI 49639  
616-832-9093  
Jane Brandel  
Route 1, 70th Ave.  
Marion, MI 49665  
616-734-2184
- OTSEGO**  
Jane McNett  
9457 Old 27 South  
Gaylord, MI 49735  
517-732-5884
- OTTAWA**  
Ottawa County FB  
6574 Lake Michigan Dr.  
Allendale, MI 49401  
616-895-4381
- PRESQUE ISLE**  
Pam Schaedig  
Rural Route Box 478  
Millersburg, MI 49759  
517-733-8238  
Sally Knopf  
1849 W. 638 Hwy.  
Rogers City, MI 49779  
517-734-4196
- ST. CLAIR**  
St. Clair County FB  
2700 Kinney Road  
Emmet, MI 48022  
313-384-6910
- ST. JOE**  
St. Joe County FB  
113 E. Main St.  
Centreville, MI 49032  
616-467-6308
- SAGINAW**  
See the county  
newsletter
- SANILAC**  
Sanilac County FB  
237 E. Sanilac  
Sandusky, MI 48471  
313-648-2800  
Cindy Best  
313-672-9714
- SHIAWASSEE**  
Robert Freed  
10015 S. Morrice Road  
Morrice, MI 48857  
517-625-3428
- TUSCOLA**  
Tuscola County FB  
416 Wells Street  
Caro, MI 48723  
517-673-4155
- VAN BUREN**  
Van Buren County FB  
38880 Red Arrow Hwy.  
Paw Paw, MI 49079  
616-657-5561
- WASHTENAW**  
Nancy Bihlmeyer  
7626 Schneider Road  
Manchester, MI 48158  
313-429-7527  
Bev Poet  
10389 Burmeister Road  
Manchester, MI 48158  
313-429-4631



Farm Policy Alternatives

# A Year of Decision

Progress toward a market orientation for U.S. agriculture or strict government supply management control? Who will decide? As the 1985 farm bill is debated and analyzed, there will be many voices "speaking for agriculture." One farm organization has been the recognized "voice of agriculture" since 1919. . . Farm Bureau.

Hundreds of farmers from throughout the state will discuss "Farm Bill '85 Policy Alternatives" at sessions scheduled for **August 15** at the Holiday Inn, **Grayling**; **August 16** at the Grand Plaza Hotel, **Grand Rapids**; and **August 17** at the Bavarian Inn, **Frankenmuth**.

They'll be taking a look at policy alternatives during the sessions which begin at 10 a.m. and continue until about 3:30 p.m.

Farm Bureau policy, developed by working farmers, begins at the grassroots. Get involved in the Farm Bureau policy development process. The decision is yours!

**Farm**   
**Bureau**

**Policy Alternatives Meetings: August 15, 16 and 17**  
**Grayling • Grand Rapids • Frankenmuth**

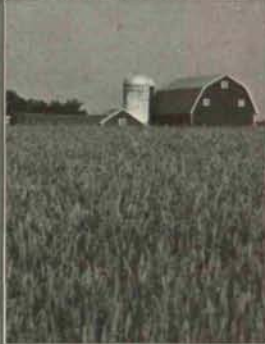
*Reservations required. Contact your county Farm Bureau secretary.*

# RURAL LIVING

## FARM NEWS

A publication  
of the  
Michigan  
Farm Bureau

Michigan Farm News  
**RURAL LIVING**



Future Ag Policy  
A Challenge for All

A Publication of the Michigan Farm Bureau • August 1984

**AUGUST 1984**  
VOL. 63 NO. 8

Photo by Marcia Ditchie

## In this issue:

### Farm Bill '85 Policy Alternatives

Future ag policy is at stake in the 1985 farm bill debate. Farm Bureau's grassroots policymakers will get the economic facts to develop organizational policy for this important legislation at three regional meetings this month.

12

### AgriPac Friends of Agriculture

Farmer support in political campaigns give AgriPac candidate endorsements value. Seventy-seven candidates in the primary election, Aug. 7, have been endorsed as "Friends of Agriculture."

14

### Where City and Country Meet

21

### Harper Farms is Going Whole Hog!

22

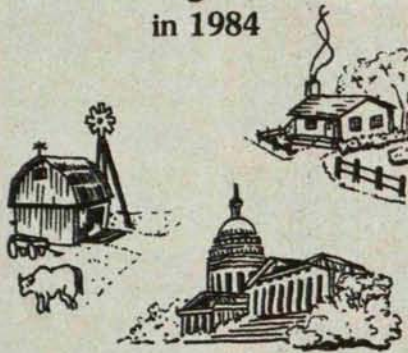
## COLUMNS

- |                             |                                    |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Rural Route - page 6        | Agronomic Update - page 25         |
| Country Ledger - page 7     | Discussion Topic - page 27         |
| Legislative Review - page 8 | Farm Bureau Market Place - page 31 |
| Rural Exchange - page 20    |                                    |

**Michigan Farm News RURAL LIVING (ISSN 0026-2161):** Michigan Farm News Rural Living is published monthly, on the first day, by the Michigan Farm Bureau Information and Public Relations Division. Publication and editorial offices at 7373 West Saginaw Highway, Lansing, Mich. 48909. Post Office Box 30960; telephone, Lansing 517-323-7000, Extension 508. **SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:** \$1.50 per year to members, included in annual dues. \$3.00 per year non-members in Michigan, \$5.00 per year non-members out of state. Publication No. 345040. Established Jan. 15, 1923 as Michigan Farm News, name changed to Michigan Farm News Rural Living Dec. 1, 1981. Third-class postage paid at Lansing, Michigan and at additional mailing offices. **EDITORIAL:** Connie Turbin, Editor; Marcia Ditchie, Associate Editor and Business Manager; Donna Wilber, Contributing Editor; Cathy J. Kirvan, Associate Editor. **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. **DIRECTORS:** District 1, Arthur Bailey, Schoolcraft; District 2, Lowell Eisenmann, Blissfield; District 3, James Sayre, Belleville; District 4, Elton R. Smith, Caledonia; District 5, Albert Cook, Mason; District 6, Jack Laurie, Cass City; District 7, Robert Rider, Hart; District 8, Lyle LeCronier, Freeland; District 9, Donald Nugent, Frankfort; District 10, Margaret Kartes, West Branch; District 11, Bernard Doll, Duffer. **DIRECTORS AT LARGE:** Dave Conklin, Corunna; Michael Pridgeon, Montgomery; Wayne Wood, Marlette. **FARM BUREAU WOMEN:** Faye Adam, Snover. **FARM BUREAU YOUNG FARMERS:** Mark Smuts, Charlotte. **POSTMASTER:** In using form 3579, mail to: Michigan Farm News Rural Living, P.O. Box 30960, 7373 West Saginaw Highway, Lansing, Mich. 48909.

# AgriPac Support: Aggressive and Effective

Help Send  
"Friends of Agriculture"  
to Lansing and  
Washington, D.C.  
in 1984



**WE NEED THEM!**

"Good laws begin where good lawmakers are elected."

That's what delegates to the 1977 MFB annual meeting said when they unanimously adopted policy calling for an "aggressive and effective" political action program. Michigan Farm Bureau's 60-year tradition of non-partisan politics ended with the creation of its political action committee, AgriPac, which endorses and supports "Friends of Agriculture" in political campaigns.

It was time to end that tradition. The days when nearly all lawmakers had their roots on the farm were long gone and daily political decisions that affected agriculture were being made by those with little or no knowledge about our industry. The time had come for farmers to be more aggressive and visible in partisan politics if they were to have an influence on those decisions.

Member commitment to AgriPac since 1977 has increased that influence and the title of "Friend of Agriculture" has

grown in value as political candidates learned that farmers vote for those worthy of the title.

---

**In 1984, with so many crucial decisions scheduled for agriculture, it's important that farmers break their own voting record in both the Aug. 7 primary and the Nov. 6 general elections.**

---

On pages 16-19 of this issue you will find the listing of AgriPac's endorsements for the 1984 primary election, an explanation of how the selections were made, and the voting records of incumbents. Study this section carefully. It will assure you that the title of "Friend of Agriculture" is not passed out indiscriminately and that these candidates are de-

serving of your support.

All elections are important and I'm proud of the enviable record of historically high farmer-voter turnout at the polls. But in 1984, with so many crucial decisions scheduled for agriculture, it's important that farmers break their own record in both the Aug. 7 primary and the Nov. 6 general elections.

No matter how busy you are, taking time to vote on Aug. 7 is just as vital to the future of your farming operation as any chore that you might think excuses you from going to the polls. Your vote on Aug. 7 could be a deciding factor in whether a "Friend of Agriculture" will be there to cast a vote for you when the time comes.

Good laws do begin where good lawmakers are elected.

*Elton R. Smith*  
President  
Michigan Farm Bureau

# Bring in the Farm Team Talent

By *Connie Turbin*

Probably the only thing worse than a Little League dad is a Little League mom. I knew going into my son's first game that I was in serious danger of being one of those obnoxious parents who coaches wildly from the sidelines, equipped with little more than my own days as a mediocre sandlot fielder and enthusiastic batter.

So I kept quiet on the subject of faulty calls by the umpire and rationalized away the impulse to pontificate on the subject of good losers and gracious winners, despite the fact that there is entirely too little of both in the 11 to 14 age group. (Come to think of it. . . .)

Anyway, I was coping with this new stress phase of parenting until I heard, "Winning isn't everything," just one too many times.

What turned me into an LLM (Little League mom) was the optional inning when our guys were down 10 runs or something like that and could choose to call it quits, or try to close the gap between their runs and the opposition's. "We want to play," they agreed, but not before the coach let each one choose his own position. When they took the field, there were nine separate egos, each living out a distinct major league fantasy that had nothing to do with team play or playing like winners (even when you lose).

Just for the record, I do acknowledge losing as a legitimate part of the life experience. It is a character builder (ref:

good loser/gracious winner). But I am very big on playing to win. I'm sure we're on the same track here, so I will spare you the details of the heart to heart talk I had with my son about another cliché, "It's not whether you win or lose, but how you play the game." That is, I believe, the original version of "winning isn't everything."

End pre-adolescent life lesson 101; and parenting exercise No. 33,578.

Which brings me to the farm bill.

Maybe "Tiger Fever" is destroying my brain cells, or maybe "The Natural" reminded me that sports are more than recreation and good cardiovascular exercise, but I do know that it isn't just LLM syndrome that made me aware of how I feel about winning and the importance of pulling together when the pressure's on. And somehow this baseball focus imposed itself on another subject I've been paying a lot of attention to — the 1985 farm bill debate.

There is certainly major league pressure on agriculture in the farm bill debate, and this is no time for farmers and their farm organizations to act like spectators in what is being billed as the game of the decade.

Baseball terms make for some interesting and very appropriate metaphors on this subject. Take for instance the "pitches" agriculture has been swinging at for the last 50 years: curve balls, sliders, knuckleballs and some political spitballs like the embargoes, but now comes along the chance to "pick your

pitch" — and take a swing at a fast ball, right down the middle.

Bill Leshner, assistant secretary of agriculture, laid it out pretty straight for a gathering of economists recently, when he said, "In this day when everyone seems to be looking for new growth industries that the U.S. can become competitive in, such as high technology, it is ironic that we could lose the most efficient industry we have, which is agriculture, through our own doing."

I urge you to attend the "1985 Farm Bill Policy Alternatives" meeting in your area. Details of the meeting appear in an article on page 12.

In this important debate, agricultural leaders are calling on all of the farm team talent to give depth to the policy "bench." Get involved now to help build a Farm Bureau policy platform that you can get behind. After you return from the policy alternatives meeting, talk with other Farm Bureau members about what you have heard and learned, contact your county Policy Development Committee members to offer your input to the farm bill resolution from your local FB organization, and attend your county annual meeting.

Unprecedented involvement by those most affected by the legislation will make the difference between a farm bill that gives farmers the opportunity and the incentives to win year in and year out or one that trades away farm team talent for short term wins.

# Summer Session Faces Key Ag Issues

## WASHINGTON

Following a congressional recess over Independence Day and for the Democratic convention, members of the U.S. House and Senate are expected to turn their attention to the following key issues of interest to agriculture.

### Immigration Reform —

Both the House and Senate have completed action on respective versions of legislation to revise the Immigration Act. S. 529 and H.R. 1510 will be considered by a House-Senate conference committee to resolve differences.

In conference committee an FB-backed provision for an optional temporary foreign worker program is likely to face opposition or modification. The temporary worker provision and improved H-2 program were instrumental in FB support of the House version and the FB position is to hold onto those provisions in the reform act as adopted by the House.

### Health Insurance Tax Deduction for the Self-Employed —

With FB support, legislation has been introduced to permit a self-employed person to deduct one-half of his or her health insurance premiums as a business expense. H.R. 3487 now has 124 co-sponsors; the Senate version of the bill has five co-sponsors.

Expected congressional action on this issue includes a hearing before the House Ways

and Means Committee and assessment of the proposal's revenue impact to be conducted by the Joint Committee on Taxation.

### Balanced Budget Amendment —

Congress has not yet acted on either S.J. Res. 5 or H.J. Res. 243, legislation which amends the U.S. Constitution to require a balanced budget. With time running short for legislative action in 1984, FB members should contact members of their congressional delegation to request that they add their names as co-sponsors of the balanced budget resolution and to urge House members to sign the discharge petition for H.J. Res. 243.

### Sale of Mortgaged Agricultural Commodities —

S. 2190 eliminates the farm products exemption in the Uniform Commercial Code by amending the 1981 farm bill. FB supports S. 2190 as a means of resolving the problem created by a minority of agricultural producers who illegally sell livestock which has an outstanding lien and, without paying the security holder, divert the funds to other uses. Third parties who have no knowledge of the lien are liable to the security party for the value of the commodity, thus incurring a loss.

FB encouraged the Senate Agriculture Committee to hold hearings on this legislation in connection with the House Ag Subcommittee hearings on livestock, dairy and poultry scheduled in July.

**Natural Gas Decontrol —** Efforts to decontrol natural gas during this session of Congress have stalled. An FB-supported decontrol bill, S. 1715, has failed to receive favorable action in the Senate.

In the House a bill which would impose additional controls on natural gas has been approved by committee and is headed for floor debate. H.R. 4277 would reimpose price controls on gas that is scheduled to be decontrolled on Jan. 1, 1985. FB opposes H.R. 4277 as farmers need abundant low cost gas for ammonia fertilizer production, crop drying and irrigation pumping. Natural gas price controls have resulted in the shutting in of low priced, older gas and the development of new, higher priced gas supplies.

Contacts with all members of the House and Senate to gain support for natural gas decontrol are needed. Especially important are immediate contacts with all members of the House to oppose H.R. 4277.

**Trade Remedies Reform Act of 1984 —** H.R. 4784, the "Trade Remedies Reform Act of 1984," is still pending on the House floor after having further consideration suspended on June 29 just prior to the recess. FB opposes this legislation. The provisions could result in higher U.S. ammonia prices and harm U.S. export promotion programs.

**Canadian Pork Imports —** At the request of the U.S. Senate Committee on Finance, the International Trade Commission (ITC) has instituted an



investigation for the purpose of assessing the competitive position of Canadian swine and pork in the U.S. market.

The commission has been asked to:

- Profile the U.S. and Canadian industries;
- Describe the U.S. and Canadian markets in terms of consumption, production and trade;
- Describe the monthly and annual variations in trade;
- Describe the effect of tariffs and health and sanitary regulations on trade between the U.S. and Canada, and the effect of trade regulations in other markets, such as Japan, which may affect U.S. and Canadian export strategies;
- Identify federal, state and provincial government assistance programs for the swine producer and processing industries; and
- Discuss competitive conditions as they relate to factors such as product price and transportation advantages.

The investigation will include one public hearing, which will be held at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, on Sept. 21, 1984. The ITC expects to complete its study by Nov. 21, 1984.

## LANSING

**Department of Agriculture Budget** — As usual, just before the Legislature's summer recess, the battle of the numerous budget bills grew politically hot between the Senate and House. The dozens of disagreements were finally worked out by a six member conference committee (three from the House and three from the Senate). The Department of Agriculture budget became em-

broiled in that political confusion this year. FB has insisted that the MDA budget include appropriate increases to at least maintain important agriculture programs at minimal levels.

The governor's recommendation for the portion of the MDA budget that comes from the general fund was \$22,830,750. This included \$2 million for the PCB silo contamination clean up. (The rest of the total budget comes from federal funds, horse racing revenue and various fees and fines.)

On March 19, the House passed the budget at slightly under (\$50) the governor's recommendation. Several changes over the current year were made including increases for gypsy moth control, fair premiums, horse industry, fairgrounds improvement, etc. However, these increases were accomplished by eliminating the weights and measures program which is extremely important to farmers, consumers and all businesses. Also eliminated was the inspection of retail nursery stock.

The Senate Appropriations Committee, chaired by Sen. Harry Gast, and the subcommittee on agriculture, chaired by Sen. DeGrow, not only reinstated these essential programs but also added an amendment by Sen. Irwin for a grant of \$131,700 to the Northwest Michigan Horticulture Research Station. Another important change was the elimination of the "discretionary fund" which would have seriously impeded MDA from maintaining adequate personnel due to the early retirement program.

Funding was included to enforce the new law to test gasoline to prevent the fraudulent practices that were found last year. Adjustments were also made for the horse industry. In total, the Senate added \$1.5 million to MDA's budget. The

Senate-passed bill was rejected by the House which required it to go to a conference committee. The House wanted to cut the Senate increase in half.

FB was very active in insisting that the Senate version be adopted. While in Lansing for a meeting, members of the MFB board of directors called their senators and representatives to urge them to adopt the Senate-passed agriculture budget.

Finally, the House-Senate conference committee, composed of Sens. DeGrow, Gast and Mack, and Reps. Dodak, Dillingham and Kilpatrick, agreed to approve the additional \$1.5 million in the Senate version. Some changes were made including reducing the \$131,700 for the Northwest Horticultural Research Station to \$76,800. Most of the \$54,900 will be used as agriculture's share of a detoxification study to be done by the Department of Health.

The final MDA budget from the general fund is \$24,330,700. The total MDA budget which includes funding from federal sources and fees, licensing, fines, horse racing revenue, etc., is \$42,923,100.

The increase for 1984-85 brings the MDA budget to the minimum needed. However, much more needs to be done to assure adequate plant and disease pest control, animal health, food inspection, dairy inspection, laboratory work, toxic contamination control, soil conservation services, marketing and international trade, fairs, horse industry, breed association grants, etc.

**Gypsy Moth Control** — The Legislature increased the funding for this program by \$50,000 up to \$204,500. However, due to years of under funding, much of Michigan is considered beyond control. The gypsy moth was first discovered in 1972

# The more you expect from your milk feed money, the more you're our kind of dairyman.

Whatever your plans are today — to produce more, less or about the same amount of milk as last year — one thing's for sure. You want the most possible income from the dollars you spend for feed.

And the key is choosing a milking ration that best balances any roughages and grain you may have; that fits your kind of cows — and that will produce the amount of milk you expect. A

feed that will do all this most efficiently.

More and more dairymen, including some of the best in the business (like those featured here), find the answer at their Purina Dealer. Purina offers over 200 different milking rations to make sure there's one that will fit your herd. And 63 separate mill locations assure the feeds needed for your area are available.

Ask your Purina Dealer to help you select the best ration for your needs.

## DHI rolling herd averages in the top 5% earned them Distinguished Dairyman of America Awards\*

A third generation dairyman, David Roth of Loysville, Pennsylvania, uses the total Purina dairy ration program — from nursing, starting and growing feeds through High Octane® Cow Chow® brand 36% concentrate. His DHI rolling



and could have been easily eradicated. By 1981, only 19 acres were found to be defoliated; in two years there were 427 acres defoliated. A recent aerial survey shows that there are now 5,137 defoliated acres! Eleven counties are now quarantined by USDA as being beyond treatment.

Under present law the state's responsibility ends once the insect becomes established in an area. After that, any control is up to local government and the individual property owner.

### **MSU Veterinarian School —**

The Legislature has recognized the need to meet the required accreditation standards. The House added nearly \$600,000 to the 1984-85 budget. The Senate added another \$700,000. The most important action is the Legislature's approval of the

schematics for a new \$43 million veterinary science building and renovation of the present facilities. The Legislature still needs to appropriate about \$250,000 for planning so that construction can start next year.

The Animal Health Diagnostic Center will have a 10% increase in funds plus the portion that comes from the MDA budget.

**Forestry —** FB supported the following bills related to the forestry industry:

H.B. 4960, which has passed both Houses, exempts wood harvesting equipment and some commercial fishing equipment from personal property tax and clarifies the law on farm retail markets.

H.B. 4206, introduced by Rep. Jacobetti, has passed both Houses. It permits large area forest restoration and management pilot project. Twenty-five percent of lands must be non-

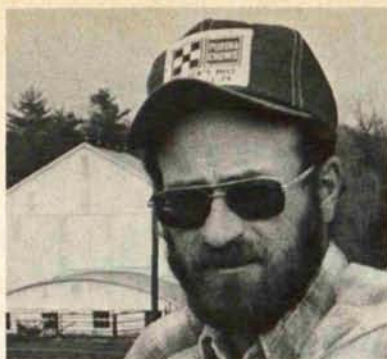
industrial private timber owners of not more than 640 acre tracts. No more than 1,500 acres could be owned by a single timber owner. A district could make incentive payments for approved practices.

S.B. 625 would establish a private forest reserve and management program. Reserves could not be less than 10 acres or more than 640 acres and would be exempt from 75% of the property tax. Local governments would be reimbursed 50% by the state. Yield taxes would be imposed.

H.B. 5402 passed both Houses and was signed by the governor. It creates a Forest Industry Council in the Department of Commerce.

### **Fairground Taxation —**

This legislation has passed both Houses. It clarifies the law by exempting fairgrounds that are



David Roth, Loysville, Pennsylvania

herd average is 19,476 lbs. "I tried to increase milk production with another feed," he says, "but it didn't work — so I went back to Purina. It's a lot better feed."

Richard Muller, Washington, Illinois, who also feeds Purina High Octane brand 36% concentrate, reports a DHI rolling herd average of 19,962 lbs. "My father started feeding Purina Cow Chow about 1925 and the herd

has been fed Purina since," Muller says. "We have always been satisfied with the results and felt that Purina has done more research than other companies."



Richard Muller, Washington, Illinois

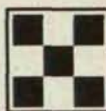
Another third generation dairyman is Arnold Oechsner, Jr. of Brownsville, Wisconsin. He feeds his 115 head herd both Purina High Octane brand 36% concentrate and Purina Milk Generator® brand 1056 complete ration. Oechsner, who has a DHI rolling



Arnold Oechsner, Jr., Brownsville, Wisconsin

herd average of 20,309 lbs., says he has fed Purina milking ration for more than five years because it "has given me the most milk production per cow per year."

\*Recognition of dairymen who have fed Purina milking rations for over 12 months and whose DHI rolling herd averages are in the top 5% in their state for their breed.



© Ralston Purina Co., 1984

rented as long as the revenue is used for renovation, upgrading and putting on the fair.

**Ethanol Issue — H.B. 533** repealing the 4-cent gas tax exemption to encourage ethanol production will die in committee. FB strongly opposed this legislation as gasohol has proven to be an excellent product with higher octane rating and much lower air pollution emissions. Ethanol is also creating a larger new market for corn, which is expected to be nearly a quarter billion bushels this year.

The state exemption will continue to phase out. The increase in the federal exemption from 5 cents up to 6 cents is still in a congressional conference committee.

**Rules and Regulations — HJR "P"** passed both Houses by the required two-thirds vote to put it on the November ballot. It would amend the constitution to assure that the present Joint Committee on Administrative Rules (JCAR) can continue to monitor and approve or disapprove rules and regulations promulgated by the various state departments and state agencies.

This is necessary because of the June 1983 U.S. Supreme Court decision declaring the congressional veto of federal rules is unconstitutional (INS vs Chadla). This decision is not binding on the states; however, it is likely that each state having a similar procedure will be challenged. Michigan law has already been challenged (Bond vs DNR).

FB supported HJR "P." The present legislation controlling rules and regulations was passed in 1977 and has been

very effective in curbing unnecessary rules which have the force of law.

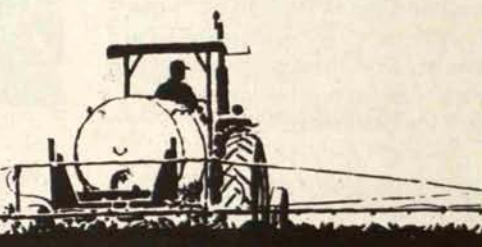
**Insurance Legislation — H.B. 5401**, known as the "Urban Writer" bill which would benefit certain companies writing in Detroit to the detriment of insurance rates for outstate people, is still in committee. FB opposed the bill and submitted a letter to the committee.

H.B. 4722 prohibits banks from writing insurance. FB supported the bill because otherwise lenders could require purchase of insurance as a loan condition. It has been reported out of a House committee.

H.B. 4209, the "unisex" insurance bill, would increase women's life insurance rates in most cases by requiring the use of one mortality table. FB helped keep the bill in committee.



## FARM BILL '85 Policy Alternatives Meetings



Recognizing that the 1985 farm bill will have an impact on, and input from, everyone associated with agriculture — from producer to consumer and all segments of the food chain in between, plus politicians eager to appease all those voting blocs — Farm Bureau leaders across the nation have put a top priority on member education for this issue. Their goal is a policy on the 1985 farm bill that not only reflects the best thinking of farmers, but one which members will "stand up and be counted" in support of in the legislative and public opinion arenas.

In Michigan, the drafting of a new federal farm program has spurred one of the most concerted efforts in Farm Bureau's 65-year history to gain broad member involvement in the policy development process. Educational meetings have been held throughout the state on the county and district levels. Over 400 Community Action Groups have taken advantage of an educational module covering key issues in the development of the 1985 farm bill.

Gaining the best, objective, forward thinking on future farm policy from farmers, many of whom depend upon government payments to keep their bankers and suppliers happy, is unquestionably a big challenge. But MFB President Elton R. Smith is a firm believer in "if you provide our members with the hard economic facts, they'll come up with the right decisions on policy."

Providing those economic facts will be the objective of three area "Farm Bill '85 Policy Alternatives" meetings scheduled for Aug. 15-16-17. The meetings will replace the traditional statewide policy development session in Lansing in an effort to give all FB farmer members an opportunity for input on what position the organization should take on Farm Bill '85.

The regional meetings are scheduled for Aug. 15 at the Holiday Inn, Grayling; Aug. 16 at the Amway Grand Plaza, Grand Rapids; and Aug. 17 at the Bavarian Inn, Frankenmuth. Each of the sessions begins at 10 a.m. and will adjourn by 3:30 p.m.

The morning agenda will include a discussion on price supports, target prices, the farmer held grain reserve and exports. During the afternoon session, three concurrent workshops on price supports, farm program alternatives and the politics of writing Farm Bill '85 will concentrate on member input. AFBF Senior Economist John Hoseman will be among the resource persons at each of the meetings.

Advance reservations are necessary because of lunch arrangements. Members should call their county FB secretary by Aug. 1, indicating which of the three meetings they will attend. The advance tickets will also provide participants with an opportunity to win door prizes. Counties with the largest attendance will be recognized at each of the three meeting locations.

"Farm Bill '85 will set the tone for agriculture for the next decade," said President Smith. "This series of meetings will aid farmers in charting their course for the years ahead."

# Future Agricultural Policy — A Challenge for All

*(Editor's Note: Excerpted from remarks by Assistant Secretary of Agriculture William Leshner at the Conference on Alternative Agricultural and Food Policies and the 1985 Farm Bill, sponsored by the Giannini Foundation and Resources for the Future, Berkeley, California, June 11, 1984.)*

Farm legislation that has been with us for the last 50 years has not been that effective except to help bid up the prices of fixed factors of production such as land. Such policies are especially inappropriate for today's agriculture that depends on world markets so heavily and an agriculture where about two-thirds of our production is produced by one-tenth of our farmers.

The unprecedented growth in the demand for agricultural products that we experienced in the 1970s was a temporary move away from long-term growth trends and was produced primarily by spurts of growth in world economies and the adjustment of the world economy to higher energy prices through various fiscal and monetary policies.

The 1970s really set in motion several things that will cause problems for some time to come: investment in land and machinery that increased capacity to produce for a market that is not there; farm policy parameters that ratchet up with temporary upswings, but which resist downward adjustments; credit problems for farmers as land values recede to values that can be sustained from farm production and the movement of agriculture away

from a domestic market orientation and towards export markets, thereby subjecting the sector to greater influence from outside sources such as macro-economic and international factors.

I believe that agriculture is too important economically and socially to let another farm bill come and go without a Herculean attempt to better understand the consequences of alternative policies, and adjust our policies to today's agriculture and economic climate. This will require that all involved reduce their posturing, examine and understand the facts, and make decisions based on what will be good for our future agricultural industry.

## **Farm Policy Review**

Public support for U.S. agriculture dates back to the creation of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the people's department, in 1862. It was, indeed, the people's department as more than 55% of the American people were engaged in production agriculture.

It was not until the Great Depression that agricultural programs took on the added responsibility of price and income supports. Low commodity prices led to depressed farm incomes far below levels in the rest of the society. Farm failures became widespread.

The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 gave the secretary of agriculture the tools to prop up sagging commodity prices and farm returns and in the process protect the sector from collapse. Credit programs were

also used to help stem the tide of bankruptcies and enabled farm families to stay on the land and in their homes.

The New Deal's farm programs worked largely through the use of non-recourse loans that continue even today as a major component of our commodity programs. When prices were low, farmers could use the commodities they produced as collateral for federal loans. If prices failed to rise above loan levels, which were set high enough to generate acceptable farm incomes during the year, farmers could forfeit their collateral to the Commodity Credit Corporation. If prices rose due to crop failure or increased demand, the CCC could sell forfeited commodities back into the market to augment supplies.

It became clear soon after implementing the price and income support programs of the 1930s that growth in farm productivity, encouraged by higher and more stable incomes, exacerbated this excess capacity problem and led to the accumulation of large government stocks which tended to further depress market prices; a reduction in, or at least slower growth in, demand for farm products here and abroad; reduced U.S. competitiveness in world markets; and increased government costs.

Additional policy tools were developed over time to deal with the worst aspects of this excess capacity problem. The programs have been voluntary, but cooperators were given the right to participate in other programs — such as the loan and  
*(continued on page 28)*

## AGRIPAC FRIENDS OF AGRICULTURE

# Farmer Support in Campaigns Gives Endorsements Value

AgriPac, the political action arm of the Michigan Farm Bureau, has endorsed 77 candidates for the 1984 primary election. Announcement of the 34 Democrats and 43 Republicans designated as "Friends of Agriculture" was made during a news conference at Farm Bureau Center in Lansing on July 5.

With the exception of two dual endorsements for the U.S. Senate and the 109th State House of Representatives District, all the endorsements will extend through the general election if the candidates are successful in the primary. AgriPac endorsed Democrat incumbent Carl Levin and Republican challenger Jack Lousma for the U.S. Senate and Democrat Tom Elegeert and Republican Nancy Douglas for the 109th District seat. In those cases, following the Aug. 7 primary, AgriPac will select one of the candidates for endorsement in the Nov. 6 general election.

Two sets of criteria were used by AgriPac during the decision-making process, one for incumbents and another for non-incumbents.

Criteria for incumbents included voting records on major issues affecting agriculture; degree of special efforts to introduce, support or oppose legislation in accordance with FB

policy; and special factors such as attendance at FB meetings and communications with members on legislative issues.

Criteria for non-incumbents included positions on agricultural issues and possible solutions, recognition of the importance of agriculture to the economy, and involvement of agricultural persons in the candidates' campaigns.

Another major factor in the endorsement decisions was the recommendations submitted by 46 county FB Candidate Evaluation Committees.

"This input was extremely valuable to the committee," said Jack Laurie, Tuscola County dairy farmer who chairs AgriPac. "Because the Candidate Evaluation Committee members knew the candidates, they were able to provide us with an added dimension to our decision-making process. We appreciate their excellent efforts."

Members of the politically bipartisan AgriPac, in addition to Laurie, are George McManus III, Benton Harbor, vice chairperson; David Conklin, Corunna; Doug Darling, Maybee; Pete Dragicevich, Kalamazoo; Bob Gregory, Traverse City; Vivian Lott, Mason; Bill Penn, Hope; and Joanne Stefl, Cornell. Ex-officio, non-voting members are Al Almy, MFB's director of

public affairs who serves as AgriPac secretary, and Robert Braden, MFB administrative director who serves as treasurer.

AgriPac was formed as a result of unanimous approval by delegates at the 1977 MFB annual meeting to develop a political action program with designated "Friends of Agriculture" receiving active support in the 1978 elections.

AgriPac's record since that time averages out to an impressive 86.6% success in "Friends of Agriculture" elected in the three general elections in 1978, 1980 and 1982.

### The Senate Race

The AgriPac endorsement of incumbent Carl Levin is the first time the U.S. senator made the "Friends of Agriculture" list. While his voting record is a modest 50% (see accompanying record on key agricultural issues), Laurie said there were other factors considered by the committee.

"Senator Levin has been very accessible to our legislative staff, and he has spent time with members who have participated in our annual Washington Legislative Seminars. He has also supported Farm Bureau with personal efforts on research, marketing orders and transportation issues," Laurie said.



Announcement of the 34 Democrats and 43 Republicans designated as "Friends of Agriculture" was made during a news conference at Farm Bureau Center in Lansing on July 5.

AgriPac also received recommendations for endorsement of Levin from several county FB Candidate Evaluation Committees.

Levin (D-Detroit) has served in the U.S. Senate since 1978 when he upset Republican Robert Griffin who was seeking a third term. Prior to his election, he had served on the Detroit City Council from 1969 to 1978. He is a member of the Armed Services Committee, the Governmental Affairs Committee, the Small Business Committee and the Energy and Natural Resources Committee.

Republican challenger Jack Lousma from Ann Arbor is a former astronaut who served as pilot of the Skylab III mission and was commander of the third flight of the space shuttle Columbia. He resigned from NASA in October 1983.

While Lousma did not have a voting record for AgriPac to analyze, Laurie said his "achievement-oriented" background and his efforts to learn about agriculture were factors in his endorsement.

"He has strong agricultural leaders involved in his campaign (former MDA Director Dean Pridgeon heads his agricultural committee) and the Republican Party leadership appears to be supportive, which is vital to a successful statewide election," Laurie said.

Lousma also received recommendations for endorsement from several county FB Candidate Evaluation Committees.

#### Support 'Friends of Ag'

Because candidates are well aware that farmers have the highest marks on their citizenship report cards when it comes

to voting, the title of "Friend of Agriculture" has become a coveted one. But it's votes, not titles, that get candidates elected.

"I think there is a broad understanding on the part of members that many vital decisions impacting our industry will be made by those who will be elected in November," Laurie said. "But to make sure that those decision-makers are 'Friends of Agriculture,' they must first be nominated in the primary. That's why it's so important for FB members to vote in the Aug. 7 primary election for the candidates that have been endorsed by AgriPac.

"With the commitment of members, we can have an impact on the outcome of the primary election and ultimately the general election," he said.

## U.S. Senator

### Democratic Primary Only

Carl Levin

### Republican Primary Only

Jack Lousma

## U.S. Representatives

- 2nd Carl Pursell (R)
- 3rd Jackie McGregor (R)
- 4th Mark Siljander (R)
- 5th Paul Henry (R)
- 8th Bob Traxler (D)
- 9th Guy Vander Jagt (R)
- 10th Bill Schuette (R)
- 11th Bob Davis (R)
- 12th David Bonior (D)
- 16th John Dingell (D)
- 18th William Broomfield (R)

## State Representatives

- 2nd Burton Leland (D)
- 3rd Matthew McNeely (D)
- 5th Teola Hunter (D)
- 7th Nelson Saunders (D)
- 8th Carolyn Kilpatrick (D)
- 11th Stanley Stopczynski (D)
- 12th Curtis Hertel (D)
- 13th William Bryant Jr. (R)
- 14th Joseph Young Sr. (D)
- 15th Joseph Young Jr. (D)
- 18th Sidney Ouwinga (R)
- 19th Don Van Singel (R)
- 20th Claude Trim (R)
- 23rd Phil Hoffman (R)
- 24th Robert McGee (R)
- 27th Vincent Porreca (D)
- 28th Robert DeMars (D)
- 36th Gerald Law (R)
- 38th Justine Barns (D)
- 39th Jerry Bartnik (D)
- 40th Timothy Walberg (R)
- 41st Michael Nye (R)

## State Representatives

- 42nd Glenn Oxender (R)
- 43rd Carl Gnodtke (R)
- 44th Lad Stacey (R)
- 45th Mick Middaugh (R)
- 47th Paul Wartner (R)
- 48th Donald Gilmer (R)
- 49th Richard Fitzpatrick (D)
- 50th Mike Griffin (D)
- 51st Fred Dillingham (R)
- 54th Paul Hillegonds (R)
- 56th Ernie Nash (R)
- 58th Debbie Stabenow (D)
- 61st Mat Dunaskiss (R)
- 62nd Charlie Harrison Jr. (D)
- 74th John Maynard (D)
- 75th Ken DeBeaussaert (D)
- 76th James Docherty (D)
- 77th Dick Allen (R)
- 78th Keith Muxlow (R)
- 79th John Cherry Jr. (D)
- 80th Floyd Clack (D)
- 83rd Charles Mueller (R)
- 84th John Strand (R)
- 86th Lewis Dodak (D)
- 87th Phillip Thompson (R)
- 88th Robert Bender (R)
- 89th Gary Randall (R)
- 90th Victor Krause (R)
- 92nd Thomas Mathieu (D)
- 93rd Vernon Ehlers (R)
- 94th Jelt Sietsema (D)
- 97th Ed Geerlings (R)
- 98th Ed Giese (R)
- 99th Colleen Engler (R)
- 100th J. Michael Busch (R)
- 101st Tom Hickner (D)
- 105th Tom Alley (D)
- 106th John Pridnia (R)
- 107th Pat Gagliardi (D)
- 109th Tom Elegeert (D)
- 109th Nancy Douglas (R)
- 110th Donald Koivisto (D)

# AgriPac End 1984 Prim

## Selected Issues

### U.S. Senator Carl Levin

**Inherited Property Tax (H.R. 3919)** — Passage of an amendment to repeal the carry-over basis rule governing the taxation of inherited property established by the 1976 Tax Reform Act. The carryover basis rule greatly increased the tax liability of a person who inherited property and later sold the property. The Senate adopted the amendment Nov. 19, 1979. FB favored a "Y" vote.

**Tax Indexing (H.J. Res. 266)** — Passage of an amendment to require that individual income tax rates be indexed each year beginning in 1985 to offset the effects of inflation. The Senate adopted the amendment July 16, 1981. FB favored a "Y" vote.

**Export Embargoes (S. 1112)** — Passage of an amendment to require that a selective U.S. embargo on agricultural goods ordered by the president must cease if Congress fails to adopt a joint resolution of approval. The Senate passed the amendment Nov. 12, 1981. FB favored a "Y" vote.

**Budget Reconciliation (H.R. 4961)** — Passage of a bill to increase taxes \$99 billion for fiscal years 1983-85 and to cut welfare, Medicare and Medicaid spending \$17 billion over the same period. The Senate passed the bill Aug. 4, 1982. FB favored an "N" vote because of the large tax increase and small spending cuts to resolve budget problems.

## Voting Record — U.S. Senator Carl Levin (1979-84)

### KEY

- y or n — voted "yes" or "no" and against Farm Bureau position.
- Y or N — voted "YES" or "NO" and for Farm Bureau's position.
- ? — Did not vote or make a position known.

Inherited Property Tax (H.R. 3919)	Y
Tax Indexing (H.J.R. 266)	Y
Export Embargoes (S. 1112)	?
Budget Reconciliation (H.R. 4961)	N
Social Security (S.J.R. 58)	n
Moynihan Dairy Amendment (S. 1529)	y
Agricultural Exports (S. 979)	y
Wheat & Corn Target Prices (H.R. 4072)	N
Deficit Reduction (H.R. 2163)	Y
Votes Supporting FB Policy	n
Votes Opposing FB Policy	5
Absent or Not Voting	4
Farm Bureau Score	1
	50%

Carl Levin (D-Detroit)



# sements for y Election

**Balanced Budget (S.J. Res. 58)** — Passage of a joint resolution to propose an amendment to the U.S. Constitution to require a balanced federal budget at the beginning of each fiscal year unless a three-fifths majority of Congress agreed to deficit spending. The amendment could be waived during the time of a declared war. The Senate passed the joint resolution Aug. 4, 1982. FB favored a "Y" vote.

**Social Security (H.R. 1900)** — Passage of a bill to reform the Social Security retirement program to assure solvency of the system's trust funds. The bill relied on heavy tax increases rather than restricting the rapid growth in benefits to make the system solvent. The Senate passed the bill March 23, 1983. FB favored an "N" vote.

**Moynihan Dairy Amendment (S. 1529)** — Passage of a motion to table an amendment to repeal the 50¢ per cwt. assessment on milk production and permit the secretary of agriculture to adjust the then \$13.10/cwt. dairy price support to an amount not lower than \$11.60/cwt. The Senate approved the motion Oct. 6, 1983. FB favored an "N" vote.

**Agricultural Exports (S. 979)** — Passage of an amendment to allow the president to renew control on agricultural exports for successive six day periods if he certifies to Congress that controls are necessary, effective and not harmful to farmers. The Senate rejected the amendment Feb. 29, 1984. FB favored an "N" vote.

**Wheat and Corn Target Prices (H.R. 4072)** — Passage of a bill to reduce target prices for wheat in 1984 and 1985, freeze 1985 target prices for corn at 1984 levels and make other farm program adjustments. The Senate passed the bill March 22, 1984. FB favored a "Y" vote.

**Deficit Reduction (H.R. 2163)** — Passage of an amendment to freeze all FY 1985 military and domestic spending except to cover new recipients in social programs. The freeze would have reduced the deficit approximately \$212 billion over three years. The Senate rejected the amendment May 2, 1984. FB favored a "Y" vote.

## Selected Issues U.S. House of Representatives

**Social Security Reform (H.R. 1900)** — Passage of a bill to reform the Social Security retirement program to assure sol-

vency of the system's trust funds. The bill relied on heavy tax increases rather than restricting the rapid growth in benefits to make the system solvent. The House passed the bill March 9, 1983. FB favored an "N" vote.

**Emergency Food Assistance (H.R. 1590)** — Passage of a bill to require the secretary of agriculture to make available to emergency food organizations, and certain other agencies, federally owned farm commodities that are not obligated to other programs and to authorize funds for processing, transportation and administrative costs associated with distribution. The House passed the bill June 16, 1983. FB favored a "Y" vote.

**First Budget Resolution FY 1984 (Hse. Con. Res. 91)** — Passage of conference report setting budget targets for FY 1984. The bill relied heavily on tax increases to generate revenues of \$680 billion, produced

## Voting Record — U.S. House of Representatives (98th Congress — 1983-84)

### KEY

Y or n — voted "yes" or "no" and against Farm Bureau position.  
Y or N — voted "YES" or "NO" and for Farm Bureau's position.  
? — Did not vote or make a position known.

	Social Security Reform (H.R. 1900)	Emergency Food Assistance (H.R. 1590)	First Budget Res. FY '84 (H.C.R. 91)	Tax Rate Equity '84 (H.C.R. 91)	Marketing Orders (H.R. 1183)	Auto Domestic Content (H.R. 4139)	Conable Dairy Amendment (H.R. 1234)	International Monetary Funds	Wheat & Corn Target Prices (H.R. 4196)	Tax Reform Act (H.R. 4170)	Yotes Supporting FB Policy	Yotes Opposing FB Policy	Absent or Not Voting	Farm Bureau Score
Bonior (D-Mt. Clemens)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	n	Y	Y	Y	5	5	0	50%
Broomfield (R-Birmingham)	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	n	Y	Y	7	3	0	70%
Davis (R-Gaylord)	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	n	Y	Y	Y	6	4	0	60%
Dingell (D-Dearborn)	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	n	Y	Y	Y	4	6	0	40%
Pursell (R-Plymouth)	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	n	Y	Y	N	7	3	0	70%
Siljander (R-Three Rivers)	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	n	n	Y	N	7	3	0	70%
Traxler (D-Bay City)	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	n	n	Y	N	5	5	0	50%
Vander Jagt (R-Luther)	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	8	2	0	80%

a deficit of \$170 billion and did not reduce spending. The House passed the conference report June 23, 1983. FB favored an "N" vote.

#### Tax Rate Equity (H.R. 1183)

— Passage of a bill to place a \$720 cap on the amount any person could receive from the 10% individual income tax cut scheduled for July 1, 1983. The House passed the bill June 23, 1983. FB favored an "N" vote.

#### Marketing Orders (H.R. 4139)

— Vote on an amendment to delete language in the bill that would prevent the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) from reviewing marketing orders. If the amendment had been rejected the OMB would have been free to interfere with USDA's sole authority to administer marketing orders. The House defeated the amendment on Oct. 27, 1983. FB favored an "N" vote.

#### Auto Domestic Content (H.R. 1234)

— Passage of a bill to require automobiles sold in the U.S. by foreign car manufacturers to contain specified levels of parts made in the U.S. The House passed the bill Nov. 3, 1983. FB favored an "N" vote because it would invite retaliation by such foreign nations towards U.S. ag exports.

#### Conable Dairy Amendment (Substitute to H.R. 4196)

— Passage of a substitute measure to the so-called dairy compromise bill. The substitute would have authorized the secretary of agriculture to adjust the then existing \$13.10/cwt. dairy price support to an amount not lower than \$11.60/cwt. and would have repealed the two existing 50¢/cwt. assessments. The House defeated the substitute Nov. 9, 1983. FB supported a "Y" vote.

**International Monetary Funds** — Adoption of a rule providing approval for adding an \$8.4 billion reauthorization and appropriation for the IMF to a supplemental appropriations bill. Adequate funding of the IMF is vital since 30% of the U.S. farm exports are shipped to developing countries which require financial assistance to purchase the exports. The House adopted the rule Nov. 18, 1983. FB favored a "Y" vote.

**Wheat and Corn Target Prices (H.R. 4072)** — Passage of conference report on a bill to reduce 1984 and 1985 target prices for wheat and freeze the 1985 target price for corn at 1984 levels. The House passed the conference report April 3, 1984. FB favored a "Y" vote.

**Tax Reform Act (H.R. 4170)** — Passage of a bill to increase federal taxes by \$49.2 billion without accompanying spending cuts. The House passed the bill April 11, 1984. FB favored an "N" vote.

### Voting Record — Michigan House of Representatives (1983-84)

#### KEY

y or n — voted "yes" or "no" and against Farm Bureau position.

Y or N — voted "YES" or "NO" and for Farm Bureau's position.

? — Did not vote or make a position known.

	State Income Tax (H.B. 4092)	P.A. 116 Transfer (H.B. 4232)	Farm License Plate (H.R. 4587)	Prepayment of Gas Sales Tax (H.B. 4587)	PCB Silo Removal (H.B. 4958)	Labeling of Alcohol Fuels (H.B. 4471)	Summer Tax Exemption (S.B. 465)	No-Fault Insurance (H.B. 4582)	Dept. of Agriculture Budget (H.B. 5330)	Forest Products Council (H.B. 5402)	Votes Supporting FB Policy	Votes Opposing FB Policy	Absent or Not Voting	Farm Bureau Score
Allen (R-Fairgrove)	n	Y	Y	y	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	6	2	2	60%
Alley (D-West Branch)	Y	Y	Y	y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	9	1	0	90%
Barns (D-Westland)	Y	Y	Y	y	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	7	1	2	70%
Bartnik (D-Temperance)	Y	Y	Y	y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	9	1	0	90%
Bender (R-Middleville)	Y	Y	Y	y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	9	1	0	90%
Bryant (R-Grosse Pointe)	Y	Y	Y	y	Y	n	Y	Y	Y	Y	8	2	0	80%
Busch (R-Saginaw)	Y	Y	Y	y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	7	1	2	70%
Cherry (D-Clio)	Y	Y	Y	y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	9	1	0	90%
Clack (D-Flint)	Y	Y	Y	y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	9	1	0	90%
DeBeaussaert (D-Washington)	Y	n	Y	y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8	2	0	80%
DeMars (D-Lincoln Park)	Y	Y	Y	y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	9	1	0	90%
Dillingham (R-Fowlerville)	n	?	Y	y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	7	2	1	70%
Docherty (D-Port Huron)	Y	Y	Y	y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	9	1	0	90%
Dodak (D-Montrose)	Y	Y	Y	y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	9	1	0	90%
Dunaskiss (R-Lake Orion)	n	Y	Y	y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8	2	0	80%
Ehlers (R-Grand Rapids)	n	n	Y	y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	6	3	1	60%
Engler (R-Mt. Pleasant)	Y	Y	Y	y	?	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	7	1	2	70%
Fitzpatrick (D-Battle Creek)	Y	Y	?	?	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	7	0	3	70%
Gagliardi (D-Drummond Island)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	8	0	2	80%
Geerlings (R-Norton Shores)	n	Y	Y	y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8	2	0	80%
Giese (R-Manistee)	n	Y	Y	y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8	2	0	80%
Gilmer (R-Augusta)	Y	Y	Y	y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8	1	1	80%

(continued on next page)

## Voting Record — Michigan House of Representatives

### KEY

y or n — voted "yes" or "no" and against Farm Bureau position.  
Y or N — voted "YES" or "NO" and for Farm Bureau's position.  
? — Did not vote or make a position known.

(continued)

	State Income Tax (H.B. 4092)	P.A. 116 Transfer (H.B. 4232)	Farm License Plate (H.R. 4581)	Prepayment of Gas Sales Tax (H.B. 4587)	Labeling of Alcohol Fuels (H.B. 4471)	Summer Tax Exemption (S.B. 465)	No-Fault Insurance (H.B. 4471)	Dept. of Agriculture (H.B. 4582)	Forest Products Council (H.B. 5330)	Votes Supporting FB Policy	Votes Opposing FB Policy	Absent or Not Voting	Farm Bureau Score
Gnodtke (R-Sawyer)	n	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	9	1	0	90%
Griffin (D-Jackson)	Y	Y	Y	y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	8	1	1	80%
Harrison (D-Pontiac)	Y	Y	Y	y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	8	1	1	80%
Hertel (D-Detroit)	Y	Y	Y	y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	9	1	0	90%
Hickner (D-Bay City)	Y	Y	Y	y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	9	1	0	90%
Hillegonds (R-Holland)	Y	Y	Y	y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	9	1	0	90%
Hoffman (R-Horton)	n	Y	Y	y	Y	Y	Y	n	Y	7	3	0	70%
Hunter (D-Detroit)	Y	Y	Y	y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	8	1	1	80%
Kilpatrick (D-Detroit)	Y	Y	Y	y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	9	1	0	90%
Koivisto (D-Mass City)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	10	0	0	100%
Krause (R-Rockford)	n	Y	Y	y	Y	Y	Y	n	Y	7	3	0	70%
Law (R-Plymouth)	n	Y	Y	y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8	2	0	80%
Leland (D-Detroit)	Y	Y	Y	y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	9	1	0	90%
Mathieu (D-Grand Rapids)	Y	Y	Y	y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	9	1	0	90%
Maynard (D-St. Clair Shores)	Y	Y	Y	y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	9	1	0	90%
McGee (R-Union Lake)	n	Y	Y	y	Y	Y	Y	n	Y	7	3	0	70%
McNeely (D-Detroit)	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	?	Y	?	Y	7	0	3	70%
Middaugh (R-Paw Paw)	n	Y	Y	y	Y	Y	Y	n	Y	7	3	0	70%
Mueffler (R-Linden)	n	Y	Y	y	?	n	Y	?	Y	5	3	2	50%
Muxlow (R-Brown City)	n	?	Y	y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	7	2	1	70%
Nash (R-Dimondale)	n	Y	Y	y	?	Y	Y	?	Y	6	2	2	60%
Nye (R-Litchfield)	n	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	n	7	2	1	70%
Ouwinga (R-Marion)	n	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	9	1	0	90%
Oxender (R-Sturgis)	n	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	9	1	0	90%
Porreca (D-Trenton)	Y	?	Y	y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	7	1	2	70%
Pridnia (R-Harrisville)	n	Y	Y	y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	8	2	0	80%
Randall (R-Elwell)	Y	Y	Y	y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	9	1	0	90%
Saunders (D-Detroit)	Y	n	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	7	1	2	70%
Sietsema (D-Wyoming)	Y	Y	Y	y	Y	Y	Y	n	Y	8	2	0	80%
Stabenow (D-Lansing)	Y	Y	Y	y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	9	1	0	90%
Stacey (R-Berrien Springs)	n	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	9	1	0	90%
Stopczynski (D-Detroit)	Y	Y	Y	y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	9	1	0	90%
Strand (R-Lapeer)	Y	Y	Y	y	Y	Y	Y	n	Y	8	2	0	80%
Van Singel (R-Grant)	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	9	0	1	90%
Walberg (R-Tipton)	n	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	n	Y	8	2	0	80%
Wartner (R-Portage)	Y	Y	Y	y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	9	1	0	90%
J. Young Jr. (D-Detroit)	Y	?	Y	y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	7	1	2	70%
J. Young Sr. (D-Detroit)	Y	Y	Y	y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	8	1	1	80%

## Selected Issues Michigan House of Representatives

**State Income Tax (H.B. 4092)** — Passage of a bill to increase the state income tax rate from 4.6% to 6.35% with subsequent decreases in the rate subject to specific dates and/or unemployment rates being met. The House passed the bill March 25, 1983. FB favored a "Y" vote because of the growing state budget deficit and the probability that P.A. 116, administration of the Agricultural Marketing and Bargaining Act and other key agricultural programs would not be funded without the tax increase.

**P.A. 116 Transfer (H.B. 4232)** — Passage of a bill to transfer administration of P.A. 116 from the Department of Natural Resources to the Department of Agriculture. The DNR director had recommended funds not be provided for administration of P.A. 116. The House passed the bill March 30, 1983. FB favored a "Y" vote.

**Farm License Plate (H.B. 4581)** — Passage of a bill to provide for the issuance of a special \$15 license plate for vehicles used to transport farm crops from the field to first point of storage. The bill also allows farmers to purchase regular farm plates for three-month periods for vehicles used in the farming operation. The House passed the bill June 16, 1983. FB favored a "Y" vote.

**Prepayment of Gasoline Sales Tax (H.B. 4587)** — Passage of a bill to require prepayment of sales tax on gasoline at the time of purchase. Farmers would be required to pay the sales tax and then file for a refund. Prepayment and then filing for a refund would result in unnecessary paperwork and higher initial costs for gasoline. The

(continued on page 29)

## I'll See You, in September

FB members can develop their personal leadership skills at the 1984 State Leader Conference, sponsored by the MFB Women's Committee, Sept. 20-21 at the Lansing Hilton Inn.

Workshops will focus on marketing, legislation, health care and ag in the classroom.

Be sure to bring some extra cash along as an AgriPac auction will be held Thursday evening. Proceeds will be used to



**MEMBERSHIP AHOY!** — "Admiral" Elton R. Smith, FB directors and staff celebrated reaching AFBF membership quota on June 20 with a "Spring Membership Regatta" dry dock in Lansing.

support "Friends of Agriculture" in the general election.

Cost, including lodging and meals, will be about \$80 per person. Contact your county FB secretary or Women's Committee chairperson for reservation forms or more information. Send reservations by Aug. 20 to: MFB Women's Department, P.O. Box 30960, Lansing, Mich. 48909.

## 50 Years of Success

Bay County Farm Bureau will hold the first county annual meeting of 1984 on Aug. 5 and celebrate its 50th anniversary at the same time. Activities include a social hour, barbecued chicken dinner, business meeting, resolutions and a dance.

## Is a Grass Skirt for You?

It may be hot now, but we all know what's coming this winter. You can plan to get away from those cold temperatures and blowing winds, though, by making reservations to attend the 1985 AFBF annual meeting in Hawaii next January.

You can now fly from any city in Michigan that United Airlines serves for the same cost.

For a brochure on the travel programs offered write: MFB Information Division, P.O. Box 30960, Lansing, Mich. 48909.



**RURAL RASCALS** — These helpers can't lift many steel products, but they love playing in the tires at their parents' "Big Red Barn" in Deckerville. Gerald & Merlann Keinath are Safemark dealers in Sanilac County. Pictured are Mike, 7, Steven, 2 1/2, Laura, 8, and Melissa, 11 months.

## FARMETTE

By Andrea Hofmeister  
Tuscola County



"Rats! Everytime Mom goes out to hoe, we lose our pool privileges. . . ."

## FARMERS OF THE WEEK

The Farmer of the Week program, co-sponsored by Farm Bureau Insurance Group and the Michigan Farm Radio Network, honors farmers for their contributions to the community and the ag industry. Four farmers were honored in June 1984:

**June 4 — Robert Wahmhoff, 45,** of Baraga is a Christmas tree grower and seedling-tree farmer who markets 1.5 million seedlings and 16,000 Christmas trees annually. He is a member and past executive secretary of the Michigan Christmas Tree Association, vice president and past president of the Copper Country Farm Bureau, an MFB Policy Development Committee mem-

ber, past president of his parish council, and a member of the Michigan Association of Nurserymen and the Michigan Cooperative Tree Improvement Association.

**June 11 — Patrick Edwards, 28,** a dairy farmer from Engadine farms 675 acres and milks 40 cows. He serves on the county ASCS committee and the Mac-Luce Farm Bureau board, is a member of the Young Farmers group, is secretary-treasurer of the local Michigan Animal Breeders Cooperative, and has been a DHIA delegate for two years and member of the dairy advisory committee for the "Growing U.P." organization for two years.

**June 18 — Carl Nearnberg, 57,** farms 1,250 acres in partnership with two sons near Albion. They raise beef, cash crops and hogs. He is active in the Progressive Farmers of Calhoun County and past secretary and president of that group. He is a member of the Calhoun County Farm Bureau, the Elks Club and the Michigan Cattleman's Association.

**June 25 — Joan Jackson, 54,** operates a 225-acre beef farm near Boyne City. She is a member of the Charlevoix County Farm Bureau and has served on the board for two terms; is a member and past officer in the Northern Slopes Community Group; and for three years she has coordinated the county's member-to-member direct marketing sale through MACMA.

# Where City and Country Meet



By Therese Nichols

"A showplace for Michigan agriculture." That was the purpose of the first state fair in the United States in 1849 and despite ups and downs in the fair's 135-year history, the theme has remained the same. With extensively renovated facilities and a renewed emphasis on ag related events, this year's Michigan State Fair, Aug. 24 through Sept. 3, will build on that commitment to "showcase Michigan agriculture," said O. J. Scherschligt, acting general manager of the Michigan State Fair.

Now with many old buildings torn down and many others renovated, the Michigan State Fair has had much internal growth. A new 80,000 square foot livestock and horse exhibit facility should be open in time for the 1985 State Fair.

"This is the first major building to be added to the fairgrounds since 1968 and it is indicative of our support of agriculture," he said.

## Controversy Over Location

For many years there has been controversy over the location of the Michigan State Fair. The fairgrounds, located at the corner of Woodward and Eight Mile Road in Detroit, is a long drive for many exhibitors, admits Carol Culham, agriculture and livestock youth supervisor for the fair.

"Most people would rather go across the street than drive to show their animals, but the location has good market potential. It is accessible for all of Michigan, Ohio and Indiana. It is located in the main populated area of the state where we can educate consumers and promote our agricultural commodities."

It is interesting to note that in 1905 when the original 135 acres were "sold" to the Michigan Agricultural Society by Joseph L. Hudson and his colleagues, the site was surrounded by farmland, far from the metropolitan area. The society paid Hudson \$1 for the

acreage on April 8, 1905, and later purchased an additional 32 acres.

Although metropolitan development has swelled around the state fairgrounds, Scherschligt points out there are more advantages than disadvantages. "It is a lot of work to bring a load of cattle, but there is potential to host a lot of people if you do a good job."

And that's just what the Michigan State Fair has been doing. Fair attendance in 1983 was 432,000, the highest since 1980.

With a \$4 admission price for adults and free admission for children 11 years old and under, it's hard to find better family entertainment!

## Entertainment for All

A free concert series, featuring Willie Nelson, DeNiece Williams, Ronnie Milsap, Waylon Jennings, The Lettermen and many others, will be part of this year's 11 day event.

For horse lovers, the Budweiser Clydesdales will make a five-day appearance at the fair. On the wilder side, the Budweiser World Championship Pro Rodeo will have the country's best riders and ropers tangling with rodeo bulls.

The fair will also feature many agricultural highlights. A pig racing contest, a blacksmith contest, and a youth livestock auction are new fair events you won't want to miss.

The Amazing Acre will also feature many Michigan agricultural products. Honey, floriculture, cherries, apples, pork, asparagus, plums, dairy, beef, beans and other Michigan food products will be promoted in exhibits at the center of the Agriculture Building.

**Don't forget the  
U.P. STATE FAIR —  
Aug. 14-19, Escanaba**

## Harper Farms is Going Whole Hog!

By Marcia Ditchie

Harper Farms, a centennial farm enterprise near Vicksburg in Kalamazoo County, is adapting some very modern marketing techniques to the family's hog operation. Bob Harper, fourth generation operator of the 350 acre farm, markets about 1,800 hogs a year, and now he and his wife Nancy are founders and co-owners of Harper Farms Whole Hog Sausage.

It's a relatively new wholesale enterprise for the couple, but Bob and Nancy say product promotion and consumer acceptance affirms they made the marketing move at the right time.

"For years we had taken some of our sows to be slaughtered and made into sausage," Bob said. "We kept some of the sausage and gave some to our friends. Eventually people wanted to know where they could buy it, so we began to look at marketing possibilities."

But before Harper Farms Whole Hog Sausage went on the wholesale/retail market in June 1983, the product had to meet USDA guidelines. Their sausage, marketed as links, patties, bratwurst and porkers, a smoked sausage, is sold wholesale to stores and restaurants not only in the Kala-

mazoo area but also out of state. In addition, many people still purchase the sausage at the farm and at the processing plant.

Consequently, the Harpers' sausage recipes, the product packaging and stickers, had to be approved by the USDA's Food and Drug Administration. The FDA regulations also required them to purchase product liability insurance.

"We're very much regulated," Bob said. "In fact, when the processing plant makes our sausage, the federal inspector has to stand right there and watch it being processed. We haven't had any problems. If you do things according to their guidelines, you're not going to have any."

Entering the world of processing and marketing has provided some challenging experiences for the Harpers, other than dealing with government regulation.

"The marketing aspect of the business has been the most challenging," Bob said. "When you know you have a new product that is good, and people really like it, you need to have in-store demonstrations, advertise it, and constantly try to expand your market."

Bob and Nancy have learned, too, that supermarket meat managers are necessarily shrewd buyers and that the wholesaler is "at his mercy."

"If he likes you and your product he will support you. He has a slot on the shelf which has to make money for him. He has to have a product that's going to sell," Bob said.

While the adjustments of changing from producer to producer-marketer have been many, the Harpers are optimistic about the future market potential for their products. "Once you become involved in a venture like this you can see the potential for success if things go right — and that's exciting."

"We feel the best part about our product is that it's lean. Many people are very diet conscious and sausage can be up to 50% fat. Our sausage has only 22% fat, which makes it 78% lean."

Currently Harper Farms sausage is processed by a custom processing plant, but Bob sees

(continued on page 24)



**Harper Farms**  
WHOLE HOG  
**Sausage**

Plus Fresh Brats  
and Smoked Porkers!

**IT'S LEAN!**

The graphic features a stylized illustration of a pig's head on the left side, looking towards the right. The text is arranged in a bold, sans-serif font, with 'Harper Farms' in the largest size at the top, followed by 'WHOLE HOG' in a smaller, all-caps font, and 'Sausage' in a large, bold font. Below this, it says 'Plus Fresh Brats and Smoked Porkers!' and 'IT'S LEAN!' in a bold, all-caps font.

By Connie Turbin

This summer it's business as usual on Brandel Farms in Oceana County. The peak of the strawberry season has passed and the busy days of the harvest have slowed down, if only temporarily. But on a late Friday afternoon, Jerry Brandel is still at work.

There is an open air conference with the head of a migrant family who wishes to contract with Brandel for the pickling cucumber harvest which is to begin soon. The plates on their late model Bronco truck identify them as Texas residents.

Brandel glances up as another car drives up to the farm office, then moves on. Michigan plates. The disappointed tourists leave when they discover there are only frozen berries available now. Brandel's fresh market season is over for another year. Crops harvested now will go to processors.

When the migrant family leaves, Jerry Brandel enters the farm office through a door marked "Jury Room," perhaps the only outward sign of Brandel's eight year legal battle with the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL).

Since August of 1976, Brandel, now 39, has been contesting the DOL citations which claimed he violated the requirements of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938. At issue in the citation, and subsequent law suit, is whether the workers in Brandel's pickle fields were, in fact, his employees, or as Brandel has contended, independent contractors.

"I had nothing to hide," he says. "I'm no boy wonder who thought up some kind of scam to avoid employee regulations. This is a practice that we worked

## Appeals Court Upholds Grower's Independent Contractor Practice

with when I was a kid and all I did was expand it. Then we had one or two families working on this kind of arrangement. At the peak, I probably had contracts with 25 families."

Basically the arrangement is that migrant or local families contract with Brandel to oversee and harvest selected pickle fields during a 30 to 35 day period.

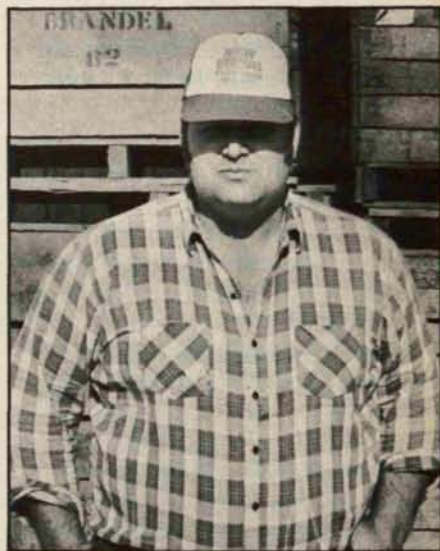
"What that involves," he explains, "is that the field is their own to maintain and harvest. They row the vines so they don't run in all directions, pick the field in multiple harvests, then when the pickles are weighed and graded, whatever amount of money that brings is divided equally between them and myself. . . 50-50.

"As my part, I haul the pickles out of the field and get them graded and weighed."

The work is unsupervised, Brandel says. "The families come and go as they please, they pick their own hours and pick their own size of pickles."

For the processing industry, pickling cucumbers are graded and paid for under seven standard grades. If a family does a poor job of picking for grade, that means lower profits for them and for Brandel. Experienced harvesters can increase the profits by selecting the smaller, higher priced grade of pickles.

Two court tests, a jury trial in 1982 and a federal appeals court decision this June, upheld Brandel's position. The cost of proving that his independent contracting arrangements are legitimate? A cool \$55,000. In the six years before the case came to trial and for the initial trial, Brandel spent \$42,000. Add \$13,000 in legal fees for the appeals proceedings.



"I said when this got started that I'm standing on principle. If this was a scam, I'd fold, but it's not. This is an independent contract and I was proven right. But it's gotten to the point that I can't financially support it," he says.

While Brandel is grateful for the support of local farmers

## Independent Contract

(continued from previous page)

and groups such as the former Michigan Agricultural Services Association and the Wisconsin Handpicked Pickle Growers Association who gave advisory and financial support, he is disappointed that there has been no broadbased industry support to help defray the cost of these legal tests.

"I never doubted my position," Brandel says, "because (the contract) was so simple and there were so many examples of independent contracting in every day life: from house painters to court stenographers and even attorneys."

But he does have questions about his ability to sustain this legal challenge in another appeals court test or before the Supreme Court. Brandel faces additional costs if a DOL request for an appeals hearing by the full eleven member appeals court is granted. If that happens, the limits of Brandel's personal resources may be the ultimate reversal in this case.

### Court Decision

In the Brandel case, the court decisions applied five tests of worker status to determine whether the contracting families were independent, i.e., not employees.

• **Permanency of the relationship.** While a pickle crop can be harvested seven or more times, some contractors remain only through the fifth picking. Although approximately 40% to

50% of the harvesters return to Brandel Farms annually, this factor is no more indicative of the employment relationship than when a businessman repeatedly uses the same subcontractors due to satisfaction with past performance.

• **Degree of skill required.** Harvesting of pickles is most profitable when numerous pickings of the smaller grade pickles are conducted. Experienced harvesters achieve this goal with mastery of the methods of rowing, blocking and picking for the smaller grades of pickles. The harvesters must also be watchful of the crops' need for irrigation and insecticide, as they alone are in daily charge of the field.

• **Capital investment.** While there is little doubt that the primary investment in the pickle farming operation is Brandel's, he has little capital invested in the equipment and materials required for the farm workers' task of harvesting the pickles.

• **Opportunity for profit and loss.** The migrant workers have an opportunity for profit in that their compensation would be greater if they succeeded in maximizing the production of smaller pickles. The possibility of loss exists because the harvester must harvest enough pickles to cover his transportation and living expenses.

• **Right of control.** The sharecropping arrangement was designed to and did effectively relinquish control of the harvesting operation from Brandel to the migrant workers. Brandel does not appear in the fields to supervise the day-to-day harvesting and does not dictate the hours or methods by which the migrant families go about their work.

The court also addressed a sixth issue not specifically taken up in the initial trial: the question of economic dependence. The appeals court panel

of justices unanimously ruled that the workers are not economically dependent upon Brandel's business. They based their decision on the fact that although the harvester's compensation is directly related to the price brought by marketing the pickles, Brandel has no control over such prices.

## Harper Farms

(continued from page 22)

that aspect of the operation expanding, too, in the near future.

"We will need our own processing plant very soon. Because we are selling our sausage wholesale to stores, there are more stringent federal guidelines which have to be followed that are not applicable to custom processors. By having our own processing plant, we will be able to provide the necessary facilities for a federal inspector and we will have more control over the processing."

Although the business is basically a family operation, Harper Farms employs two other people, a marketing director and a salesperson. Nancy shares the bookkeeping and hiring responsibilities and the couple's oldest son works on the farm and drives the delivery truck in the summer.

Harper Farms Whole Hog Sausage will be receiving some marketing and promotional assistance from MACMA's Direct Marketing Division this summer when their bratwurst will be introduced as a new item in the MACMA Summer Frozen Fruit and Vegetable Sale.

Bob and Nancy are enthused about this opportunity for direct, statewide marketing of their product. It's just one more plus for a year old marketing venture that is backed by the Harpers' marketing ingenuity and a 124 year old family farm tradition of producing a high quality product for whatever market they serve.

Your Florida vacation home  
is waiting for you at...

### Orange Manor Mobile Home Park

#### Featuring:

- All Adult (40+) Environment
- TWO Recreational Clubhouses
- Fishing Lake with Pier
- TWO Swimming Pools
- 12 Shuffleboard Courts

Located just two miles south of Cypress Gardens!

For more information call or write:

Orange Manor Mobile Home Park  
18 Kinsmen Dr., Winterhaven, Florida 33880  
(813) 324-4968



# Evaluating Your Farm Needs Increases Computer-Ease

Like most farmers you probably have considered purchasing a tabletop or business micro-computer, but may have held off making the purchase in anticipation of less expensive, more powerful units becoming available.

While this approach does have a great deal of merit, one needs to examine the size and scope of the farming operation and how management can be improved by the addition of such a tool.

A home or small business computer can handle an enormous amount of information with ease. A properly designed computer system should be able to store, sort, change and summarize the pertinent facts related to one or several enterprises on your farm. The computer's ability to deal with both words and numbers at the same time allows a great deal of flexibility when designing reports and summarizing the farm's various enterprises.

## Reasons to Consider Buying a Computer

A computer for the farm can be justified by one or a combination of the areas listed below:

- Once the proper software and computer system are installed and the necessary set up is completed, a computer should save time.
- A computer should encourage the user to be more timely and aware of necessary information required to fill out records. As a result, it will improve recordkeeping.
- The accuracy of a computer is only as good as the information which is put into the

machine. Computer operators have an appropriate saying: "Garbage in, garbage out." Once the necessary data has been correctly entered, a computer can deal with routine and complex mathematical calculations quickly. As a result, accuracy will be improved.

- A computer can make certain specialized functions available to the farm family that they probably do not currently enjoy. Among these are word processing, information retrieval (such as weather, farm news, legislative updates, commodity prices, etc.), computer simulations, educational programs and games.

## Applications

A computer can perform many operations, but all members of the operation should be interested in using this new tool to make it successful. The most popular uses include:

**Records:** A computer can aid in keeping all of your records. What you wish to do with those records is, of course, an individual decision. Some advocate that a farmer should know every detail of his or her farm operation — to pounds and the cost of fertilizer that went on a given field. Such detailed recordkeeping takes self-discipline and a lot of time entering data. However, it can be beneficial.

A computer can record, sort, itemize, total and analyze all of your expenses, sales and inputs, and generate a current, monthly or annual printed record of such transactions. In cattle, hog, sheep, dairy or other livestock operations, it can keep all of the production, breeding, registration, sales

and cost data necessary for culling, herd improvement or tax records. You must decide, before you shop for a computer, how extensive a record system your farming operation needs.

**Projections:** A computer can aid in projecting what the results will be if you enter into a given enterprise, but don't expect it to do something mystical and have powers that are beyond the realm of reality. A computer will record factual data, calculate it and project the returns. The results, if properly presented with the facts, will be a valid decision-making tool.

**Communication:** A computer can be linked to telephone communication systems for fast, convenient retrieval of news, marketing information or weather anywhere in the country. Michigan Farm Bureau offers such a service through its AgriCom program. Such data can be tied to inputs or other factors for decisions on sales, purchases or hedges.

**Education:** Many farm families have found the computer to be a great educational aid. Educational software should be an important consideration when you are considering purchasing a computer. Will it benefit your children? Will it broaden the knowledge of your family?

**Entertainment:** Many farmers use their computers for some form of family entertainment. A computer game can be entertaining, challenging and educational to you and the members of your family.

## Purchasing a Computer

There are three essential features of a computer system:

hardware, software and the operating system.

*Hardware* is the hard plastic case, electronic circuit boards and the other "hard" items of the computer itself, i.e., keyboard, video display, printer, central processing unit, modem, tape or disk storage drives, cables, etc.

*Software*, or the program(s), is the set of instructions that makes the hardware perform

the desired functions. Software can be purchased or written by the user. However, with the vast selection of agricultural and business software now available, the average user will be less likely to write his or her own programs as was often done in the past. Programs are stored on cassette tapes or floppy disks, or a hard disk drive.

The *operating system*, which is actually a type of software, is

responsible for the interaction of the various parts of a computer system. It acts as a mediator between the applications software and the various parts of hardware.

For an effective system, these three components must be chosen in tandem. Potential buyers will find that not all software or operating systems will operate on all computers.

Before you decide which computer to buy, make a list of the things you want a computer to do for you, then select a model that will meet those needs.

The software should be selected first as it is the most important consideration to the system. Remember, software is very specific to certain brands of hardware and operating systems. After the best programming is found, the appropriate hardware and accompanying operating system can be adapted.

Do not expect to move into the computer era and do all things in the very beginning. Chose one area in each of the functions that you wish to use and master it first. For example: start with records, then move into projections. Easing into a computer program is much better than diving in all at once.

Remember that you will be unfamiliar with the uses, functions and operations of a computer. It is an instrument to be understood and used. However, it will be a new instrument to you, and you need to adapt new habits, new thought patterns to properly use the computer.

Because we are all individuals with different backgrounds and abilities, we each react and adjust to new methods at different rates. The limit is not the computer; its usefulness will depend upon your basic skills and willingness to continually use the machine and evaluate its possible applications to your family and farming operation. It is just another tool that can improve your farm business.

# Farm Bureau AgriVisor<sup>®</sup>

**BEST Market Advisory Service  
in the Nation...**

Available Only From **AgriCom<sup>SM</sup>**

According to a Farm Journal analysis, Illinois Farm Bureau's AgriVisor is tops in the nation... and it's available in Michigan exclusively through AgriCom.

Farm Journal compared the track records of the nation's six top marketing services for 1981-82-83 and AgriVisor was ranked No. 1. **The Journal's economist, John Marten, calls that one heck of a record!**

Consider this... if you had followed AgriVisor's market advice, you would have averaged **20 cents over the National Average Price for corn** and more than **50 cents for soybeans** over the 3-year period.

Let AgriCom help increase your net farm income. Use this coupon to request more information about Michigan Farm Bureau's AgriCom service, or call 517-323-7000, extension 547.

-----  
**Fill out and return to:**

AgriCom, Michigan Farm Bureau,  
P.O. Box 30960, Lansing, Mich. 48909

YES! I'm interested in learning how AgriCom and its "tops in the nation" market advisory service, AgriVisor, can help increase my net farm income. Send me more information!

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_

*The Discussion Topic is used by Community Action Groups for monthly policy discussions.*

## How Sociological Changes Affect Farm Bureau

The quality of life in rural America is evolving rapidly in the 1980s. It is a process that will continue at a rapid rate up through and beyond the turn of the century.

This evolution is a product of exciting, new developments in agricultural technology and communications that impact production agriculture, revolutionizing the agriculture industry. And it is a product of wide, sweeping changes in many aspects of America's society that are changing the size, distribution, composition and attitudes of the rural farm and non-farm populations.

Farm Bureau must keep in step with these changes, and adapt to them accordingly, in order to maintain a strong, aggressive organization that is serving its members' needs. Farm Bureau leaders must be attuned to the changes in order that they might do a more effective job of involving the volunteer members.

One of the most dramatic changes affecting rural society is the urban to rural population shift. Between 1970 and 1980, the population of rural areas increased more rapidly than that of urban areas for the first time since the census of 1820. The majority of Americans (70%) still live in urban areas; however, the growth of employment opportunities in rural counties has contributed greatly to a reduction in urban population growth and the migration turnaround that is now taking place. The 1970s witnessed a tremendous growth in non-farm wage and salary employment; approximately 868,000 new

manufacturing jobs were created.

Other factors contributing to the migration are the desires for a clean and safe environment, scenic areas, a slower pace of life, quiet and less congestion, and other qualitative considerations.

Despite the fact that the population of rural areas is increasing, farm numbers continue to decline. The number of people living on farms dropped from almost 10 million in 1970, to just over 6 million in 1980, a decrease of 40%. This means that the percentage of rural people directly involved in production agriculture is decreasing very rapidly. Less than one-fifth of families living in rural areas make their living from farming.

It is also well known that the number of farms is decreasing, while farm size is increasing. However, variations to that do exist. In some places in the Midwest, the number of farms is actually increasing as rural residents combine some type of small scale farming with off-farm employment. These types of farmers receive the majority of their income from off-farm employment, and are involved in farming because they are from farm backgrounds and prefer farm living.

These population and lifestyle trends offer a real challenge to Farm Bureau. As an organization that represents farmers and rural residents, Farm Bureau will be forced to change just as rural society is being forced to change by the population migration. Any time such a migration takes place, it affects

all aspects of living. It will affect rural society's social, economic and political life. Demands for jobs, housing, transportation, health services, entertainment, etc., are created. These jobs will be filled by those who might otherwise be hired as farm labor. This trend will increase hired labor costs for farmers.

The influx of urban dwellings will also put pressure on the local governments and rural communities to provide a higher standard of living. There will be a demand for better education, recreation and many other services. In many cases, local governments in small communities no longer consist of people who have grown up in and around agriculture. They are people who are two or three generations removed from the farm, or people who have migrated from large urban centers. It is important that Farm Bureau and farm leaders work to develop these local officials' appreciation for agriculture.

The migration of urbanites also represents a potential pool of talent and resources that up to this point remain relatively untapped. With an increasingly large number of associate members and a likelihood of their continued growth, Farm Bureau needs to begin recognizing ways to involve these members to harness their talents and abilities, as well as to gain their understanding of agriculture and its needs. Other state Farm Bureaus have initiated this task by creating a department aimed solely at the needs of associate members.

*(continued on page 30)*

## Future Ag Policy

(continued from page 13)

disaster protection programs — and in some cases were actually paid to restrict acreage or marketings. The most commonly used supply controls in recent years have been land diversions, including the payment-in-kind program and set-aside programs.

With the passage of the 1973 farm bill, there was an attempt to separate income and price support activities. . . . This legislation attempted to sever the link between loan rates and farmers' incomes. Loan rates were to be set low enough to minimize at least some of the demand problems associated with artificially high commodity prices. With the market freed of the loan rate linkage, federal payments were made to program participants to supplement incomes.

These payments, called deficiency payments, equaled the difference between target prices, set by law or formula at high enough levels to protect farmers' incomes, and the loan rate or market price, whichever was higher. This notion of income support through deficiency payments has continued.

### 1981 Farm Bill

Since the passage of the 1981 farm bill, it has become clear the present farm policy tools are not effectively dealing with the current situation.

At the time the 1981 farm bill was formulated, the main concern was that world food needs would outpace production. . . . Growth in world demand during the 1970s was evidenced by an increase of nearly a third in world grain consumption, rise in oilseed consumption of over 50%, and similar growth in world consumption of other major farm commodities produced

in the U.S. In response the volume of U.S. exports had increased over 150%.

At the same time, there was great concern over inflation and rising production costs. Inflation was running at double-digit rates, the prime interest rate was around 20% and inflationary psychology was influencing all business decisions.

Thus, the 1981 farm bill was developed in a climate of optimism for growth in exports and pessimism over controlling inflation rates as land prices were escalating beyond levels that most farmers could pay for out of production revenues. Even in this environment, the administration believed that conditions could change and . . . sent a bill before Congress that contained no minimum commodity loan rates or target prices. It also had flexibility concerning the dairy price support level. The bill the administration developed would have given the secretary of agriculture more discretionary authority for controlling price support levels and farm program costs.

While the 1981 farm bill that was eventually signed mandated higher loan rate minimums and annual target price increases of 3% to 5%, it appeared workable.

In just over a year, the farm bill that was thought to be potentially workable. . . had become unworkable. The rigid price support levels set in the 1981 farm bill have come back to haunt agriculture by working against us in a time of very competitive world markets. The target prices thought to provide only moderate income support turned out to be so high that they were inducing increased production both here and abroad.

### PIK: A Temporary Measure

By the fall of 1982, it became obvious that the traditional commodity programs were insufficient to deal with the huge surpluses on hand. In fact, certain aspects of these programs were encouraging more to be produced. With budget outlays soaring, paid cash diversion programs of the magnitude needed would have been irresponsible from a budget standpoint. Moreover, such programs would not have resulted in the necessary acreage reduction since the payment limitation would have restricted program participation. Voluntary acreage programs of the traditional size and type had proven ineffective in reducing supplies since yield increases largely offset the reductions in acreage.

As a stopgap measure, PIK was the best alternative available to deal with the record surpluses overhanging the market. Simply put, it did not short the market and was the least costly approach since it used government stocks and secured loans as payment for the acreage taken out of production.

Even at its inception, PIK was not billed as a long-term farm policy solution. It was a program designed to give a year or two of breathing space to decide what direction future farm policy should go. . . .

### Future Farm Policy

In assessing the future course of farm policy, we must be realistic about the performance of past policies. If our farm policies are working and we are merely experiencing an aberration, we do not need to fix them. However, the facts strongly suggest otherwise. As we look at the basic components of today's farm programs — commodity loans, acreage adjustment programs, target prices and reserves — it

seems that the burden of proof is upon those who advocate a continuation of the policies of the past 50 years.

I think the most important thing that the agricultural industry can do at this time is to decide, in broad terms, where it wants to go with regard to future farm policies. The fundamental question is, "Do we want to adopt a tightly controlled program with above-market clearing levels of price support, such as at 90% of parity, for all programs and ultimately reduce the sector to producing only for the domestic market? Or do we move towards more market orientation and compete internationally by producing higher volumes at market prices?" Once this decision is made then programs can be devised and implemented to move in the appropriate direction.

If the industry finally decides to adopt a more market-oriented approach, some say it will take time and that a transition program most likely will need to be developed and put in place. The one third of agriculture that depends on farm programs are probably more dependent on them now than they have been in the last 10 years. Their asset values and equity position, and thus their ability to borrow money, is tied to the programs.

If the industry decides to move towards more strict production controls and higher price supports, this too may take some time to put in place. Some say . . . consideration should be given to mandatory controls and some type of program to help the industry shrink in size . . .

In conclusion, there is need by all concerned parties to become involved in order to find the answers to the problems confronting agriculture — to help develop farm policy that is responsive to future changes

in agriculture and the domestic and world economies. Agriculture is the largest and most important industry in our nation and it is imperative that we use whatever means possible to ensure it a healthy future.

In this day when everyone seems to be looking for new growth industries that the U.S. can become competitive in, such as high technology, it is ironic that we could lose the most efficient industry we have, which is agriculture, through our own doing.

## Selected Issues

(continued from page 19)

House passed the bill Oct. 5, 1983. FB favored an "N" vote.

**PCB Silo Removal (H.B. 4958)** — Passage of a bill to authorize the Department of Agriculture to use regular condemnation procedures to compensate farmers for their losses and remove and dispose of silos treated with PCBs. The House passed the bill Oct. 19, 1983. FB favored a "Y" vote.

**Labeling of Alcohol Fuels (H.B. 4471)** — Passage of a bill to require labeling to show whether gasoline contains methanol alcohol or ethanol alcohol. (NOTE: Ethanol is made from renewable farm products such as grain, is considered superior to methanol and is becoming a major market for grains.) The House passed the bill Dec. 13, 1983. FB favored a "Y" vote.

**Summer Tax Exemption (S.B. 465)** — Passage of a bill to defer agricultural real property from summer taxes regardless of classification. The House passed the bill Feb. 29, 1984. FB favored a "Y" vote.

**No-Fault Insurance (H.B. 4582)** — Passage of a bill to exclude farm tractors from

motor vehicles covered by the No-Fault Insurance Act. The House passed the bill March 12, 1984. FB favored a "Y" vote.

**MDA Budget (H.B. 5330)** — Passage of a bill to fund the Michigan Department of Agriculture for the 1984-85 fiscal year. The House passed the bill March 29, 1984. FB favored a "Y" vote.

**Forest Products Industry Development Council (H.B. 5402)** — Passage of the bill to create a Forest Products Industry Development Council to advise the Department of Natural Resources on forest management matters and promote the development of the Michigan forest products industry. The House passed the bill April 18, 1984. FB favored a "Y" vote.

## THE FINEST PECANS!

- For FUND RAISING
- For BUSINESS GIFTS
- For PERSONAL USE



Meaty, flavorful new crop pecans, all picked with care from our Georgia groves, processed and shipped fresh from our spotless plant.

ACE PECAN is your direct source for a complete variety of nutmeats — walnuts, pistachios, almonds, cashews, brazils and mixed nuts. There is nothing in your local grocery store that compares in size, quality and just-picked freshness!

WRITE FOR **FREE** INFORMATION!  
Brochure, Wholesale Prices, "How To Sell" Brochure, and **SAMPLE OFFER**.  
Learn how organizations profit with our fund-raising program!

**ACE PECAN**  
COMPANY, INC.

Ninth and Harris Street  
Dept. 724  
P.O. Box 65  
Cordele, Georgia 31015  
Call TOLL FREE 1-800-323-0775  
Dept. 724

## Discussion Topic

(continued from page 27)

Another major factor affecting the complexion of rural society is the participation of women in the labor force.

Farm women are no longer involved just in support roles or in household duties on the farm. Today we are seeing more of the partnership concept with

women taking leading roles and responsibilities in the management of the farming operation. Equally significant are the roles women have taken in Farm Bureau. More and more we are seeing the leadership roles, traditionally filled by men, being taken by women.

Technological innovation is another area affecting rural

society and, subsequently, the Farm Bureau organization. Telecommunications have already begun closing the rural/urban gap and this trend will continue. New innovations such as electronic mail and two way television and satellite communications will continue to improve the quality of rural life. Farm Bureau must adopt these innovations within its organization in order to keep pace with rural society and the members that it serves.

Not all changes taking place in rural society serve to upgrade the quality of life in rural areas. One such example is the change in the rural crime rate. The rural crime rate has jumped 600% since the mid 1960s. Why? There are more potential targets to burglarize and more expensive machinery and supplies on farms. And because of better roads and transportation, farms and rural residents are more accessible to criminals. Initiating programs such as Operation Eyes and other crime prevention programs is one step Farm Bureau has already taken to combat this problem.

Overall, there will be many changes, both positive and negative, taking place in rural society. The challenge for Farm Bureau will be to maximize the potential benefits of the positive changes taking place, and to minimize the potential negative impact. Farm Bureau leaders must analyze the social changes taking place in their Farm Bureau activities and decide if they are doing things most effectively to involve their volunteer members.

### Discussion Questions

- How might FB programs adapt to changes taking place in rural society.
- In light of rural sociological changes, what are some new ideas and techniques to involve members in FB?
- What image should FB strive to project in the future?

## BUY YOUR NEXT CAR AT 1% OVER FACTORY INVOICE

Save hundreds of dollars on a new American car or truck!

*Sav-On Cars is furnishing Farm Bureau members important car-cost information which will save you substantial time and money when shopping for your next car.\**

### Save-on Cars with Your Farm Bureau — HERE'S HOW:

- Select as many cars or trucks as you are seriously considering. Fill in the appropriate information on the coupon below.
- Within one business day of receiving your request we will return to you a computer printout personalized for the specific model(s) you have selected. This Car-Option Printout will show you the wholesale and retail cost for the base model and for each and every option available on that particular model.
- You pick the options YOU want, at home, without being pressured. Then, at the bottom of your Car-Option Printout you will find a simple form to fill out which will help you calculate the final dealer invoice cost, including any mandatory charges.
- Use this price to negotiate your best deal with your local dealer, OR, if we list a participating factory-authorized dealer in your general area, you can buy the car from him at an average of just 1% over dealer invoice.

Please send me a price and options printout for each model listed below.

Model Year	Make	Model	Style IMPORTANT
Example 1984	BUICK	LESABRE LIMITED	4-DOOR SEDAN

1<sup>st</sup>  
car

2<sup>nd</sup>  
car

3<sup>rd</sup>  
car

PRICES: \$9 for 1 car, \$17 for 2 cars, \$24 for 3 cars.

Please Print

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Here is my:  Check  Mastercard or Visa Card # \_\_\_\_\_ Expiration Date \_\_\_\_\_

Farm Bureau Membership # \_\_\_\_\_

**Mail with payment to:** Sav-On Cars  
26711 Northwestern Hwy., Suite 336  
Southfield, Michigan 48034

\*Due to demand, some models may not be available for prompt delivery.

# FARM BUREAU MARKET PLACE

## FARM EQUIPMENT

**Starr Flush Trays.** Farrowing Stalls, Nursery Pens. Free literature includes weights, pricing. Some dealerships available. Starr National, 219 Main, Colchester, IL 62326. 309-776-3446. (8-24p-ts)

**Hog Equipment** — Del-Air Heat Exchangers, Osborne Feeders, K.G. Johnson Farrowing Crates, Chore-Time Feeding, Mix-Mill Systems. Hamilton Distributing Company, 616-751-5161. (6-12t-23p-ts)

**Wanted: IH-80 Grain Combine.** good condition. W. Roeske, 208 S. Fifth, Rogers City, Mich. 49779. (8-2t-10p)

**Chain Saw Files** — Swedish made quality. Only \$9.88 per dozen postpaid. 5/32" or 7/32". Send check or money order Stanton Hardware, 102 N. Mill, Box 366, Stanton, Mich. 48888. (5-4t-28p)

**Grain Dryers** — Stormor Ezee-Dry, Farm Fans Automatic, Used Dryers, PTO and Automatic. Hamilton Distributing Company, 616-751-5161. (6-12t-17p-ts)

**For Sale: John Deere 8 ft. disk.** #350. Phone Tustin, Mich., 616-829-3214. (8-18p)

**Badger Northland equipment for sale:** lagoon agitators and tanks, roller mills, ear corn mills, bale choppers, etc. Also, we rent manure tanks and agitators. Plummer Supply, Bradley, Mich. 1-800-632-7731. (7-3t-29p)

**Silo for sale:** 14'x40' concrete stave, dome top. Dolson. Phone 616-757-3552, Scottville. (7-2t-15p)

## LIVESTOCK

**Goats:** Registered Nubian milkers, doelings, and bucklings. Also two Saanen and one Alpine doelings. Phone Sanford, Mich., 517-687-2496. (7-2t-17p)

**Fast growing Cornish Cross.** Over 20 varieties popular and fancy chicks. Bantams, ducks, goslings, turkeys, guineas, Pharaoh Quail. Pictured Brochure — 25¢. Cackle Hatchery, Box 529JJ, Lebanon, MO 65536. (1-8t-28p-ts)

**Corriedale Sheep** breeding stock. Blue ribbon fleeces. Phone 313-429-7874. (3-12t-8p)

**Quality Registered Angus** breeding stock, reasonably priced. Delivery available. **Bordner Angus Farms,** Sturgis, Mich. 616-651-8555 evenings. (3-6t-16p)

**Duroc Boars and Gilts sound and durable.** Delivery available. Jim Previc, 8147 Forrister Road, Adrian, Mich. 49221. 517-265-4112. (6-12t-18p)

**Milking Shorthorn:** Young bulls, yearlings and calves for sale. Write or visit Stanley M. Powell and Family, Ingleside Farm, Route 2, 3248 Powell Hwy., Ionia, Mich. 48846. (6-6t-27p)

## DOGS

**Registered giant Black Schnauzer** available for breeding purposes. Phone 616-673-6759. (6-3t-9p)

## NURSERY STOCK

**Berry Plants** — Raspberries, strawberries, blueberries, currants, gooseberries, others. Free catalog. Makleiski Berry Nursery, 7130 Platt Road, Dept. RL, Ypsilanti, MI 48197. Phone 313-434-3673. (4-6t-22p)

## FOR HOMEMAKERS

**"Easy on the Cook" booklets** — 32 pages of easy to prepare delicious recipes for summertime cooking. \$2.00. Send order to: Easy on the Cook, P.O. Box 472, Freeland, Mich. 48623. (8-30p)

**Coldwater Dill Pickles!** — Can in minutes! No hot brine. Delicious, crisp. Factory secrets! Recipe \$1.00. Hamiltons, Box 652-131, New Ulm, Minn. 56073. (8-21-ts)

**Now! Frozen tomato slices!** Enjoy garden fresh flavor, year round! Complete, easy instructions. \$1.00. Hamiltons, Box 652-131, New Ulm, Minn. 56073. (8-21p-ts)

**LOSE weight forever!** 20 lbs. monthly! No diet pills! No starvation! Enjoy losing! Even when all else has failed! New weight control tape! Use the power of the subconscious mind! Stay trim forever! This cassette tape will change your life! Only \$12.50. Hamiltons, Box 652-131, New Ulm, Minn. 56073. Satisfaction guaranteed. (8-51p-ts)

## MISCELLANEOUS

**Christian friendship club for sincere people.** free information. Christian Services, Inc., Box 22805-RL, Memphis, Tennessee 38122-0805. (8-16p-ts)

**Satellite antenna dealers needed** — no experience required — buy direct from distributor — bypass middlemen — wholesale \$599. — retail \$1,195. Call day or night: 303-636-0663 or write: Antennas, Box 16035, Colorado Springs, Colorado 80935. (5-4t-31b-ts)

**Auctioneer Vaughn "Joe" Lewis,** 3310 Paragon Road, Tipton, Mich. 49287. Phone 517-431-2571. Purebred livestock, farm machinery, estate, and antique auctions. (2-10t-18p)

**Why die without a will?** Two legal "Will Forms" and easy instructions. Only \$4... Order Today! **Guaranteed!** TY Company, Box 1022-MF, Pryor, OK 74362. (3-6t-22p-ts)

**Mil-Rite Chain Saw Mill** — Save \$\$\$, Cut your own lumber, log home timbers and veneer. \$495.00 F.O.B. Warren Groth, 586 Amnets Hwy., Iron River, Mich. 49935. (6-5t-26p)

## MISCELLANEOUS

**Wanted: Year round job on a farm.** I'm 18 years old and have several years of experience working on a farm during the summer. Gregg Schluckebler, Frankenmuth, Mich. Phone 517-652-9821. (8-29p)

**Extra income** — Addressing labels. Easier than addressing envelopes. Free details. Send two stamps: LISTS, Box 90028-RR, East Point, GA 30364. (8-3t-20p-ts)

## REAL ESTATE

**Federal Oil and Gas Leases!** Step-by-step instructional book explains how you can acquire leasing tracts from the United States Department of Interior for \$1.00/acre! Send \$6.00 to: Seaway Reports, 4504 Seaway Drive, Lansing, Mich. 48910. (8-2t-38p)

**FOR SALE: 7½ acres with beautiful brick home,** small orchard and many pines. Beautiful retirement place. Call 517-852-8258. (8-2t-38p)

## CLASSIFIED AD POLICY

Through August 1984, members pay 10¢ per word for non-commercial ads and 15¢ per word for ads which promote a commercial business other than agriculture. All other advertisers pay 20¢ per word for one insertion and 15¢ per word for two or more consecutive insertions. See the announcement below for new ad rates.

The deadline for ads is the **first Monday of the month preceding publication** and the publisher has the right to reject any advertising copy submitted. **All ads must be pre-paid** and may be pre-paid up to one year in advance. Please indicate if you are a Farm Bureau member. It is the responsibility of the advertiser to re-insert the ad on a month-by-month or year-by-year basis.

**Send ads to Rural Living, P.O. Box 30960, Lansing, Mich. 48909.** No ads will be taken over the phone.

## ATTENTION CLASSIFIED ADVERTISERS

**Beginning in September 1984, classified ad rates in Rural Living magazine will change as follows:**

- Members will pay 25 cents per word.
- All other advertisers will pay 50 cents per word for one insertion and 45 cents per word for two or more consecutive insertions of the same ad.
- All advertisements will be subject to a 15-word minimum charge, including member ads.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Farm Bureau member  Non-member

Run the following ad in the \_\_\_\_\_ issue(s):

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Words \_\_\_\_\_ Insertions \_\_\_\_\_ Total Due \_\_\_\_\_

## MACMA Summer Sale

See ad on pages 2-3.

# ANNOUNCING A BETTER WAY TO PROTECT YOUR VALUABLE POSSESSIONS. . .



## A New Inexpensive Coverage from Farm Bureau Mutual Insurance Company of Michigan

For all the important personal possessions in your life — from boats and home computers to jewelry and antiques — you need special insurance protection. You need Farm Bureau Mutual's Scheduled Personal Articles coverage, the inexpensive way to cover your prized personal possessions.

Most homeowners policies have coverage limitations for certain possessions, so the items that mean the most to you may not be covered as thoroughly as they should be.

Our Scheduled Personal Articles coverage gives you protection beyond these limitations, assuring the added coverage you need.

Think of the valuable personal possessions you own — boats, jewelry, guns, camera equipment, antiques, silverware, home computers,

fine art, coin and stamp collections, and so much more. Don't risk partial protection of such prized possessions; choose our Scheduled Personal Articles coverage.

Your Farm Bureau Insurance agent can tailor a program to cover your valuable personal possessions. You can even choose the deductibles you want.

Call today, so you can rest easy tomorrow.

**Making your future a little more predictable**

**FARM BUREAU  
INSURANCE  
GROUP**

FARM BUREAU MUTUAL • FARM BUREAU LIFE • FARM BUREAU GENERAL • FB ANNUITY

Non-Profit Organization  
U.S. POSTAGE

**PAID**

Lansing, Michigan  
Permit No. 37

Michigan Farm Bureau  
Rural Living Magazine  
P.O. Box 30960  
7373 W. Saginaw Hwy.  
Lansing, Michigan 48909