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Bergland Says Family Farms Not Efficient; Americans Should Give Up Idea of Owning Land

Secretary of Agriculture Bob Bergland has been taking swipes at the family farm and gasohol again, this time to a reporter for *The Progress-Index*, Petersburg, Virginia, just before American Agriculture got to town for their convention.

Among other things, Bergland said flatly, "Backyard stills are too small to be economical."

He said venerable price support, credit and tax programs will be on his hit list if he is Secretary of Agriculture next term. He said federal tax, commodity and credit policies are inflationary and give too many benefits to high income large-scale farmers.

"We've had to deal with slogans like 'Give us 100% of parity to save the small family farm.' That's a contradiction in terms," Bergland said. "A hundred percent of parity would make the big farms super rich and further drive out the small farms, in my view. That's not the way to go at it." (Bergland proposed a study instead.)

Bergland said he would like to see a serious, exhaustive study of the complex factors that can make American agriculture more efficient and productive. That may mean letting the family farm die, eliminating price supports and changing attitudes about land ownership. He questioned the belief that a farmer should pay for his farm during his

lifetime. He wants to examine the issue of *tax advantages of land ownership over rental*. "Is there anything wrong with renting a working farm for all one's life?" Bergland asked. "The answer is no, and yet the system is set up in such a way that there are certain advantages in owning land, particularly in tax laws."

Indexing land values to food prices has to stop, Bergland said.

Bergland said before anything can happen, president Carter must be re-elected, and he's counting on farmers, who can tilt the electoral vote in 10 states, to rally around the president. He said the negligible effect of the grain embargo, together with the current health of American agriculture, will be enough to convince farmers to vote for Carter.

Bergland relayed a conviction that Americans must change their attitudes toward farming. Asked if city dwellers should be concerned with the dwindling number of small farms, Bergland said "I'm not sure they should. That's what I'm asking. Does it matter?" He said family farms simply do not produce food economically enough. "...it can be argued that they're taking up a lot of land that could be producing for an increasingly demanding world," Bergland said. He said it is myth that small farms produce most of the country's food and that the demise of the family farm

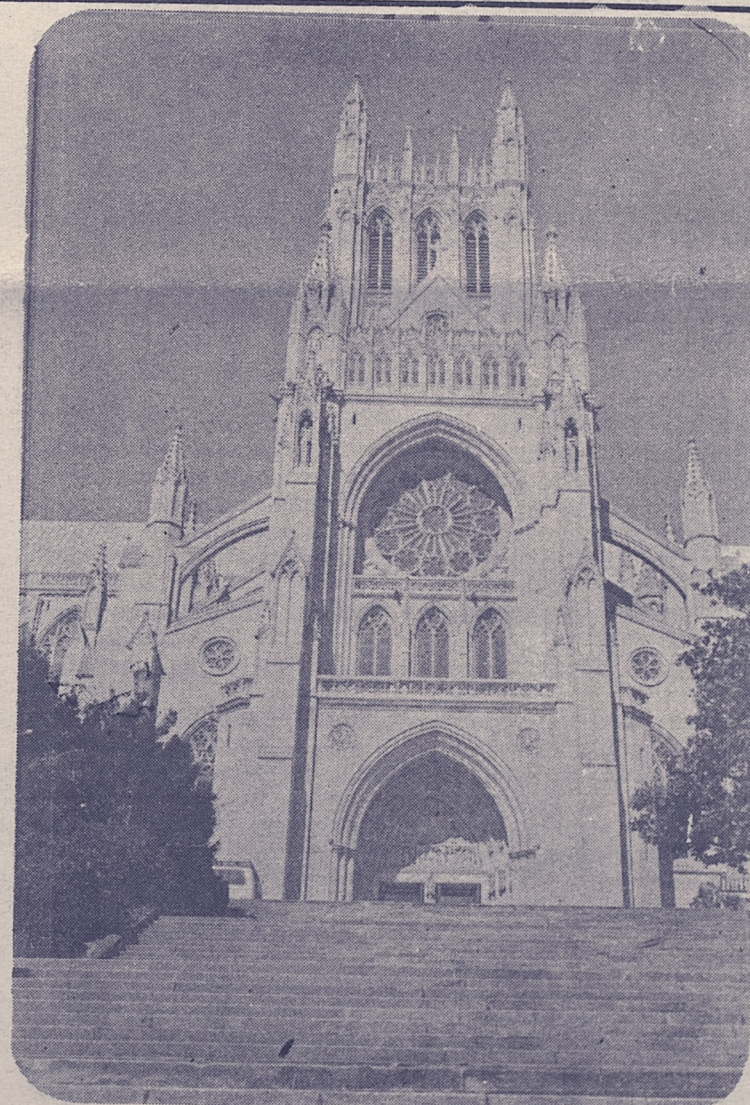
would leave the nation hungry. (He said the 1.5 million family farms are responsible for only 40% of the nation's food.)

The only suggestion that could be construed as positive made by Bergland was that the US should export processed commodities, not raw commodities, thereby employing more workers.

Judy Allen was the reporter on both *Progress-Index* stories. They appeared February 21 and February 25.

AAM Chairman Marvin Meek gave the newspaper clippings to Roger Sandman of USDA March 5 and told him that AAM would like some clarification, and that Meek would visit Bergland shortly to get that clarification. We will all be waiting anxiously to hear what happens.

Right - American Agriculture members attended church in the beautiful Washington Cathedral on the Sunday before the national convention in D.C.



AAM Meets Bergland...Again

March 5 - AAM Chairman Marvin Meek and four others met with Secretary Bergland, Hjort, Sandman and Ouse Wednesday morning, March 5, in what was described as a very calm meeting.

On AAM's team were also Bill Struckmeyer and Ed Osborne, California; Keith Goldman, Indiana; Tom Benson, Minnesota, besides Meek.

AAM rebutted Bergland's claims that food prices are tied to land costs, presented 90% proposals with backup data, and again said agriculture needs to be indexed in with the rest of the system.

Bergland said he was against indexing anything into the system. He said indexing was a bad mistake. He said the administration was trying to get away from

indexing - like Social Security, minimum wage, cost of living raises, etc. Meek told him that would be political suicide.

Meek suggested they could have a 90% of parity law without any budget outlays, simply by passing a law that no commodities could be sold for less than 90% of parity, with a fine attached. "OPEC doesn't have a loan cont. page 3

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Washington Pulse

It is really good to be back home and active in all the AAM activities. I came to work for you, and with you, with the feeling that *whatever it takes, we're going to do it and win*. We have built a good base in Washington. We have the public on our side and a lot of support in Congress. We have been good students here and now they don't know what to do with us because we have learned to use the system they created.

The old Washington way has been "If you can't dazzle them with brilliance, then baffle them with bull." We don't baffle as easy as we did two years ago, and the first thing you see is some farmer making a liar out of some government official about some program.

Well, so much for now. Come to Washington soon. We are looking forward to seeing all of you.

David Senter

Embargo Relief Hearings

February 28 - The Senate Agriculture Committee, chaired by Herman Talmadge, Georgia, met again this week to consider legislation to ease the impact of the embargo on the American farmer. Birch Bayh, Indiana, chairman of the National Alcohol Fuels Commission, urged the committee to use the 10 million tons of surplus corn originally destined for the Soviet Union, scheduled now for reserve, as a major source for alcohol. "Let's put this reserve into alcohol, turn a burden, this surplus, into a real asset."

Bayh encouraged production, but reflected on a "series of agriculture Secretaries" who have fueled a misguided food and energy policy. "If we find ourselves in a similar situation today with food that we have with oil, heaven forbid. That would be the ultimate...Let's look beyond the end of our noses for newer markets without having to always seek foreign markets." Bayh admitted that oil companies have discouraged alcohol production "because that's the way they want it."

Charles Guthrie, chairman of the Illinois State Conservation Committee, and representing AAM, presented a bleak outlook for the whole state's economy, forcefully presented with a new set of statistics. Talmadge

and Jepson, Iowa, both thanked Guthrie for an "excellent testimony."

A National Corn Growers Association representative asked for a minimum of 20% set aside, and deplored a "Department of Agriculture that apologizes for the high cost of food."

Talmadge inquired about the high cost of land, indicating that the business of farming would run at least 1/2 million dollars for starters. "You have to either inherit it or marry it." Talmadge suggested that he knew of no crop "outside marijuana" that would pay for the interest alone on land that cost over \$2,000 an acre.

Howard Hjort was noticeably missing from the hearing, and after an apology from Talmadge for excusing his absence due to "high level deliberations with White House officials," Senator Jepson, annoyed, walked out of the hearing room.

Norma Hall, Nebraska WIFE representative, presented an interesting alternative that could be tied into ASCS programs related to set aside and cost sharing...a 2NR Program - natural nitrogen reserve - (3NR - national natural nitrogen reserve).

Mrs. Hall said she sacrificed buying a grain drill this winter to come to Washington D.C. to address the committee. Regarding the embargo, she said "Our bins are full, but our pockets are empty...Commodities are up .09%, yet inputs are up over 15%." Senator Zorinsky, Nebraska, thanked the WIFE representative. "You've given us credible testimony today compared with university and 'cost of production' experts we normally have to deal with."

Talmadge adjourned the hearings, but was brought over to a small group of Illinois farmers who had a model of an alcohol production plant for which they need financing, but complained of running into roadblocks at FmHA and SBA. Talmadge, who was impressed with the model, had two of his aides look into their difficulties immediately. Of course the only two large producing plants operating at present are, in fact, in the state of Illinois.

Jarlath Hamrock
NYAAM

Washington Pulse

Bankers Fly In - AAM is staging a bankers and small businessmen's fly-in for March 24, 25, and 26. The idea is to get local bankers and business people to fly in and lobby for an increased loan rate for farmers.

Cherry Blossom Parade - AAM has been invited to lead the annual Cherry Blossom Parade with a tractor, float and alcohol still. Luke Duke (of *The Dukes of Hazard*) has said he wants to ride on the float.

Legislation - AAM is looking at getting 90% legislation introduced soon.

Senate Ag Hearings

Farm Bureau's Vernie Glasson, director of national affairs, testified that "We appreciated the administration's prompt action on the loan and target prices. We do not see the need for further increases in loan rates as higher levels could interfere with the competitive workings of the international market system."

American Soybean Association's Frank Ray testified that "The American Soybean Association is opposed to any increases in the loan rate for soybeans beyond the \$4.50 per bushel level now in effect. ASA feels that the \$4.50 level is sufficient to provide soybean producers with sufficient capital to cover their current out of pocket costs in putting in their 1980 crop. Any higher loan rate could interfere with the exports of soybeans and cause a higher level of production in 1980 and in future years than is justified by the world market prices. For these reasons, ASA must oppose the \$6.25 per bushel loan rate provided for in S2277."

AAM's Marvin Meek testified "I must remind you that even before the embargo, prices for grains were established below the cost of production. The entire nation will suffer because of economically depressing the largest industry in the United States. I feel that the party taking the leadership role in promoting agriculture will be successful in acquiring the rural vote. I feel the urban legislators must consider the amount of manufactured goods that agriculture consumes annually. When we analyze the condition of the liquidity of banks at the present time, which is at an all-time low, and the value of the US dollar in comparison to other currencies, you must question the qualifications of the USDA economists to set policy."

The Secretary of Agriculture tells you that we will jeopardize our export markets if we increase prices and we cannot set the world market. I say that this concept not only insults your intelligence but insults all the grain producing nations. We export one-third of our

The McAllen Bridge case is getting nearer to trial.

Mike McCathern, Texas state coordinator, met with attorneys Pat Wisman and Bill Wischkaemper last week.

The attorneys had a file 4" thick of farmers testimony. The attorneys still lack getting depositions from McAllen policemen and officials. To do this, they need an additional \$5,000 to \$7,000. McCathern immediately forwarded the \$1,500 that was left in the Battered Farmers Fund to them so they could start.

After the depositions are collected, the next step will be certifying the farmers as a class. After that, the matter could come to trial in 120 to 180 days.

The trial is expected to take 2 to 4 weeks. Attorneys

Coming Up...

March 15 - Alcohol seminar sponsored by Congressman Carroll Hubbard. Held at Paducah Community College, Paducah, Kentucky. Free admission.

March 17-18 - National symposium on electronic marketing in agriculture. Purpose is so all segments can assess the problems and potentials of electronic marketing. Advance registration required. Contact Dr. Thomas Sporleder, Dept. of Ag. Economics, Texas A&M, College Station, Texas 77843, phone 713-845-5913. Symposium will be held in Dallas.

March 17-19 - Biocon (USA) Inc. alcohol seminar in Lexington, Kentucky. \$350 registration fee. For more info, 606-254-0517.

March 19 - Alcohol seminar, Northwest Community College, Powell, Wyoming.

March 22 - Alcohol seminar at Torrington, Wyoming. Free.

March 22 - Alcohol seminar at Walnut, Iowa. All day, \$10. For more info, Grant Hunter, Iowa Western Community College, Council Bluffs, Iowa, 712-325-3255.

March 29 - Alcohol seminar at Iowa Western Community College, Council Bluffs, Iowa. All day, \$2. For more info, Grant Hunter, 712-325-3255.

production, and there is no way the world can exist without our production. To say that the Canadian Government would continue to sell wheat at \$4.00 a bushel while the United States moved its price to \$6.00 is an absolute insult to their intelligence.

McAllen Bridge Case Enters Next Phase

are confident that damages will be assessed at between \$500 and \$1,000 per person who was jailed, plus more for those who were injured. Each person can then get his own attorney if he wishes to sue for more damages. The money spent for legal fees for the class action suit will be recoverable during the damages portion of the trial.

What is needed now is more money for the Battered Farmers fund. If the money comes in, the trial could be finished in a year or a year and a half.

Anyone wishing to contribute should send money to Mike McCathern, Texas AAM, Box 1601, Hereford, Texas, 79045.

March 1 was the two-year anniversary of the McAllen Bridge incident.

SPEAK OUT

Military War or Political War?

To support a draft for another political war instead of a military war, as administered by politicians, not the military, is a policy that I seriously question. I'm not 100 percent against the draft but there are policies I would like to see defined.

This country has got to have a strong military; equally as important, we've got to have a strong economic base. Today I see neither...Why?

I would like to see a clear-cut policy from both the military and government as to what type of capitalist free enterprise system we are supposed to defend. The one controlled by big government, big business, big monopoly, or the one that offers an individual a chance to share in capitalist prosperity?

The struggle today in the real world is an economic struggle. Communism versus Capitalism. Communism is nothing more than a deceptive scheme to keep the rich rich and the poor poor. Psychologically it must be dealt with as such. In my opinion, present day capitalism is doing the same thing. It needs to be re-defined before any further demands are accepted. God forbid Communism, but God forbid present day capitalist policy too!

As citizens, we must get involved again if we're not satisfied. Psychological warfare must be beefed up. We must join with our military, ask questions, get answers and work together because after all, we're the ones exposed on the front lines with our lives.

I can support the military when the military runs the military, but today I just don't see that happening. I would like to see some local discussion to air points of view.

Roger Beall
Winnsboro, Louisiana

Write Congressmen

We should all write our senators and congressmen and ask them not to support any trilateral commission member for president if we want our country to survive. Oliver P. Johnson
West Point, Virginia

Saudi Arabia Subscriber

You might be interested to know that APO 09615 is in Saudi Arabia. Are we your farthest subscribers?

L. Riddiough

Probably so - Ed.

Hope Student Profited

Please send me one copy of *Makin' it on the Farm*. (I purchased one earlier but a student walked off with it! Let's hope he profited!)

Elmer Gaden
Dept of Chem Eng
U of Virginia

Stop RCA While There Is Time

I would like to call the attention of Farmers to an article in the ASCS News Letter mailed this past week. This article had to do with the possible enactment of a new program called the RESOURCE CONSERVATION ACT, (RCA), which is now under review through March 1980. This act should be carefully studied by Farmers while there is yet time. Some of the objectives of this program sound good and most Farmers I know are for conservation of their land for future generations.

However, the thing that scares me is that this act will create a new agency which will in turn make all sorts of binding regulations which could eventually tell you what to plant, how to farm your place and how much must be used for the protection of coyotes, rattle snakes and jack rabbits. It could redirect the present programs so that they are administered by people who never lived on a farm and wouldn't know a post hole from a willow tree. Soil conservation (as they might see it) could kick you out of any program sponsored by the USDA even if you did your level best to comply. You might have to meet requirements of both state and federal agencies and your pay for conservation or for your crops, based on their opinion, regardless of floods, hail, dust storms or what ever catastrophe that came along. In

other words, if a flood came through and cow chips floated down the highway, this could be construed by people planners as pollution. All sorts of complications could arise from this program because it is sponsored by Urban people, environmentalists, etc., whose main objective could be to gain control of your farm for their own selfish and misguided ideas.

I am told that polls have already been taken and with overwhelming odds favoring this sort of program among big city dwellers. Farmers do have time to speak out. It is my belief that we already have enough agencies and that we do have good people in both Soil Conservation Services and ASCS offices to administer any conservation work that needs to be done, as determined by local farmer elected committees. The problem of these agencies spend about 90% of their time filling out papers for the benefit of Washington and only at ut

10% of their time doing their job for the good of the farmer. These agencies are enough to protect our soil for the generations to come if they are properly funded and given permission to perform with some common sense.

The intent of this act is probably good. However, I strongly object to the infringement of farmers rights to farm his land to the best of his ability. True, there are a few who do abuse their land, but these corrections should be made by local people.

Russia is a good example of a nation that tries to tell its farmers how to farm. Most REAL farmers were conservation minded long before Urban Dwellers ever thought about it. A farmer would not tell a city dweller how to plant his lawn or what color to paint his house or how high to build his yard fence. Farmers are already working under many handicaps, perhaps the greatest of which is the most stringent price control system (undercover) of any segment of our economy. Yet, he continues to out produce (per

AAM Meets Bergland

continued from page 1

system," Meek said. Bergland said he guessed it was possible.

Asked if he thought the meeting did any good, Meek said "All they're trying to do is appease us with the expectation of getting something good on the 81 farm bill and getting (Carter) elected again. It's not going to work. That's why they keep having these meetings. We know it. They're trying to appease us until after the election...Then I imagine Bergland will come back with no...The only way they can prove to us they're serious...is to implement a 90% bill for next year. And since they've already established that we don't

need a setaside, fine, then let us plant fence row to fence row for 90% parity."

"They're trying to appease us til after the election, but at least we're getting input...Then I imagine Bergland will come back with no... The only way they can prove to us they're serious is to implement a 90% parity bill for next year, and since they've already established that we don't need any setaside, fine, then let us plant fence row to fence row for 90% parity."

"I still think cheap food is their main objective," Meek concluded.

man hour) and per acre, any farmer on earth. He is the Olympic Champion of food production. He loves the lakes, the streams, the green hills and beautiful valleys perhaps more than anyone else. The machinery is already in place. After you have carefully

studied (just the outline of this act) because they tell me it is as thick as a catalog, please do this before March 28 and write a letter to USDA-RCA Response Analysis Center, Box 888, Athens, Georgia 30603.

Marvin Montgomery
Perryton, Texas 79070

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Clearing House for Farm Alcohol Information

Wheat Gluten and Starch Production Go Hand in Hand

Wheat contains two ingredients of great interest to the would-be alcohol producer - gluten and starch.

Gluten makes up about 85% of the total endosperm protein of wheat. The gluten itself is about 80% protein.

Hard red spring wheat contains about 13 to 15% gluten and 64 to 67% starch.

The process of separating gluten automatically separates out the starch and bran also.

An alcohol producer who uses whole wheat as the raw material may find that he has a foam problem. The foam is caused by the gluten. If the gluten is separated before fermentation, there is no foam.

What is gluten anyway? It is a cohesive elastic protein used for many purposes. It is used to give cohesiveness to dough, to increase protein contents of breads, added to bakery products to improve texture, used in making breakfast cereals, used in processed meats and pet foods, and is used as a meat substitute by itself.

When dough is stirred, kneaded or beaten, the bits of gluten in each tiny particle of flour are brought in contact with each other. They stick together and form rubbery elastic sheets throughout the dough. These rubber sheets trap carbon dioxide gas and cause the dough to be large in volume and light in texture. The whole purpose of stirring, kneading and beating is to bring these particles of gluten in contact with each other.

Rye flour contains a trace of gluten. Other flours lack gluten. That is why wheat flour is always added to breads even though they may be called "soy" or "rye" bread, etc. Pastry or all purpose flour produces heavy, flat loaves of bread.

In the commercial process, gluten must be dried carefully to retain its elasticity. The term "vital gluten" refers to gluten that has been so dried.

Vital gluten also adds strength to dough in bread baking, adding volume to the loaf and giving the dough strength to support added ingredients, such as raisins, or added fiber for the new high-fiber diet breads.

Gluten in bakery products help them retain moistness, softness, and give added shelf life.

Gluten used in pretzels, crackers, macaroni, and spaghetti increase crispness and reduce breakage. Hydrolyzed vegetable protein and flavor enhancers come from a gluten base.

Historically, gluten has been a by-product of the wet milling process using

"second clear" flour, which cost less than first clear flour.

In the kitchen, gluten and starch can be separated from each other very simply. Start with 2½ cups to 3 cups water and 7 cups whole wheat flour. Stir water into flour to form a stiff dough. Press dough into the shape of a ball. Pour one quart of cold water over the dough, let set 20 minutes (not over 4 hours), then knead it gently under water.

The starch, bran and germ of the flour will separate from the gluten, making the water milky. When the water becomes thick with starch, pour it into another container to save. Repeat the kneading and rinsing until the water in which the dough is kneaded remains clear. Save all the milky water.

The whole kneading process will take 10 to 15 minutes and require about one gallon of water.

The dough that remains is pure gluten. The milky solution contains the starch, bran, and germ.

Bran is coarser than starch. It can be separated out with a screen with holes small enough to stop the bran but large enough to let the starch pass through.

If the milky solution is allowed to set, the starch and bran will settle to the bottom, leaving a light brown transparent solution on top. This liquid can be used in making soups, gravies and salad dressings.

The gluten can be used as a meat substitute in making gluten cutlets, gluten steaks, stew, etc. Gluten is marketed as "wheat meat" or seitan (saytan). It is used in many traditional recipes in Japan. Health food and vegetarian groups have used gluten as a meat replacement for many years.

Wheat gluten is said to be nearly as protein-rich as meat. However, it is lacking in lysine, a required amino acid. If legumes, dairy products, yeast or eggs are eaten with gluten, the amino acid balance is complete. Two thirds of a cup of gluten provides 100% of the recommended daily requirement of protein (56 grams).

Amaranth (pigweed) seeds are a high lysine food. Perhaps a combination of gluten and amaranth seeds should be used as meat substitutes.

Far-Mar-Co of Hutchinson, Kansas has been operating a pilot gluten plant off and on for three years. Dwayne Roman, director of research, says they are trying to improve their process and

continue to watch the economics.

Far-Mar-Co has a patented process for extracting gluten. The starting material is whole kernel wheat. It is ground in a hammermill so it will pass through a 1/8" screen, then washed. A series of 3 screens separate out the gluten first, then the bran, then the starch, the finest particle.

The pilot plant can handle 1,000 pounds an hour.

Roman said the problem with making alcohol from the starch is that once it is processed, it has gained in value. The economics of the whole process have to be considered all at once.

Far-Mar-Co has a slide presentation and a general talk on gluten production which they will share with groups of visitors.

Different varieties of wheat have different gluten contents. Hard red spring wheat has the highest gluten content.

North Dakota is the nation's top producer of hard red spring wheat.

Would-be gluten producers at home should avoid using whole wheat pastry flour, because it has little gluten. Otherwise, most medium stone ground flour works well.

From 1967 to 1977 the US consumption of gluten has tripled, while gluten imports increased a whopping 800%. Domestic production of vital gluten increased only 50% in this time span.

Australia and Canada are major exporters of gluten. They do not produce much corn, so they use wheat starch for sweeteners and other industrial uses. Wheat gluten is a by-product of their wet milling process.

The Chaplain's Corner

Ezekiel 39

"And you, son of man, prophesy against Gog, and say 'Thus says the Lord God, "Behold, I am against you, O Gog, prince of Rosh, Meshech, and Tubal; and I shall turn you around, drive you on, take you up from the remotest parts of the north, and bring you against the mountains of Israel."

"And I shall strike your bow from your left hand, and dash down your arrows from your right hand. "You shall fall on the mountains of Israel, you and all your troops, and the peoples who are with you; I shall give you as food to every kind of predatory bird and beast of the field. You will fall on the open field, for it is I who have spoken," declares the Lord.

"And I shall send fire upon Magog and those who inhabit the coastlands in safety; and they will know that I am the Lord. And My holy name I shall make known in the midst of My people Israel; and I shall not let My holy name be profaned any more. And the nations will know that I am the Lord, the Holy One in Israel. Behold, it is coming and it shall be done," declares the Lord God. "That is the day of which I have spoken."

"Then those who inhabit the cities of Israel will go out, and make fires with the weapons and burn them, both shields and bucklers, bows and arrows, war clubs and spears and for seven years they will make fires of them. And they will not take wood from the field or gather firewood from the forests, for they will make fires with the weapons; and they will take the spoil of those who despoiled them, and seize the plunder of those who plundered them," declares the Lord God.

Sources used in this story: "Making Meat from Wheat" by Nina and Michael Shandler, *New Roots for the Northeast*, January/February 1980 issue, Box 548, Greenfield, Massachusetts 01301.

"An analysis of the economic feasibility of establishing wheat gluten processing plants in North Dakota" by John F. Mittleider, Donald E. Anderson, Clarence E. McDonald, and Neal Fisher, published by the ND Ag Experiment Station at Fargo, ND, and the US Department of Commerce Economic Development Administration.

Dwayne Roman, Director of research, Far-Mar-Co gluten pilot plant, Hutchinson, Kansas.

Let's Cook It Right by Adele Davis, copyright 1970 by Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc.

(*Amaranth retroflexus*, common roadside pigweed, seeds contain about twice as much lysine as wheat, while *Amaranth hypochondriacus* contains a little more. A *hypochondriacus* seeds area available from Gurney Seed & Nursery in Yankton, SD and Johnny's Selected Seeds in Albion, Maine.)

Correction: Last week's paper said to call Ted Hale for information on DOE grant money for alcohol plants. The gentleman's name is Pat, not Ted, but the phone number was and still is 202-376-9838.

The DOE has allotted \$100 million for feasibility studies and \$100 million for cooperative agreements. Applications must be in by April 25.

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NOTES FOR PROJECTED PRODUCTION STATEMENT

Based on a fiscal production year of 350 days and production of 3,000 gallons of alcohol per day, the total yearly production will be 1,050,000 gallons. Due to the distillation process approximately 50,000 gallons will be inventory at the close of any given year.

The projected revenue from marketed alcohol would be \$1,740,000.00 annually. Based on the projected price of \$1.74 per gallon. Also, as a result of the stillage process, a high protein by-product will remain after the alcohol is removed. Approximately one-third of the 365,000 bushels of grain processed will remain to be marketed at a price of 5.08 per pound (dry weight). This by-product, marketed as a cattle supplement, will generate \$545,066.00 of additional revenue.

Under projected production costs, labor is figured on the basis of seven to ten full time employees. The grain cost is figured on the basis of the current market price (2.40 times 365,000 bu. of mile). The remaining expenses are based on a study produced by the United States Department of Energy for alcohol production. The figures were adjusted according to size of production. The figures were adjusted according to size of production. These costs, however, are not fixed costs and variance may be expected.

The projected "cost of goods sold" statement shows no beginning inventory as no alcohol has previously been produced. The ending work in process inventory is based on the requirement at \$1.74 per gallon. As for taxes, the corporation will not be taxed as such, however, individual dividend receipts will be subject to taxation.

The return on investment is based on earnings as a per cent of sales times the inventory turnover.

Dividends will be distributed to preferred stockholders on the basis of 80% of net profits, after the deduction of working capital. The remaining 20% of net profits will be distributed to membership stockholders according to the percentage of grain sold to the corporation or to the percentage of alcohol purchased.

Members of the Board of Directors wish to announce the incorporation of the gasohol plant in Campo, Colorado.

On this page you will find a production projection for the plant at a 65% return profit on investments. You are asked to study them over carefully for better understanding of the plant's feasibility. The figures in this statement are based on a draft developed by the Solar Energy Research Institution in Golden, Colorado, as requested by the U.S. Department of Energy.

Only 1,000 shares of preferred stock are being made available to the public for sale, these are at a cost of \$1,000.00 per share. They are offered on a first come first served basis. You are urged to fill out the form provided below, and return it, along with your check to the above address.

PROJECTED PRODUCTION AND INVESTMENT RETURN SCHEDULE FOR BACA FOOD AND FUEL CORPORATION

PROJECTED INVESTMENT	
Preferred Stock [1,000 at \$1,000]	\$1,000,000
Membership Stock [2,000 at \$250.00]	500,000
Total Investment	\$1,500,000

PROJECTED PRODUCTION	
Projected Gallons Sold	1,000,000
Projected Inventory Requirement	50,000
Total Production	1,050,000

PROJECTED REVENUE	
Alcohol [1,000,000 gal. x \$1.74]	\$1,740,000
Stillage	545,066
Total Revenue	\$2,285,066

PROJECTED PRODUCTION COSTS	
Labor	\$ 150,000
Grain	876,000
Electricity	8,000
Diesel	100,000
Miscellaneous [Marketing, Insurance, etc.]	50,000
Depreciation	65,000
Interest	72,000
Enzymes	60,000
Total Costs	\$1,381,000

PROJECTED COST OF GOODS SOLD	
Beginning Work in Process Inv.	\$ -0-
Costs of Goods Manufactured	1,381,000
Goods Available For Sale	1,381,000
Ending Work in Process Inv.	87,000
Total Cost of Goods Sold	\$1,294,000

NET PROFIT \$ 991,066

PROJECTED RETURN ON INVESTMENT

Sales X Profit = Return On Investment
Investment Sales

\$2,285,066 X \$ 991,066 = 1.52-times X 43% = 65%
\$1,500,000 \$2,285,066

Please type or print clearly so that we can get correct names and addresses on your share certificates.

Name _____ and/or _____
Last First Initial Spouse

Address _____
Street/Box # City State Zip

I wish to purchase _____ shares of preferred stock at \$1,000.00 per share, a total investment of \$ _____, enclosed to ensure my purchase.

Signature

Around the Countryside

Washington

The Washington Gasohol Commission's technical committee unanimously agrees it does not take large plants to produce ethanol efficiently, profitably, and with a positive energy balance.

The Tech Committee has completed a study that positively states that ethanol can be produced on the farm and with small commercial plants that produce from 50,000 to 5,000,000 gallons annually.

The Tech Committee consists of mechanical engineers, chemists, solar experts, alcohol fuels graduates and businesses.

Smaller plants are more energy efficient as the crops and fuel do not have to be transported long distances to and from markets. Numerous plants will allow competition that will hold down the price to consumers and up to farmers.

The Washington Gasohol Commission is a non-profit Washington corporation and the study was run with no government or big business funds on a grass roots level.

The study also states a small plant can be built for 80¢ per annual gallon and less. The technology in this industry is changing so rapidly that these designs can change rapidly. By comparison, large 50 million gallon plants cost \$1.40 per annual gallon and up and cannot change design rapidly. The costs to the consumer and the farmer would be drastically affected.

Iowa

On February 20 7 farmers from Iowa representing 5 farm groups and two individual farmers met in Washington D.C. with Howard Hjort, head economist for USDA, Jim Williams, assistant Secretary of Agriculture, and briefly with Bob Bergland, secretary of Agriculture, to discuss changes and suggestions for improvements in current and future farm programs. It was a good meeting. Groups represented were AAM, NFO, FU, FB, and US Farmers Association.

Attending were Dean Kleckner, Iowa state Farm Bureau president; Phil Lehman, Iowa Farmers Union vice president; Dave Schweers, NFO; Dean Goldsmith, AAM; Fred Stover, leader of US Farmers Association; and George Hall and T.J. Thompson, farmers.

Marvin Meek answered questions on Iowa radio talk show station WHO in Des Moines on February 24. None of the callers seemed

against AAM. Most of the questions and comments completely went along with AAM policies, reinforcing them.

Montana

A cooperative effort among the Golden Triangle Area Development Corporation, the Pondera Solar Alliance, and Alternative Energy Resources Organization (AERO) will sponsor a farm-scale alcohol fuels workshop on March 22 at the Civic Center in Cut Bank, Montana.

Speakers will include Pat and Ken Torgerson, builders and operators of the Prairie Arab No. 1 farm still at Lambert, Montana; Jim Kerstetter, Cliff Bradley, and Ken Runion of the National Center for Appropriate Technology; Jim Smrcka of Glasgow, Montana, and speakers from Montana State University's Biofuels Task Force.

For more information, contact Patrick Landon, Conrad, Montana 406-278-3962.

Montana Governor Thomas Judge and Lt. Governor Ted Schwinden said that the grain embargo cost Montana farmers nearly \$37.5 million in actual losses and probably more than \$112 million by projecting prices before the embargo.

Schwinden said that the price of hard red winter wheat has not bounced back. Judge said "If grain farmers are going to be the foot soldiers of American foreign policy, however, they must be protected against the economic consequences of the embargo."

New Mexico

A current word from the New Mexico State office and attending delegates from our state who took part in the Paritycade. During the time we were away from home we had 5 consecutive days of devastating winds all across the plains of Eastern New Mexico and West Texas that blew tons of topsoil from our land and also blew out quite a lot of wheat.

At this time everyone is busy trying to get the land plowed to stop further blowing. Plowing this land on \$1.00 a gallon diesel makes us realize that we must have an increase in the price for our commodities.

We are staying in close contact with the National AAM office in D.C. and as soon as we get a bill out of committee that AAM supports, New Mexico will have delegate representation back in D.C.

A word of special appreciation to all the dedicated AAMers from across the US that were in D.C. Keep up the good fight!!

Jerome Terral
Causey, NM

Kansas

The NW Territory of Kansas met at Sharon Springs February 21. Nine counties - Cheyenne, Gove, Logan, Ness, Norton, Scott, Wallace, and Wichita were represented with a good crowd present.

Most discussion ranged around legislation in Topeka and the need to be working

either in person or by telephone and letters. Joe Darnall gave a report of the convention in Washington D.C. There is work to be done in both places.

Dave Jensen reported that he had found in the Federal Energy Act of 1974, PL 93-275, section 7, para F, that officials are allowed to accept gratuities. He has been unable to get anyone concerned about this.

Bob Tuttle had asked his representative, Larry Johnson, for a report on foreign ownership of land in Kansas. Supposedly it is only a small percentage, but the general opinion is that there is more land which has been bought on contract and the deeds are not recorded or reported yet.

Mr. Lampe reported that the alcohol plant in St. Francis has 1,309,000 bushels of grain committed but the larger part is in northwest Colorado, which may affect the location of the plant. Ron Blaesi reported that 16 producers in Wallace county are building a plant and have tanks in place and are now working on columns.

Big Business Day Says Stop Crime in the Suites

Big Business day is set for Washington D.C. April 17, with the slogan "Stop Crime in the Suites."

The Board of Advisers of Big Business Day hold in common the belief that the little guy is getting squeezed out in favor of the huge and ever-growing multinational conglomerates who have gained not only economic power but political power in the US.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council recently endorsed Big Business Day because they feel the labor movement has been losing on the issues

Some of our people are considering running for local and state offices, and Leonard Cox urged anyone who could to get appointed as an uncommitted presidential delegate. Uncommitted delegates have bargaining power.

Clyde Schinnerer told the group about President Carter's White House Conference on Families. Kansas is to have 21 delegates to the National Convention, and Governor Carlin will appoint them from the steering committee. Only two of the steering committee are pro-family. But there will be a meeting for all pro-family people in Salina March 29 and unofficial delegates will be chosen. This will bring to the attention of the general public the methods being used by the WHCF to manipulate people. The whole family is welcome to the all-day meeting at Salina and pre-registration is urged, if possible.

The next regional meeting will be March 27 in Hays. The meeting was chaired by Earl Henry, Northwest delegate.

The meeting was chaired by Earl Henry, Northwest delegate.

In the face of enormous power of the corporation's lobbies as well as sophisticated union-busting tactics used by highly paid consultants.

Big Business Day is designed to get people to air their concerns about corporate power, initiate debate and discussion, and try to lift these major concerns into the national political debate.

For more information, contact Fred Clarkson at 1346 Connecticut Avenue SW, Room 411, Washington D.C. 20036, 202-861-0456.

American Ag Foundation Awarded Another Grant

The American Agriculture Foundation has received a grant from the Old West Regional Commission of \$120,795. This grant is contingent on receiving federal funding also.

Of the five states in the Old West Commission, Montana and South Dakota voted against awarding it to the foundation. Voting in favor were Wyoming, Nebraska, and North Dakota.

A similar grant request comes before the Ozark Regional Commission soon. The states of Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana are felt to need encouragement to vote in favor of the grant. Kansas and Oklahoma seem to be fully committed.

This grant and ones awarded previously all have delayed funding. This means that the work has to be done before the grant money comes in.

The Four Corners Regional Commission grant has been approved but no money has been received yet.

Grants are awarded for specific projects, not to fund the foundation. In fact, the foundation has to put up matching money.

State Law Discriminates Against Farm Alcohol Producers

A farmer wanting to make fuel alcohol from his crops must pay \$100 a year licensing fee to the State of Texas.

Someone else wanting to make alcohol from oil must only pay a \$10 a year licensing fee, and then his plant is not watched very closely, according to the Alcoholic Beverages Commission of Texas.

In addition, pharmacists, state institutions, and colleges and universities are exempt from getting this \$10 license.

The difference is in the feedstock - agricultural products versus oil. The finished product is the same - ethanol.

Ethanol from oil is pure enough to use in medicine, as a chemical reagent, etc., but is still considered less a threat than farm-produced alcohol, it seems.

On the federal level, industrial alcohol from petroleum is subject to the same regulations as ethanol from farm commodities. Federal bonds still have to be posted. The alcohol still has to be denatured.

In Texas, ethanol from petroleum is called "synthetic alcohol!"

The American Agriculture Foundation has completed the mailout of Appropriate Technology Grant notices, for which \$9,850 will be paid.

The \$19,750 grant study is just about finished.

There are two people on salary - Lindsey Franklin and Bill Hedrick, consulting engineer.

No member of the Executive Committee has received any reimbursement for their travel expenses or any salary, and are, in fact, prohibited from doing so by the bylaws of the American Agriculture Foundation.

The location of the pilot plant or the two demonstration plants have not been chosen.

The AAF Executive Committee met in Des Moines February 28, but many were absent. They planned to meet again March 9 and 10 in Fort Smith, Arkansas and tour the Van Buren alcohol plant, which was due to start up a few days earlier.

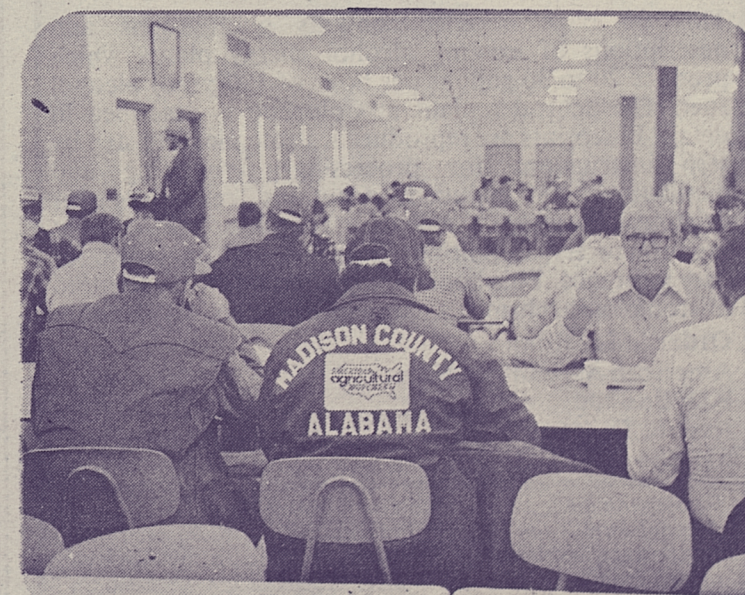
Only three states are current with state memberships in the American Agriculture Foundation - Nebraska, Texas and Colorado.

Arnold Paulson Fund Started

An Arnold Paulson fund has been established at the Bank of Hartington, Hartington, Nebraska.

Arnold Paulson has given many years of his life to study and education on parity for raw materials. Paulson has cancer of the esophagus, stomach and liver. Doctors at Mayo Clinic said there was nothing they could do and gave him about 6 months to live.

Paulson has gone to the Harold Manner treatment center in Las Vegas to try enzyme, vitamin, mineral and laetrile therapy.



Wonder where this farmer is from. This was the scene at the barbecue given by Virginia AAM on the eve of the national convention.

Colorado Gasohol Goes Public

The Colorado Gasohol Plant went "public" with stock the last week of February.

Stock will be traded over the counter in Denver, 3,025,000 shares at \$1 a share to start. The firm of Hanifen, Imhoff, and Samford, Inc. in Denver is handling transactions.

Stock will be listed in major publications in about another week as CGAS. It will be sold in 10 states.

The plant will be located one mile west of Walsh,

Colorado. It will produce 2½ million gallons of anhydrous alcohol per year, plus it will have a one million gallon capacity to upgrade low proof alcohol.

ACR Process Corporation of Urbana, Illinois has been contracted for the engineering. Vendome Copper and Brass will supply the major distillation equipment (out of Louisville, Kentucky.)

Bud Bitner of Walsh was instrumental in getting this project organized.

Think Farm Alcohol

Donald Paddock Fertilizer & Seed

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817-482-3437

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(AND SOME MEN)
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BY CLAIMING
"RELIGIOUS EXEMPTION"

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Methane's the answer to running a still. Just ask Al Rutan. He wrote the book on it --THE DO'S AND DON'TS OF METHANE. Order from Rutan Publishing, PO Box 3585, Minneapolis, MN 55403 -- \$15.00.

33tp

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Gasohol Plant Designers
Two individuals to become Nucleus of design/build team for nationwide gasohol/cattle feeding complexes. Chem/Eng/Process Eng or ? background. Hands on type to research and build prototype and follow through with production units. \$16 - \$25 k and percentage. Phoenix, Arizona based company. Send resume to: Corral Industries, Inc., 5202 East Washington, Phoenix, Arizona 85034. 6t

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The Corporate Giants have us under their thumb.

Corporate rip-offs cost the public over \$200 billion a year, a Senate subcommittee estimates. Investigations have uncovered union-busting efforts, increasing hazards on the job, inadequate toxic waste disposal and additional air and water pollution.

To protest these abuses we have named April 17, 1980 national BIG BUSINESS DAY.

Join the growing coalition of labor, church, consumer, women's, minority and environmental groups in turning around our country in the 80's. Join Ralph Nader, John Kenneth Galbraith, Douglas A. Fraser, and Patsy T. Mink.

Join us in discussing the alternatives—
• consumer co-ops
• credit unions
• small businesses and farms
• Corporate Democracy Act of 1980.

Help us organize teach-ins, film festivals, demonstrations and other activities in your area. Help us make April 17, 1980 the end to Business As Usual.

BIG BUSINESS DAY April 17, 1980

CUT ALONG THE LINE --- CUT CORPORATE CRIME

Yes, I want to help fight Crime in the Suites.
☐ Let me know how I can participate in Big Business Day.
☐ I want to be a local coordinator.
☐ Here's my check for _____ to make Big Business Day a success.
☐ Enclosed is my \$4.95 for The Big Business Reader.

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 Washington, DC 20036
 (202) 861-0456

federal register

by Carol Ebert, St. George, Kansas

World Trade Week by Proclamation 4722--1980's will be America's decade for trade...Increased U.S. exports will mean more jobs for American workers, new markets for American business, more secure income for American farmers, a strengthened American dollar and lower costs for American consumers. Trade promotes our economic health and moves us closer to our goal of a prosperous and secure America at peace with the world. Signed by Jimmy Carter, member Trilateral Comm.

SBA is decentralizing approval authority to Regional Administrators for determining substantial hardship and approving SBA's share of a direct or participation loan to a small business concern exceeding \$500,000. (This is nothing more than Regional Government--another unelected bureaucrat telling us how it's going to be.) Loan rates will be 3% to repair or replace real property used as primary residence, or to repair or replace personal property--effective until October 1, 1982. Five percent to business which SBA determines are unable to obtain credit elsewhere provided interest shall be the statutory formula for any loans or portion for refinancing. Final rule 2-19-80.

The Position of Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Governmental and Public Affairs is being established as a General Officer of USDA, and abolished the Office of Governmental and Public Affairs. Final rule.

The Office of Personal Management issues a final rule of excepted service for the entire civil service of Senior Executive Service Candidate Development Programs who are selected from outside the career service. This amendment is authorized because it is impractical to competitively examine for these positions. (The implications of this rule are incredible.) FR Vol. 45, No. 34; 2-19-80.

CFTC IS REDEFINING THE TERM "standard quality range" as used in the Sugar No. 12 contract and changing the premium and discounts for sugar outside this range. These changes will apply to both new and old contracts. No past charts are included so quality comparing is not possible, so the assumption is made the standards are being relaxed. Comment by 3-21-80 to Jane Stuckey, CFTC, 2033 K St. NW, Washington, DC 20581. FR Vol. 45, No. 35; 2-20-80.

Peanut program will be national level of support for 1980 crop \$455 per ton (61.6% parity as compared to 68.4% for dairy, 71.5%

for wool, 71.5% for mohair, and 46.6% for upland cotton. 1980 additional peanuts support will be \$250 per ton. Final rule by CCC.

ITC says there is no injury to U.S. resulting from importation of frozen potato products from Canada. FR Vol. 45, No. 36; 2-21-80.

ELS cotton program was announced at 137,000 bales, and 112,127 acres but increased export demand has Secretary of Agriculture (Bergland, member Trilateral Comm.) wondering if quotas should be increased. He is even allowing comments till (get this) March 3, 1980. If you can't send a letter, send a swab so he can clean out his ears!

Nitrites in bacon; Exception from color additive definition. FDA is extending until May 19 comment period for the exception definition on bacon and other foods. It has been decided nitrites used in bacon impart color, but that it is not a color additive as such, and other meats (not specified) are being considered for same exception. Comment by Hearing Clerk (HFA-305), FDA, Room 4-65, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD. 20857. FR Vol. 45, No. 37; 2-22-80.

Carol Ebert

The cattle inventory is up only 100,000 head from 1979, as contrasted to the 112 to 113 million head increase the USDA predicted.

US farm productivity has increased 25% in the past two decades. Output has gained sharply while the level of inputs has remained the same, says the USDA. (Surely not the prices of the level of inputs!)

The number of cows per 100 people in the US hit the lowest level in 30 years on January 1, 1980. Other lows were in 1969, 1959, and 1949. Highs were in 1955, 1965, and 1975.

January 1 inventory figures showed zero growth in the nation's cow herd.

The California's Coastal Commission recently decreed that the poor have a statutory right to rent luxury beachfront hotel rooms at half price. As a condition for a permit to build a large 300 room hotel in Marina del Rey near Los Angeles, the developer was required to set aside 45 rooms during weekends for rent to moderate and low-income vacationers at half the going rate. (From Review of the News).

Financial Advisers Warn Of Possible Bank Closure

At least two well-known financial advisers have made very similar frightening predictions in the last few weeks. Howard Ruff ("Ruff Times") and Don McShane ("McShane Newsletter") are voicing similar opinions.

McShane says the next 30 to 90 days could produce a major crisis in the US, triggered by gold prices soaring to \$1,000, that will cause the federal government to institute a bank closure and prevent people from drawing out all but small amounts of their money while the monetary system is restructured!

McShane advises people to keep less than \$2,000 in banks.

McShane says the Federal Reserve can no longer control the money panic. He points out that short term interest rates have been running higher than long term interest rates since September, 1978, and this is indicative of the illiquidity of the system, showing the great demand for short term capital. The only other lengthy period in which this happened was the 23 months during 1928 and 1929, just before the great depression.

McShane says the Federal Reserve has been able to manipulate interest rates at will for the last 10 years, but now they are out of control and inflation is out of control. He says once the Fed's helplessness is fully grasped, gold will take off to at least \$1,000 and maybe \$1,500. This will lead to an explosion in other commodities - silver, copper and other items which have intrinsic value, with a massive rush out of paper money.

The only out the government will have in this situation would be to close the gold, silver and copper markets. That would send money into other commodities, like sugar and cotton, so in order to prevent massive withdrawals from banks, the government would close the banks.

McShane says the next 30 to 90 days may be the most crucial period since 1929.

McShane has a track record. He manages about \$45 million of discretionary assets for individuals.

"What I'm saying is that our economy is in shambles; that no one's doing a damned thing about it, and that the risks are very great. Can any sane person argue with that?" said McShane.

Independent oilmen are planning a Derrick-cade to Washington D.C., at the suggestion of none other than Senator Bellmon from Oklahoma.

The Derrick-cade was due to reach Washington by March 10. Oilmen were trying to round up 2,000 protesters and 100 pieces of oilfield equipment.

The cade was admittedly inspired by the American Agriculture Movement's tractorcade and paritycade to Washington.

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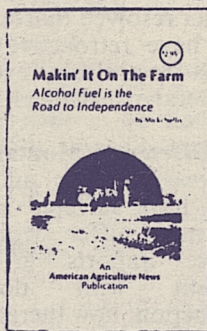
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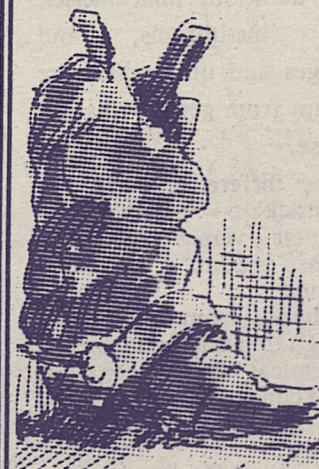
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