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THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

Beef Development Task  
Force

Beef Research and Consumer Education  
Act.

S. 772 and H.R. 3718

Talbot  
Dole

Foley  
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OMB v. ant check  
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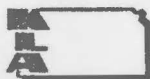
- R. f.

- Technical

FDA - Food from waste







## KANSAS LIVESTOCK ASSOCIATION

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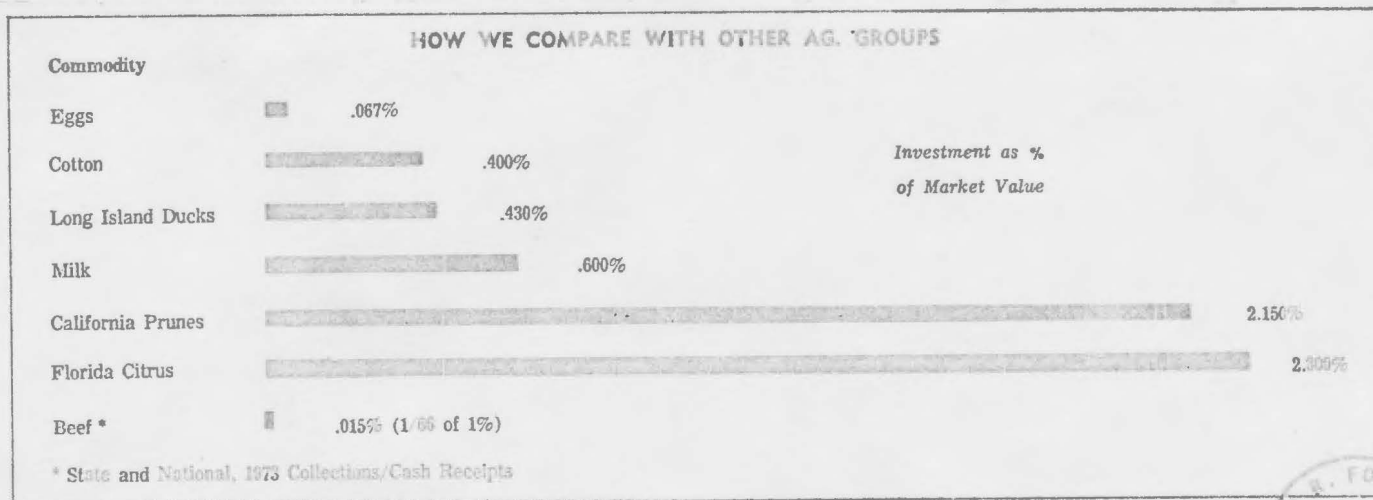
May 12, 1975

### BEEF RESEARCH AND CONSUMER EDUCATION ACT

The Kansas Livestock Association urges passage of the Beef Research and Consumer Education Act, S. 772 and HR 3718.

The legislation will enable the creation of a national uniform collection system for beef research, producer and consumer education, promotion and market development. The collection program can generate \$30 million annually to assist the beef cattle industry with: lower production costs/improved products, better merchandising, orderly marketing/steady supply, and consumer education.

There is a tremendous need for programs that can be supported by a national check-off program...needs that other industries and commodity groups have been funding through similar self-help investment programs. The chart below graphically describes the inadequacies of cattle industry promotion:



### STEPS TO ACTION

1. Enabling legislation (HR-3716, S-772) must be enacted into law.
2. National referendum of producers--conducted by Secretary of Agriculture--must be approved by 2/3 of producers voting, or a majority of producers voting if the majority owns 2/3 of cattle.



3. Beef Board will be established--made up of producers, nominated by state producer associations--will administer the program.

Because of the diverse marketing methods and the very magnitude of the beef cattle industry, beef producers need legislation to effectively implement a uniform method for collection of moneys. Support of the program will be voluntary for the individual beef producer.





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May 12, 1975

### CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT OF 1975 (S-200)

The Kansas Livestock Association stands opposed to this bill that would create a separate agency to represent consumer interests in governmental matters. Consumers are not a separate identifiable class of people. In fact, every citizen is a consumer. Every government agency should evaluate proposed regulations or their effect on all segments of the public and economy. It should not be done by a separate agency.

This proposal would be a bad precedent for government operations. It would tend to polarize the public rather than represent the public. The current bill exempts the actions of the National Labor Relations Board and many other amendments are drafted to exempt various other groups and agencies. Although an amendment to exempt agriculture would certainly make the bill more palatable the Kansas Livestock Association would still actively oppose S-200 and any similar proposals.

In summary, KLA opposes S-200 because (1) creates another layer of federal bureaucracy with power of intervention for both formal and informal decision-making proceedings of federal agencies. (2) Creates another agency during times of adverse national economic conditions which do not warrant federal expenditures. (3) The bill provides exemptions for "special interest" groups. (4) The new ACA would not have to reach a consensus of consumer interests before it acts--this is contrary to good regulatory law and business.





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May 12, 1975

### DES (DIETHYLSTILBESTEROL) FEED ADDITIVE FOR BEEF CATTLE

The Kansas Livestock Association is opposed to the banning of DES as a feed additive for beef cattle. The effect of DES, fed or implanted, on beef cattle leads to a more rapid production of lean meat and improves the efficiency of conversion of feed to beef. The benefits to the consumer are measurable.

DES is a synthetic estrogen. However, its effect is the same as a natural estrogen. Naturally occurring estrogens are present in various plants but also in everyday foods such as poultry, fish and other sea foods. Men synthesize (or produce within their own body) about 900,000 times as much estrogen in their bodies per year as they might consume in beef liver and women synthesize over 4 million times more estrogen per year than they might consume from beef liver.

If DES is banned as a livestock feed as proposed by S. 963 (Kennedy-Schweiker) or HR 324 (Delaney) the real loser will be the American consumer. Some researchers have indicated banning DES would have the effect of just decreasing the cattle inventory by 3 per cent.

The facts are so overwhelming in favor of DES that it would be utterly ridiculous to give it up as a livestock feed. Attached is a fact sheet enumerating both the safety and the benefits of DES as a feed additive. All of the facts are supported by USDA, FDA and other research works listed in the reference section of the attached fact sheet.



## FACT SHEET - DES

The feeding of the hormone, DES, to cattle has come under adverse publicity lately. However, the record must be set right so that the American consumer is not deprived of wholesome beef in abundant quantities at lowest possible price at the market place.

These are the facts concerning safety and benefits of DES.

### SAFETY

- Fact 1. DES has never been found in the red meat supply in the United States.<sup>(1)</sup>
- Fact 2. Not a single report has appeared in the literature to show a harmful effect from eating meat from DES treated cattle despite the 20 continuous years that this additive has been fed.<sup>(2)</sup>
- Fact 3. DES has been found in the liver of DES-fed beef up to 7 days after withdrawal -- but never in any animal tissue or organ after 10 days withdrawal.<sup>(3)</sup>
- Fact 4. Approximately 19% of all beef livers are now condemned at the packing house as diseased and inedible.<sup>(4)</sup>  
Since liver is the principal detoxifying organ, accumulation of heavy metals and drug residues are apt to be a continuous problem.
- Fact 5. If 5% of DES-fed cattle livers contained 2 ppb of DES, a person would have to consume 5 million pounds of liver per year for 50 years to equal the intake from a single treatment of the FDA approved "day-after" oral contraceptive.<sup>(5)</sup>
- Fact 6. DES does not introduce estrogens into feed as the only source of estrogenic activity. Estrogens occur naturally in certain food (soybeans, alfalfa, corn, wheat, rye, barley and oats).<sup>(6)</sup>
- Fact 7. Natural toxicants occur in most common foods, yet pose no hazard to health. Therefore, biological zero tolerance may be essential if the benefits to man far outweigh the risks.<sup>(7)</sup>

### BENEFITS

- Fact 8. DES feeding saves, on the average, 81 pounds of feed for each 100 pounds of gain in beef steers.<sup>(8)</sup>
- Fact 9. DES feeding saves over 7.7 billion pounds of feed per year. This could release over 1.5 million acres of corn land (90 bu/acre) for production of other grains or foodstuffs.<sup>(9)</sup>



Fact 10. In steers, the edible carcass (dressed yield) is the same whether DES is fed or not fed.(10)

Fact 11. More lean meat is produced from DES-fed steers than from non-DES-fed steers by an average of 33½ pounds per 1,000 pounds.(11)

Fact 12. The amount of carcass water and bone is no greater in DES-fed steers than in non-DES-fed steers.(12)

Fact 13. Less carcass fat is produced on DES-fed steers than on non-DES steers by an average of 24 pounds per 1,000 (reduced caloric intake).(13)

The ultimate benefit is wholesome beef at lower cost. Use of DES in beef cattle feeding is of economic benefit to everyone and will ultimately aid the consumer.

*These facts are documented from University Experiments, USDA, FDA and Academy of Sciences reports and are available on request.*

REFERENCES:

- (1) U. S. Department of Agriculture Press Release, July 8, 1974.
- (2) Review of Literature.
- (3) U.S.D.A. "Status of Beltsville Studies Involving the Withdrawal of <sup>14</sup>C labeled DES from Beef Cattle. Report Office of Administrator, November 21, 1972.
- (4) U.S.D.A. Federal Meat & Poultry Inspection Statistical Summary, 1972.
- (5) FDA Report to the Whitten Committee, 1973.
- (6) Estrogens in Foods, Martin Stob. Committee on Food Protection, Food and Nutrition Board, National Research Council, National Academy of Sciences, 1973, Chapter 24.
- (7) Toxicants Occurring Naturally in Foods, Julius M. Coon, Committee on Food Protection, Food and Nutrition Board, National Research Council, National Academy of Sciences, 1973, Chapter 26.
- (8) University of Minnesota, "Stilbestrol Studies with Beef Cattle, Station Bulletin, 486, 1967.
- (9) U.S.D.A. Report, Chicago Office, 23 State Feed Lot Cattle Marketed during 1973.
- (10) Iowa State University, Summary Stilbestrol Cattle Feeding Experiments conducted at nine agricultural experiment stations. A. H. Leaflet 201, July, 1955.
- (11-12-13)  
University of California, Department of Animal Husbandry, Further Studies on Anabolic Effect of Stilbestrol in Cattle as Indicated by Carcass Composition. M. T. Clegg and F. D. Carroll.







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May 12, 1975

### ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS PROPOSED REGULATIONS

On May 6 the Army Corps of Engineers issued a proposed regulation to expand their authority over all U.S. waters. Previously the Corps had control over navigable streams, but following a recent court case an opinion was rendered which interprets the Refuse Act of 1899 to include all waters. These proposed regulations would include every lake, stream, stock pond, irrigation ditch and marsh in the nation. They could require a farmer to obtain a permit before plowing fields adjacent to levees, dredging irrigation ditches or enlarging artificial stock ponds.

Comments are to be filed by June 6. Very little information is currently available on this proposal but based on available information it appears to be a definite form of federal land use control.

The Kansas Livestock Association is seeking all available information and opinions on the proposed regulations. At this time we are opposed to the principle of giving the Army Corps of Engineers power to determine what agricultural practices may or may not be used. This proposal would appear to be a further deterioration of the private property rights of individuals.





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May 12, 1975

### PAYMENT FOR LIVESTOCK PURCHASED FOR SLAUGHTER

The Kansas Livestock Association has been very closely involved in the attempts to improve the current system of payment for the purchase of slaughter livestock. The recent bankruptcy of American Beef Packers Inc. which left livestock producers with approximately \$25 million in non-payment for livestock underscores the need for improvement.

Our association recognizes S. 1532 (Clark) as an attempt to solve some of the problems associated with this issue and is in general support of the concepts imbodyed in the proposed legislation. S. 1532, if passed in its present form would (1) authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to require bonding of packers, (2) give livestock producers preferred status in recovering debts from packers in bankruptcy, (3) grant the Secretary of Agriculture authority to require all packing houses to guarantee payments through various means when the secretary determines this to be necessary, (4) permit injured persons to seek damages through P&SA from packers who have violated federal statutes and (5) lessens the amount of proof needed to determine violations of federal statutes.

The Kansas Livestock Association feels that the proposed legislation has one glaring omission...no provision for the prompt payment for livestock. If packers were required to pay for slaughter livestock promptly, much of the damage S. 1532 seeks to prevent would never happen in the first place.

Our association has taken the lead on the question of prompt payment and has secured passage of a Kansas Statute requiring the prompt payment for slaughter livestock. A copy of that statute is attached. KLA urges that a prompt payment section be added to any legislation dealing with the issue of packer payment for slaughter livestock.





HOUSE BILL No. 2513

AN ACT relating to payment for livestock purchased for slaughter.

Section 1. As used in this act, unless the context clearly required otherwise, the following words and phrases shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section:

- (a) "Livestock" means cattle, hogs or sheep;
- (b) "slaughter" means killing livestock with the intent to process and distribute the meat and by-products of such livestock, regardless of the period of time elapsing between the purchase and the killing of such livestock;
- (c) "person" means any individual, firm, partnership, corporation or other organization or business entity;
- (d) "payment by check" means the actual delivery of the check to the seller or his representative at the location where the transfer of ownership is accomplished. In the case of "grade and yield" selling, "payment by check" means making the check available at the packing plant, subject to the instructions of the seller or his representative;
- (e) "wire transfer" means any telephonic, telegraphic, electronic or similar communication between the bank of the purchaser and the bank of the seller which results in the transfer of funds or credits of the purchaser to an account of the seller.

Sec. 2. (a) Unless otherwise agreed to in writing between the owner and the purchaser or their respective agent or representative for each transaction, it shall be unlawful for any person who purchases livestock for slaughter, whether acting individually or as an agent or representative of another, to fail or refuse to make payment by check or wire transfer of funds to the owner of such livestock, owner's representative, agent or assignee, for such livestock on the business day within which the ownership of said livestock is transferred within the state of Kansas, except that if the transfer is accomplished after normal banking hours said payment shall be made in the manner herein provided not later than the close of the first business day following the transfer of ownership. For the purposes of this section, where livestock is sold and purchased on a "grade and yield" basis, the transfer of ownership shall be deemed to have occurred on the day when the grade and yield is determined.

(b) Whenever payment for livestock purchased for slaughter is made by check, such check shall be drawn on a banking institution within the same federal reserve district in which the transaction takes place, unless otherwise agreed to in writing between the owner and purchaser or their respective agent or representative.

(c) Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a class B misdemeanor.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.





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### LAND USE PLANNING

The Kansas Livestock Association stands opposed to any federal legislation which would serve to shift the responsibility for land use planning away from individuals and their state and local governments. We believe that public and regulatory land use decisions should be made by the lowest appropriate level of government, always taking into consideration the traditional rights of private ownership guaranteed by the constitution.

We believe the right to private ownership and utilization of land is the most basic distinguishing characteristic of our politico-economic system. With the wide variance of topography and climate, long-range and all-encompassing land use divisions made by a federal bureaucracy of planners would not, and indeed can never, be superior to local decisions made by persons whose lives and families are directly affected.

Regardless of concessions and amendments to make land use planning bills, such as HR-3501 introduced by Congressman Udall, palatable, the trend of the policies they espouse is evident. We are not anti-environment, but land use is particularly critical to the livestock industry since the bulk of capital investment in agricultural production and feeding is represented by land values. We agree with THE WALL STREET JOURNAL editorial (April 28, 1975), "environmentalists are in our view increasingly guilty of overkill."



We cannot argue with the noble goals of this proposed legislation. However, an unbelievable array of restrictive regulations have come out of Washington in the past ten years touching every citizen and distorting practically every market decision. That surely wasn't the intent of the elected officials who passed the original legislation, yet it happened nevertheless. The result is not only bothersome, it is dangerous because it's exerting an increasingly negative influence on this country, its economy and its people.



# Common-sense Answers To Some of the Arguments Heard Lately In Favor of National Land Use Planning

**ARGUMENT:** Farmers and ranchers want and need land use planning both for themselves and for consumers.

**ANSWER:** American farmers and ranchers are the best land managers, conservationists, and environmentalists in the world. They and their ancestors took a land so hostile it would support only an extremely low Indian population, and transformed it into a larder that not only feeds 220 million Americans but much of the rest of the world. While agricultural producers number only four percent of our population, they've made us the best-fed and best-clothed nation in the history of the world . . . and at the lowest cost. Now that's fact, not theory. Who will benefit from government interference with the most efficient food-producing system ever? And Americans spend a smaller percentage of their income on food than anywhere else in the world. Will government planning improve that?

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**ARGUMENT:** The urban sprawl is gobbling up farm land so rapidly that only planned protection will save agriculture.

**ANSWER:** Urban sprawl is a market solution to crowded cities . . . and while farmers who live close to town have had to deal with it, many farming families have provided for their future with the money they made selling their land for development. Planners, who've often demanded larger plots and single-home acreage requirements, have actually increased the rate of urban sprawl. In actual fact, urban centers are in only a limited number of counties and occupy only a tiny percentage of our land. Comprehensive land use planning is hardly justified for protection of "majority" rights.

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**ARGUMENT:** The free enterprise system has failed and needs to give way to more modern ideas of government planning. Just look at the Penn Central Railroad and Lockheed as examples.

**ANSWER:** Railroads have been a unique case for many years. The western railroads were coaxed into a "monopoly" situation by huge government land grants in areas where population was not yet able to sustain railroad development. These alleged monopolies caused railroads to be this country's most heavily-regulated business for more than 50 years. Penn Central's troubles cannot be blamed on free enterprise. In a similar way, Lockheed and other companies which live on defense contracts, rise and fall with the government's current policies. Approximately 80% of Lockheed's business is government-oriented, which excludes it from any argument against free enterprise.

THE KANSAS STOCKMAN  
FOR MARCH, 1975

**ARGUMENT:** Agriculture tends to degrade the environment. Therefore, agriculture ought to be environmentally planned, to protect nature, if for no other reason.

**ANSWER:** Man-made laws concerning the environment cannot amend or supersede the laws of nature, the laws of reason or the law of supply and demand. Millions of species of animals have become extinct since the world began, and man was not responsible. Man is himself a part of nature, indigenous to the planet Earth. Men, especially those in agriculture, have to work within the framework of the laws of nature. Thwarting natural laws would produce no food at all. Do you accuse a beaver of interfering with nature when he cuts down a tree?

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**ARGUMENT:** Land use planning is absolutely essential for orderly and responsive economic development.

**ANSWER:** Land use planning may seem orderly on paper, but it has a debilitating effect on economic development. That's been proven in Oregon where a stringent land use bill was passed a few years ago. The bill had to be repealed because all the mortgage money in the state dried up. In similar fashion, the states where environmental planning has been the most concentrated and ambitious (California, Florida and New Jersey), development has practically ground to a halt compared to previous years and nearby states.

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**ARGUMENT:** The federal government has the resources . . . facilities, money and knowledge . . . to adequately develop the best land use plan.

**ANSWER:** Individuals ought to make the decisions. They are closer to the land and more likely to make the correct decisions. Even if they don't, the mistake won't be so enormous or costly. The federal government currently owns about ONE-THIRD of all the land in America. Let government planners try their ideas on land owned outright by the government. If successful, they'll have very little difficulty getting private owners to learn from them.

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**ARGUMENT:** It's obvious that much of the world is facing starvation. Government planning of some kind is urgently needed. We cannot avoid facing this problem of food production and planning now.

**ANSWER:** Passing laws won't solve the world's food problem. If it would, every country in the world would have solved their food problems long ago. It's easy to pass new laws. But laws are passed in response to a minority, and no matter how lofty or high-sounding their intent, they usually have very unexpected results on some part of the total population to whom they apply. Once a law is passed, it is neither administered nor interpreted by those who've passed it. In most cases, it's enforced by persons who have no idea what the original intent was supposed to be. And in the final analysis, there are only about a million full-time agricultural producers left. Will a law or regulation or plan reduce food prices, lessen demand or increase production? Or will government planning only achieve what it has since the beginning of recorded history . . . divide up the scarcity?

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**ARGUMENT:** Agriculture is so diverse that it needs to have central planning.

**ANSWER:** Exactly the opposite conclusion is required since every conceivable terrain and temperature exists... mountains, seashore, desert, plains, forests and hot, cold, wet and dry. Permanent guidelines cannot be made responsive to ever-changing conditions. No two farms or ranches are exactly alike and no two producers are exactly alike. Livestock, crops, conditions, and climate are all different. Agriculture is local. Land is local. Land use planning should be local.

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**ARGUMENT:** The arguments against land use planning are academic. The intent of the law is good. There's no reason why a sensible law can't be put together that we can all live with.

**ANSWER:** The argument that a more complex time and a more complex society make a land use planning law a must is faulty. The more complex the society, the greater the harm done by laws intended to be just and reasonable. A good intent is not enough. It was never the intent of the predator control laws to put coyotes on welfare in western sheep states. It was never the intent of the freeze on cattle prices to break the cattle industry and disrupt the four-year growth cycle. It was not the intent of the Clean Air Act to produce cars that cost more, run rougher and use 50 percent more gasoline. It wasn't the intent of the National Environmental Policy Act to trigger an energy shortage, to block the Alaskan Pipeline, to allow Tussock Moths to ravage millions of acres of forests, or to impose standards that have been proven totally unrealistic. It wasn't the intent of many laws to do more harm than good . . . yet they have, and they continue to do so. Good intentions are not enough reason to pass a national law encompassing the use of all land in this country. It will have undreamed-of effects on U.S. citizens and their rights.

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## KANSAS LIVESTOCK ASSOCIATION

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May 12, 1975

### PROPOSED REVISION OF USDA BEEF GRADING STANDARDS

The Kansas Livestock Association strongly supports the proposed revisions of the USDA beef grading standards. Furthermore, the KLA through its national affiliate, the American National Cattlemen's Association, intends to support the USDA in the current court action brought by a group of independent packers to stop the implementation of the revised standards.

A temporary injunction granted by a U.S. District Court Judge in Omaha, Nebraska, has effectively blocked a much needed and properly executed change in the old standards.

The USDA, meat industry, and cattle industry has made an honest and straightforward attempt to update the old grading standards to more nearly reflect consumer preference for a leaner and less wasteful product. The USDA received more than 4,500 comments in response to the proposed grade change. When each part of the proposal was considered individually a majority of the comments favored each part of the proposal.

Most irritating about the recent court injunction is the fact that now the decision to change or not to change the standards will be left up to court judges with little if any, and probably no, expertise in the area of beef grading standards.

These are not the first changes made in beef grading standards. Periodically, since standards were officially introduced almost 50 years ago, changes have been made to reflect research findings in regard to factors affecting the eating qualities of beef; improvements in cattle breeding and management practices; changes in consumer demand; and also to simplify application of the standards.



Consumers have expressed a desire for leaner meat. Modifying the standards should increase the supply of the leaner beef consumers want.

The reduction in marbling requirements, while not a drastic change, should result in slightly leaner beef in the Choice and Prime categories.

While more meat would be eligible for Choice and Prime grades, the Good grade has been narrowed. The more restrictive Good category is expected to increase the uniformity of Good grade meat, possibly increasing the marketing of "Good" through retail outlets.

For cattle producers, changes in the standards offer an opportunity to shorten feeding times, to utilize fully improvements in breeding and production and to send quality cattle to market with less external and internal fat.

Moreover, yield grading discourages prolonged feeding and the subsequent addition of excess fat.

Consumers will probably notice little, if any, change in the taste, tenderness and juiciness of beef under the new standards compared to the old.

The decision to change the USDA beef grading standards has not been taken lightly...nor has it been hastily done. It's unfortunate that a handful of Omaha packing companies and a few misinformed consumer critics have been able to block a thoroughly researched and much needed change.





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### BEEF IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND TARIFFS



The Kansas Livestock Association supports the reinstatement of the meat import quotas and is opposed to any tariff reductions on meat or meat products shipped into this country.

The beef industry has suffered through 18 months of the most disastrous wreck ever in the history of the livestock industry in the United States...and it's not over yet. In the last 18 months Kansas has sold about 3,000,000 grain fed cattle for slaughter. The average per head loss is estimated to be \$90. 3,000,000 head of cattle losing \$90 per head equals a cash loss of \$270,000,000.00. And that figure represents only the feeding segment of the cattle industry. When we add the losses to the cow/calf and stocker operators the total reaches just a little more than 1 billion dollars loss for Kansas cattlemen alone.

The cattle industry has always been sensitive to beef imports from other countries but never as sensitive as they are right now because of the staggering economic losses. At this point in time the United States is the only major beef importing country in the world that has its doors open to beef imports. World beef cattle numbers are at record high levels. The U.S. is becoming the dumping ground for excess beef.

The United States cattle industry is going to be in an oversupply situation for several years to come. The USDA January 1, 1975 U.S. Cattle and Calf Inventory Report is bearish and strongly suggests that feeder cattle and cow prices will remain under considerable pressure for the next two to three years. There does not appear to be any reason to expect a significant price recovery for the U.S. cattle producer until 1977 at the earliest and more likely, 1978. This will obviously cause the cow/calf operator and rancher great difficulty over an extended period of time.



From a general philosophical standpoint most individuals in the livestock industry would support minimal restrictions in the area of foreign trade. Ideally, the free market would involve free trade around the world. Unfortunately, free trade today consists mainly of letting other countries dump what they don't want or don't need on the United States. At the same time, there are protective tariffs and quotas around the world as various countries strive to build and protect their own industries. Therefore, the livestock industry feels justified in asking for a certain degree of protection from foreign imports of meat. We also feel this to be in the best interest of the consuming public. The U.S. consumer must depend on the domestic livestock industry over the long term for an adequate supply of red meat. A liberal meat import policy over the years will damage the domestic livestock industry to the point that production will be cut back resulting in less beef and not more.

On the question of exporting American Beef, our association feels that USDA has expended a disproportionate amount of effort on developing export markets for grain and little effort on developing foreign markets for beef. KLA urges the USDA to step up their efforts in the area of beef exports.





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### TAX REFORM

The Kansas Livestock Association is greatly concerned with tax reform proposals discussed in 1974 and discussions held thus far this year. The livestock industry is a complex industry and requires large amounts of investment capital in land and inventory. Furthermore, the price structure in agriculture is high erratic and historically very cyclical. In addition, weather conditions, plant and animal diseases, along with many other variables cause great fluctuation in the incomes of farmers and ranchers from one year to the next.

The principal concern is to preserve the cash basis of accounting and the KLA will oppose any attempts to erode its use for agriculture. Two specific proposals that are an attack on the cash basis are 1) the Limitation of Artificial Losses (LAL) and 2) a requirement prohibiting farm corporations from using the cash basis. The KLA stands opposed to both of these proposals because 1) LAL would prevent the pre-payment of feed and fertilizer, and 2) the denial of farm corporations to use the cash basis is discriminatory and would set a precedent for later years.

However, knowing that there have been abuses of the cash basis of accounting, the KLA supports the principle of allowing deductions of farm losses to the level of "at risk" capital.

In summary, the cash basis of accounting is a cornerstone to KLA's income tax policy. Any tax reform measures should be carefully considered and evaluated as to their effect on food and fiber production. Current public policy dictates more food and fiber production and federal tax policy certainly plays an important part in stimulating production.





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### ESTATE AND GIFT TAXES

During the past few years the Federal Estate and Gift Tax has become a priority concern of farmers and ranchers. The reason is simple economics of supply and demand. There is a constant and even decreasing supply of land and an increasing population with high amounts of cash and credit demanding a portion of the supply. The result has been an unbelievable acceleration in land prices.

Most farmers and ranchers several years ago looked at the Estate and Gift Tax as a problem for only the large operator but today practically all farmers and ranchers face the problem due to the increased land prices.

#### Estate Tax

The federal estate tax is an excise tax on the right to transmit property at death. It is not a tax on property but a tax on the right to control and dispose of property. Estate taxes are justified by their proponents because: (1) they are easy to assess and collect, and (2) they reach incomes and assets which have avoided taxation during the owner's lifetime. When originally proposed around 1900, estate taxes had a social goal of slowing the passing on of enormous estates from generation to generation. The original goal was not to produce revenue, and even today, estate taxes produce less than 2% of total federal revenue.

There are two serious problems, which are interrelated, facing the entire livestock industry today. The first is the present method of valuing agricultural land and the second is an illiquidity problem facing the estate of a deceased farmer or rancher resulting from the inability of the farm or ranch to produce enough income during the lifetime of the deceased to pay estate taxes.

This illiquidity problem has forced the premature sale of many substantial livestock and farming operations. As a matter of fact according to one source, 17% of all sales of farm or ranch land in the United States are made to settle estates.

Even when only parts of the ranch are sold, many times this fragmentation results in the inability of one or both ranches to operate as an economic unity. When this occurs, not only the rancher, but society as a whole is damaged, because it reduces the ability of agriculture to produce food and fiber. Also, many times this uneconomic agricultural unit is purchased for non-agricultural uses such as housing developments, resorts, retirement centers, hobby farms, or other recreational uses. Thus, again highly productive land is taken out of production.

The main reason for the inflated valuation of farms and ranches is the federal estate tax regulation stating that the federal estate tax be imposed on "fair market value" of the assets of the estate. Although theoretically this value is the mean between the highest and lowest selling prices, in practice Internal Revenue Agents value land at the highest selling price or at times above the highest prices. Also,



at times the selling prices used by the IRS for valuation are on sales made after the death of the owner. Thus Revenue Agents sometimes base the valuation of the farm or ranch on the selling price of a few acres sold for recreational, investment, industrial, or other non-agricultural uses.

Under no circumstances, does the selling price of farm or ranch land bear any relationship to income. Under present conditions, it is impossible to pay estate taxes out of operating income. In addition, most ranches have already been mortgaged. Unless the deceased had substantial non-farm assets, the only alternative for paying estate taxes is to sell all or part of the ranch. (Exhibit A.)

The liquidity problem is probably more acute in agriculture than in any other sector of the economy because of the large investment in land and the nature of the business. Under the laws of supply and demand, the supply of land is fixed and for agricultural purposes it is diminishing while due to outside forces such as investment, recreation, city growth, and others, the demand is steadily increasing. This in itself causes an increase in value of land before even considering an inflation factor. On the other hand, the net return to the farmer or rancher from sales of food and fiber has not changed measurably. Thus, contrary to other businesses, there is no correlation between farm income and land value. A newspaper, for instance, traditionally sells at a rate of either \$25.00 per subscriber or one year's gross income. (There is a rule of thumb if anyone wants to buy a newspaper.) No rancher or farmer has ever had a prospective buyer look at his books to see his past income before deciding what he is willing to pay for a ranch.

The original estate tax in the United States was enacted in the 1920's. This tax had a \$100,000 specific exemption plus a surtax exemption of \$60,000 or a total exemption of \$160,000. In 1942, the surtax exemption was dropped to \$40,000; then, late in 1942, the present \$60,000 exemption was enacted and both the \$100,000 specific exemption and the \$40,000 surtax exemption were dropped.

Although the credibility Cost of Living Index may be questionable it is at least an economic indicator of increases and decreases. From 1942 to the present, the COLI has increased from 46.9 to 150.5 for an increase of 320.9%. This percentage applied to the \$60,000 exemption gives us an exemption of \$192,540 simply on Cost of Living increases. This figure does not take into account any increase in the average size of estates in all sectors of the economy. This economy of size has become necessary in agriculture because of the inverse correlation between valuation and income among other reasons.

Last year, the Senate passed an amended bill H.R. 11452. The amendment contained a provision for farmers and ranchers to claim as a deduction up to \$200,000 in value of the farm or ranch for estate tax purposes; however, after going to a Senate-House Conference Committee, the bill was reported out without the amendment because tax measures must originate in the House, not the Senate, and the House Ways and Means Committee had not had an opportunity to consider it. The amendment was sponsored by Senators Bayh (D-Ind.), Javits (R-NY), and Williams (D-NJ). The possibility of passing such a change in estate taxes is encouraging considering the sponsors of this amendment who are both basically liberal and urban-oriented.

The KLA supports this change; however, we see no reason in this case that farmers and ranchers should be singled out for preferential treatment. Considering the fact that Cost of Living affects all of society, we favor an "across the board" increase in the specific exemption in estate taxes from \$60,000 to \$200,000.



KLA also believes that consideration should be given in estate tax laws whereby farm and ranch valuations would be made on the basis of capitalized rental value rather than sales value. In determining this, rental value would have to be determined on the basis of what the land can produce in its present form, not necessarily what the owner's income has been. If the basis were past income figures, it would have the effect of penalizing good management and rewarding poor management. In other words, dry-land farms would be valued as dry-land farms regardless of whether the potential for irrigation was there or not. The reason for applying the income factor only to farm and ranch land valuation, rather than to all sectors of the economy, is the inverse correlation between land prices and farm income. This factor applies only to agriculture and produces inequalities between estates of farmers and other estates.

#### Gift Tax

The purpose of the gift tax law is to impose a tax which measurably approaches the estate tax that would have been payable at the death of the donor had the gift not been made. As in the case of the estate tax, the gift tax is an excise tax on the donor's right to transfer property, not a tax on the property itself.

The gift tax approximates three-fourths of the estate tax on a similar amount. The gift tax, however, is cumulative. In other words, if the donor made a gift of \$10,000 this year, disregarding the exemption and exclusion, he would pay tax on the basis of \$10,000. If next year, he again made a \$10,000 gift, the tax would be at the \$20,000 rate.

At the present time, there is a lifetime specific exemption from the gift tax of \$30,000. This exemption may be applied in part or in whole to gifts in excess of the \$3,000 annual exclusion until the entire amount is exhausted. The specific exemption need not all be applied in any one year. As shown in the exhibits, the specific exemption as well as the annual exclusion have been reduced since the inception of the gift tax law on July 6, 1932.

Some of the same reasons for increasing the estate tax exemption may be applied to the gift tax changes also. Primarily, the Cost of Living Index lends itself to justifying the increase. Applying the same 320.9% increase in Cost of Living from 1942 to the present to the gift tax exemptions, the \$30,000 specific exemption becomes \$96,270, and the \$3,000 annual exclusion becomes \$9,627.

#### Summary

In summary the KLA supports an increase in the specific exemption in Estate taxes from \$60,000 to \$200,000 and an increase in the specific exemption in Gift Taxes from \$30,000 to \$100,000, with the annual exemption being increased from \$3,000 to \$10,000. The KLA also believes that consideration should be given to changing the method of valuing estates from the fair market value concept to a net rental income approach.







## KANSAS LIVESTOCK ASSOCIATION

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May, 1975

### ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF THE LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY -- PAST, PRESENT, FUTURE

The beef industry was in a profitable expansionary phase until the fall of 1973. A growing population coupled with a strong domestic economy kept the demand for beef increasing. Low-cost grain and an expanding feedlot capacity stimulated demands for feeder cattle. Naturally, producers responded to price signals. By historical standards, the industry was expanding too rapidly and, even under normal circumstances, supplies were likely to exceed demand by the mid 1970's.

The sudden reversal in the industry situation was precipitated by several developments. When the United States devalued its currency, American commodities became more attractive to foreigners. The resulting increase in grain export demand caused feed prices to skyrocket. At about the same time, the federal government imposed wage and price controls interrupting the beef marketing system. Normal supply and demand signals in a highly competitive free market industry were altered. The effect was a back-up of market-ready, grain-fed slaughter cattle and prices weakened. High beef costs reduced the demand for feeder cattle and calves. Compounding the problem were inflation and other factors. At any rate, the industry entered the reduction phase of the cattle cycle quicker than expected.

Cash losses ran into the hundreds of millions and inventory (equity) losses amounted to billions. The price of slaughter cattle from feedlots dropped from over \$50/cwt. into the \$35 - \$38/cwt. range. Losses of \$100 to \$200 per head were common. Stocker operators who buy calves and grow them to feedlot weights saw prices literally cut in half, falling from \$60/cwt. to \$20/cwt. and below. Calves once valued at \$60 to \$75/cwt. became almost impossible to sell with prices below \$30/cwt. common. The fact that inventory values of breeding cows dropped to approximately one-half of 1973 values applied further pressure on producers by reducing their net worth and their credit base.

Needless to say, in an industry with an economic multiplier effect of 1.5\* the ramifications were devastating. Related industries also felt the consequences. Indeed, knowledgeable agricultural economists predicted that unless a turnaround was accomplished, the normally abundant American beef supply would be drastically reduced.

Today, some segments of the industry are in a temporary state of reprieve. The huge losses and demoralized attitudes within the industry virtually eliminated the desire to place cattle in feedlots. Large numbers of breeding cattle, as well as calves and feeder cattle, were slaughtered. Just as this liquidation phase was gaining momentum the reduction of numbers on feed finally caused enough tightening of supplies of market-ready, grain-fed beef to effect a substantial price increase.

Fat cattle ready for slaughter are presently selling for \$48 - \$50/cwt. Available supplies are right and, in general terms, will probably remain so over the next few months; i.e., until more feeder cattle can be fattened, approximately 90 to 120 days. In other words, several forces are already at work which will tend to once again eliminate the present profitability.

\*For each \$1 of income from the beef industry, five additional dollars of business activity are generated in other areas.





Higher slaughter cattle prices will tend to stimulate an increased supply in the coming months. Increased supply of fleshy feeder cattle and calves coming off grass in late summer and fall will increase the non-fed slaughter potential. Higher wholesale and retail beef prices will at the same time have the general effect of reducing consumer demand. While the worst is possibly behind the feeder, slaughter steer and heifer prices are expected to again decline to unprofitable levels by the last quarter of 1975 and early 1976.

Increased prices of feedlot cattle are presently lending some unward price support to other classes of cattle. Because of increased feedlot demands, stocker cattle prices have recovered from the \$25 to \$30/cwt. range and into the mid-\$30/cwt. area. Even though these cattle were purchased at a huge loss to the producer, they remain at a negative marginal level.

Partially because of price increases for inputs, the period of readjustment will be longer for the producer segment of the industry. Unlike the feeder and stocker operators who can adjust their bids on feeder cattle and calves to absorb part of the risk, the producers costs are almost uncontrollable. He can't bid less for fuel, feed, taxes, parts or propane. It appears that even under favorable conditions of beef demand and stable cost conditions, it would be 1978 before demand would be great enough to absorb production from the current size cowherd at prices high enough to yield a profit for all segments of the industry. In other terms, a cowherd of the current size would be adequate for needs three years from now.

In the current cost price squeeze, producers realize that they lose money on every additional calf they produce. Even recent price advances of weaning calves (400 to 500 pounds) into the \$30 to \$37/cwt. range leave returns far below cash outlay cost of production without mentioning any return on investment and management.

Price forecasts for both feeder cattle and stocker calves indicate another price decline during the fall and winter months; possibly once again dipping below the \$30/cwt. level. Latest producer projections indicate that a break-even year could possibly be realized for the cowherd in 1977 but return on investment will likely still be inadequate.



ECONOMIC LOSSES OF KANSAS CATTLE INDUSTRY

October, 1973 thru February, 1975

3,000,000 - Fat cattle sold from Kansas feedlots  
X \$90 - Cattle-Fax average loss figure calculated on a month-by-month basis  
\$270,000,000 - Loss  
(Cash Loss) \$270,000,000

2,000,000 - Cows (Kansas inventory)  
X \$400 - Inventory value 17 months ago  
\$800,000,000  
- 400,000,000 - Inventory value today (\$200/head)  
\$400,000,000 - Value today  
(Inventory loss on cow herd) \$400,000,000

1,700,000 - Calves produced in Kansas from 2,000,000 cows  
X \$90 - Per head loss\*  
\$153,000,000

\*\$200 - cost of producing a 400# calf  
110 - selling price  
\$ 90 - loss  
(Cash loss on calf crop produced) \$153,000,000

1,500,000 - Stocker cattle  
X \$120 - Per head loss\*  
\$180,000,000 - Loss

\*A 400# calf purchased last fall, rough wintered  
and summered on grass lost approximately \$120/head.

(Cash loss on stockers) \$180,000,000

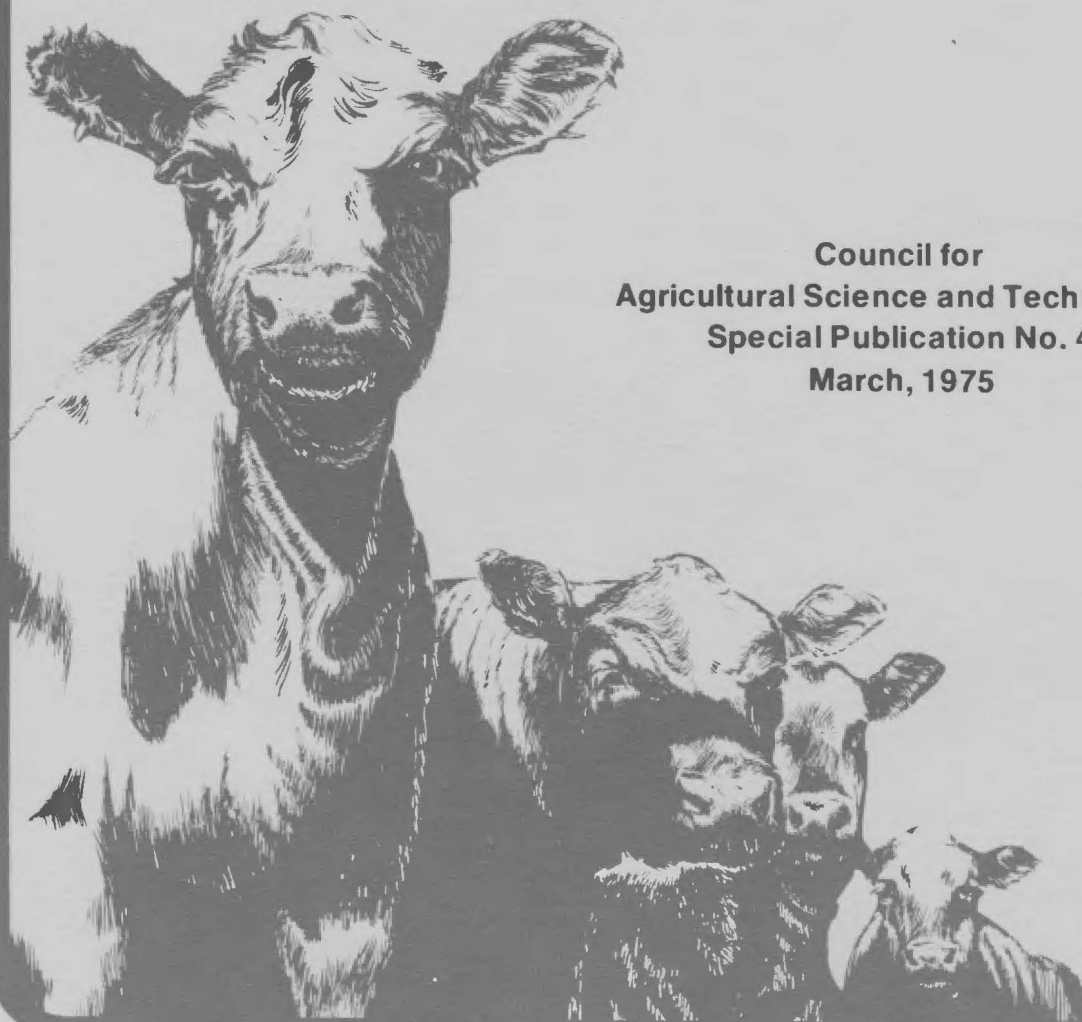
GRAND TOTAL LOST \$1,003,000,000



# **RUMINANTS AS FOOD PRODUCERS**

**Now and for the Future**

**Council for  
Agricultural Science and Technology  
Special Publication No. 4  
March, 1975**



# CAST

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## RUMINANTS AS FOOD PRODUCERS

### Now and for the Future

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# RUMINANTS AS FOOD PRODUCERS

## Now and for the Future

### SUMMARY

It is true that livestock in the United States consume great quantities of grain. As a result of the shortages of food and grain elsewhere in the world and the rising prices of food at home, questions have been raised about the validity of our priorities in allocating grains among livestock and people. It is argued that human beings should have priority over livestock and that livestock might even be dispensed with entirely in areas or periods of food shortages.

The argument that priority should be given to using grains for human consumption is appealing, but nevertheless invalid for current conditions in the United States. The argument implies that plant and animal products are dietary equivalents for humans and that people and their domestic animals are necessarily in competition for the products of plants. Neither is true.

The extensive consumption of grain by livestock in the United States is a relatively recent development that resulted from our large supplies of grains of kinds used for livestock feed. For some years, we had an ample reserve, and the price was low. Now the reserve has been depleted, and the price has risen. Although much grain still is consumed by livestock, the reason is primarily economic. Even now there is no real competition between people and livestock for grain in the United States. Production of grain in the United States is far in excess of the need for grain for direct consumption as human food. Most of the grain fed to livestock is of kinds not eaten by the human population in this country. People in the United States consume directly only 3% of the major feed grain, corn, although they could preempt it all if this were their wish.

To the extent that the forces of supply and demand prevail, we have a self-regulating system that provides economic incentives for changes in the balance of plant and animal products in the human diet. As the food supply becomes more critical and as the demand for grain and other plant products for human food or other purposes increases, here or abroad, livestock will have to subsist increasingly on products that the human population cannot digest or will not eat.

In the crucial role of scavenging, ruminants have no parallel. Ruminants are a special class of animals, including cattle, sheep, goats, deer, elk, and buffalo. They have, as part of their digestive system, a microbiological fermentation stage in which plant materials such as grass are broken down to usable nutritional forms. This unique capability enables ruminants to convert, to meat, milk, or other human food, many plant materials and industrial by-products that would otherwise be wastes. Ruminants can even use such unlikely items as old newspapers as a source of energy, and they can synthesize high-quality proteins by using the nitrogen supplied by simple, inexpensive nonprotein forms, such as urea, which humans cannot use directly.

Ruminants have the additional capability of harvesting their own food. Many millions of acres of the earth's rangelands cannot now be harvested for food production other than by grazing by such animals.

Ruminants evolved as consumers of grass and other leafy vegetation that humans cannot digest, and the animals can be returned to such a fare if real need dictates. The transition may be troublesome for humans because of their nutrition, their food preferences, their institutions, and their economics, but it presents no problem at all for the ruminants. Under hypothetical extreme conditions in which people might use for themselves all the plant products that they can grow and digest, ruminants still can make an important contribution to the human diet. This is because they are completely noncompetitive in their role as scavengers.

Foods of ruminant origin (meat, milk, and their various products) provide more than half the total protein in the American diet, and the protein is of high biological value -- generally much higher than that of proteins from plants. These animal products also provide about one-fourth of the total energy, four-fifths of the calcium, two-thirds of the phosphorus, and significant amounts of other minerals and vitamins needed in the human diet. Vitamin B<sub>12</sub>, which is present in animal products, is not available in food originating from higher plants.

In addition to food, ruminants also provide a wide array of other products useful (and, in some instances, of critical importance) to people. These include such diverse items as leather, wool, hair, lanolin, essential enzymes such as the rennin needed in cheese manufacture, and pharmaceuticals such as insulin as required by diabetics.

The current importance of ruminants in the agricultural economy is indicated by the fact that cash receipts for ruminants and their products in the United States in 1972 amounted to 43% of the total receipts for all agricultural commodities.

There also is great potential for increasing the productivity of ruminant livestock to meet future needs through additional research, some of which already is in progress. For example, attempts are being made to develop biological types of ruminants that are especially suited to specific environments. Use of this principle already has proved beneficial in increasing the productivity of crops. Under investigation also is the control of animal reproductive processes. This research holds the promise of increasing the productivity per breeding animal and of establishing better timing for production of young animals in relation to food needs.

The productivity of ruminant livestock also can be increased through research to increase the productivity of forages, to develop varieties of forage crops with greater yields and digestibility, and to develop methods of handling that will reduce the losses of forage crops during harvest and storage.



Forages are the principal feed of ruminants in the United States and throughout the world.

There are now two head of ruminant livestock in the world for every three people. Although 60% of these ruminants are in developing countries, the amount of human food they produce is about equal to that now realized from the 8% of the world population of ruminant livestock found in the United States. The potential for increasing the productivity of ruminant livestock in the developing countries obviously is very great. There probably is more opportunity for improving the nutrition of the human population in these countries by increasing the productivity of their ruminant livestock than in any other way now available.

Disposal of the large quantities of manure that are produced by ruminants is a matter for concern in areas of concentrated production in the United States. Here, the cost of transporting the manure to distant areas exceeds the value of the manure for increasing crop yields. As the cost of fertilizers and the price of crops increase, however, the economic incentive will permit transportation of the manure to more distant areas of cropland, where it can be used profitably. These circumstances are now developing. In the meantime, governmental regulation is ensuring that areas of concentrated animal production will meet acceptable environmental standards.

## RUMINANTS AS FOOD PRODUCERS

### Now and for the Future

#### INTRODUCTION

By the year 2000, there will be 50% more people in the world to feed and clothe than there are today. Humans are only one species dependent for food on the plants supported by the earth's limited resources. Questions thus are logically raised concerning priorities for allocation of world food supplies. One question being asked is, "Should people or animals have priority?" The implication is that people and their domestic animals are in direct competition for food. If food is in short supply, therefore, the animals must go. This argument contains important elements of truth and logic, but it is oversimplified and partly in error.

Animals have a long history of helpful association with mankind. Historically, both the dog and the horse increased our food supply -- the dog by helping us hunt, and the horse by carrying us faster and farther and by expanding our hunting grounds. Both domesticated and wild ruminants provided milk, fiber, meat, and other products. Later, people found that they could produce more food by using the horse as a beast of burden. The earlier values of the dog and the horse have largely disappeared, but ruminants continue to serve in important roles likely to become more critical in the years ahead.

Ruminants are a special class of animals that includes beef and dairy cattle, sheep, goats, and certain wild species such as buffalo, deer, antelope, and elk. These animals have evolved a digestive system that allows them to thrive on coarse, fibrous plant substances, wastes and by-products, and sources of non-protein nitrogen that humans cannot use for food.

The purpose of this publication is to describe the role of ruminant animals as food producers and to attempt to appraise their future place. Particular reference will be made to their value to people, the competitive and noncompetitive aspects of their food supply, and the factors that dictate the use and management of domesticated ruminant species.

#### THE POTENTIAL WORLD FOOD PROBLEM

Discrepancies among estimates of the adequacy of the world food supply for the future are disconcerting. But there is broad agreement that the potential for future problems in food supply is both very real and very great.

One example of the informed estimates now available points out that the rate of growth of the world population accelerated from 0.5% annually in 1830 to 1.0% in 1930 and to 1.8% by 1960 (1)<sup>1/</sup>. Rates of growth have since slowed in the United States, Europe, and the U.S.S.R., but they continued to rise worldwide to 2.0% by mid-1973. In the United States, a population stabilized at 300 million seems possible by the year 2000, whereas Europe will take 99 years and the U.S.S.R. 70 years, at present rates, to double their populations.

The picture in more highly populated areas is much less encouraging. Asia, dominated by the huge populations of India and China, is growing at a rate that suggests at least regional critical food shortages before the end of the century. The same can be said for the countries of Latin America, which currently have the highest population growth rate (2.8% annually) of any major world area, and of Africa, where the population is increasing by 2.6% annually.

The general picture for population growth to the end of the century, both worldwide and in various defined areas, is given in Figure 1. From this graph, it seems that, from a current (1974) figure of about 4.4 billion, world population will grow to between 6 and 7 billion by the year 2000. A population of 6.5 billion would represent an increase of nearly 50%. This presupposes a need for 50% more food than we have today just to feed the increasing millions at current levels, and these are recognized as inadequate now in many parts of the world.

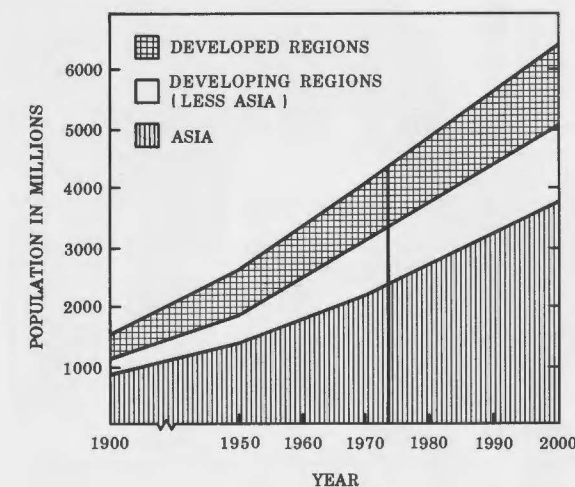


Figure 1. Past, present, and projected world population, 1900-2000 (1).

Rates of population growth are inseparable from problems of food supply. The study group that provided the preceding information on population summarized their assessment of human fertility control with the comment that "no important breakthroughs appear likely that would cause major shifts in population growth in the near future." In 1967, an eminent scientist (23) expressed his view of the situation by the comment that "... in the next 33 years, food production

<sup>1/</sup>Numbers in parentheses refer to the bibliography at the end of this document.

must be doubled to maintain the present inadequate level of food supply -- and it has taken 10,000 years to attain the present level . . . . This, in broad outline, is the problem. Concern has been expressed that extended application of present agricultural methods may not be sufficient in the future.

On the basis of world population trends, projections of developing consumption of different types of foods in the future are shown in Figure 2. Because of the wide divergence in estimates of future population, the figure includes projections for the year 2000 based on low, mean, and high United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) population figures. These data are projections in which expected increases in per-capita consumption of various foods are added to increases caused by population growth. Anticipated increases in effective world demand by 1985 are less than the projected 35% population increase for only two crops: wheat (30%) and roots and tubers (28%). The relative increases in consumption projected for animal products (meat, 56%; milk and dairy products, 43%) are considerably greater than the relative increase in population.

Regional and local deviations from the estimates for overall need based on population trends will, of course, exist in the future as they do now. Poor people may not be able to buy enough food; rich people may buy more than they need. Economics also has some significant effects on the choice of kinds of food included in the human diet.

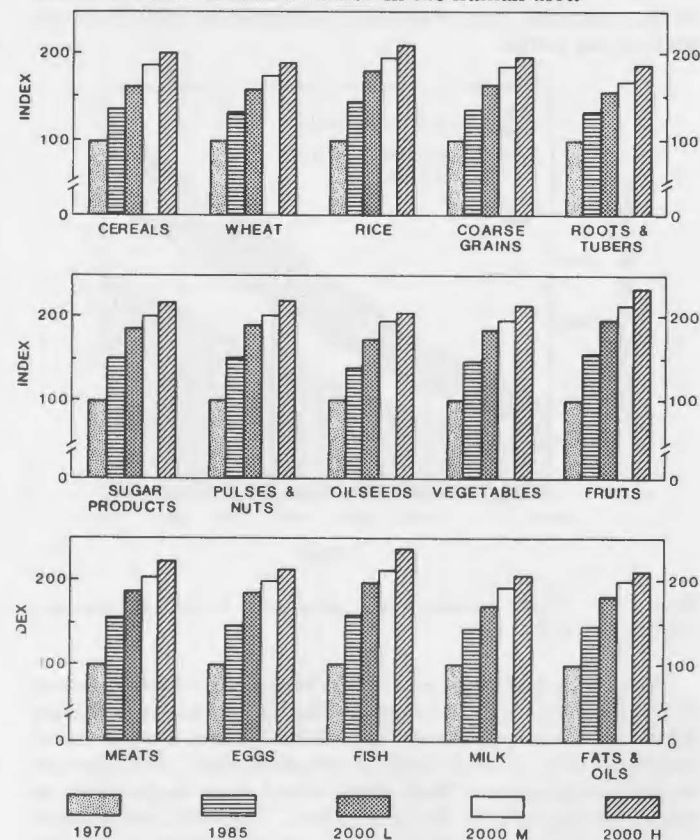


Figure 2. Projected consumption of foods in the world in 1985 and 2000 relative to consumption in 1970 as 100. Three values are given for the year 2000 based on the low (L), mean (M), and high (H) FAO estimates of world population (1).

### THE ROLE OF RUMINANTS IN HUMAN NUTRITION

The central role of ruminants in human nutrition (Figure 3), now and for the future, is a consequence of two distinct qualities. First, the foods that we derive from ruminants are highly nutritious and palatable. Second, ruminants can use a wide variety of substances as feed sources.

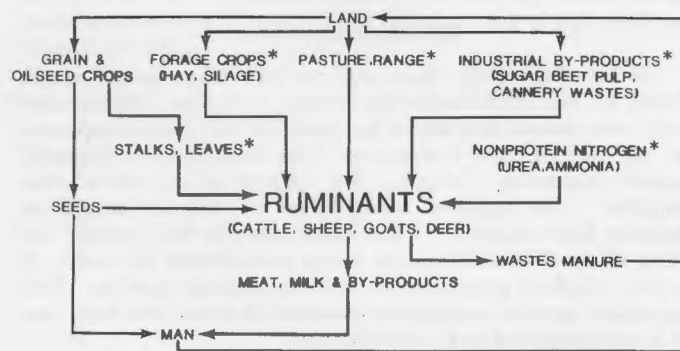


Figure 3. The central role of ruminants in human nutrition. Items marked with an asterisk are converted by ruminants but are not used directly as food by humans.

Foods of ruminant origin (meat, milk, and their various by-products) are very important nutritionally in the American diet. They provide more than half the total protein, and the protein is of high biological value -- generally much higher than that of proteins from plants (15). These animal products also provide about one-fourth of the total energy, four-fifths of the calcium, two-thirds of the phosphorus, and significant amounts of the other minerals and vitamins needed in the human diet (16). Vitamin B<sub>12</sub>, which is present in animal products, is not available in foods originating from higher plants.

In addition to food, ruminants also provide a wide array of other products useful (and, in some instances, of critical importance) to man. These include such diverse items as leather, wool, hair, lanolin, essential enzymes (such as rennin, which is needed in cheese manufacture), and pharmaceuticals (such as insulin, which is required by diabetics). Without these products of ruminants, the health and life-style of many people would, indeed, be altered.

Ruminants are assured a lasting place in agriculture and human nutrition, not only by the nature of the products that we derive from them, but also by their role as scavengers. Because of their unique digestive process (described in the next section), ruminants can transform, to food for humans, many substances that we cannot use directly. Ruminants are walking factories that produce food as they harvest native or planted forage by grazing rangeland, pasture, and meadow.

Moreover, ruminants convert, to human food, large quantities of crop residues on farms as well as an annual total of more than 9 million tons of industrial by-products, such as beet pulp from the beet sugar industry (Figure 4). If it were not for ruminants, these resources would make only a relatively small contribution to the human diet, and many of the by-products would present a waste-disposal problem. Ruminants, however,



Figure 4. Dried and pelleted beet pulp, a by-product of the beet sugar industry used as livestock feed. Individual pellets in the photograph are about one-fourth inch in diameter. (Photograph courtesy of Dr. T. J. Army, Great Western Sugar Company)

also may be fed grain and forages growing on or harvested from good cultivated land. The implications of use of such feeds will be examined more carefully in later sections.

### THE RUMINANTS' MICROBIOLOGICAL FACTORY

The unique digestive system of ruminants enables them to convert, to high-quality food, many coarse, fibrous plant products, wastes, and by-products that otherwise would have little use except for return to the soil. In contrast to the stomach of man, the corresponding portion of the digestive system of ruminants is relatively large and is divided into compartments. The first stage of digestion is carried out by bacteria and other microorganisms, not by digestive juices of the animal.

Nature has endowed ruminants with control devices that provide both the environment required for rapid microbial action and the time needed for bacteria to digest the cellulose, proteins, and other organic constituents in the plant material eaten. Cellulose is the most abundant chemical component of plants and is the most abundant organic chemical substance on earth. It is indigestible by humans, but from 30 to 80% of the cellulosic material eaten by ruminants is digested. The products are chiefly simple fatty acids and are directly absorbed by the animal during the microbial breakdown of the plant materials. These fatty acids provide the animal with most of its dietary energy.

At the same time, the microorganisms use the chemical fragments produced from the plant material to synthesize microbial tissue containing high-quality proteins and vitamins. The microorganisms synthesize all the essential amino acids needed by humans (5). The same microorganisms also synthesize other substances essential in the human diet, including all the B-complex vitamins (6) and vitamin K (7).

In the last stage of the ruminants' digestion process, the digestive juices of the ruminants are used to break down the

microorganisms. The principal absorption of the amino acids and other chemical fragments of the microorganisms then occurs in the small intestine.

During the microbial digestion of the plant materials by the ruminant, the plant proteins are broken down and their nitrogen is released in the form of ammonium. The ammonium is absorbed by the microorganisms and used for producing new proteins. Knowledge of this mechanism has made it possible to increase the efficiency of ruminants in converting low-protein feed, such as cornstalks, by supplementing the diet with synthetic urea, which the microorganisms decompose quickly with release of ammonium (Figure 5). The artificially supplied ammonium then is absorbed by the microorganisms, like that derived from the plant proteins, to develop new microbial proteins. The cost of nitrogen in the form of urea is relatively low in comparison with the cost of nitrogen in the form of protein.



Figure 5. This 930-pound Angus cow was fed from weaning on a protein-free purified diet that contained urea as the sole source of nitrogen. She gave birth to the 51-pound heifer calf shown. Six additional calves have been reared from cows mated to bulls that had been fed the protein-free diet since weaning. One bull has been maintained on the protein-free diet for 11 years. The capability of ruminants to produce protein when supplied with simple nonprotein forms of nitrogen such as urea is a property of their unique digestive system, as described in the text. (Photograph courtesy of Dr. Robert R. Oltjen, U. S. Department of Agriculture)



## COMPETITION BETWEEN ANIMALS AND PEOPLE

The argument has been advanced that, to increase supplies of food for humans, priority should be given to using grains for human consumption. In areas or periods of critical food shortages, domestic animals might be dispensed with entirely. This argument contains certain truth and logic, and it has certain appeal. Nevertheless, it is not realistic, not only because it implies that plant and animal products are dietary equivalents for humans, but also because it implies that people and their domestic animals are necessarily in competition for the products of plants.

In this section, we shall explain first the factual basis for the competition concept. Then we shall attempt to place this concept in perspective by explaining additional facts that are commonly overlooked. We shall not dwell on matters of nutritional quality because this subject was discussed previously.

The concept of competition is based on certain solid factual information. It is usually true that humans do not get all the potential food value that exists in edible plant products such as grain when we eat the products of animals that have consumed these plant products. The animals use the energy partly for producing animal products and partly for maintenance, and part of both the energy and other nutrients is excreted.

The next two tables contain numerical data on efficiency. Table 1 shows the utilization of dietary energy by various food-producing animals. The first row of figures gives the proportion of the gross energy in the diet that these animals digest, that is, the proportion not excreted. The range given for each class of animal represents the range of digestibilities of diets that would be fed in practice. The kinds of diets fed to pigs and chickens can be digested to about the same degree by ruminants, but diets fed to ruminants cannot be digested equally well by pigs and chickens, and some diets would be almost indigestible.

The rest of the data indicates what happens to the digested energy over and above that used to maintain the animals. As these figures show, ruminants are less efficient converters of

Table 1. Utilization of Dietary Energy by Various Food-Producing Animals (25)

| Item                                                      | Pigs  | Chickens | Ruminants |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------|----------|-----------|
| Digestibility of dietary energy, %                        | 75-90 | 75-90    | 50-85     |
| Net utilization of metabolizable energy <sup>a</sup> for: |       |          |           |
| Body weight gain, %                                       | 70-85 | 70-85    | 30-62     |
| Egg production, %                                         |       | 82-86    |           |
| Milk production, %                                        |       |          | 40-75     |

<sup>a</sup>Metabolizable energy is that portion of the total diet energy assimilated by the animal and available for metabolic processes. The calculation here refers to the portion above the maintenance level of feed intake.

dietary energy to animal products than are the simple-stomached animals.

In interpreting the information in Table 1, keep in mind the fact that, although the animals are by no means 100% efficient utilizers of the energy in their diet, humans similarly are by no means 100% efficient. That is, if people were to consume the primary plant products, they too would excrete part of the energy-yielding substances.

Table 2 shows the gross efficiency of various classes of domestic livestock in converting feed nutrients to products edible by humans. The highest figure in this table is the 26% efficiency of hens in converting the crude protein in feed into protein in eggs, and the next highest figure is an efficiency of 25% in dairy cattle. The relatively good performance of dairy cattle is associated with their high efficiency in converting nutrients in the feed to milk. The efficiency of beef cattle, however, is low for conversion of both crude protein and energy.

Two other important facts about efficiency are commonly overlooked. First, where ruminants are supplied with urea as a nitrogen supplement, the animals may yield far more protein than is supplied to them in the feed because they are capable of manufacturing protein as explained in the preceding section (see also Fig. 5). In other words, in the presence of an economical urea supplement, the efficiency of conversion of protein in the feed to protein in ruminant products can considerably exceed 100%.

Second, the efficiency of conversion by ruminants may greatly exceed 100% if we consider only the quantities of plant products ruminants consume that are digestible by humans. The reason is that ruminants consume much material that is not edible by humans. Ruminants act as scavengers and can convert, to high quality human food, many substances

Table 2. Efficiency of Various Classes of Domestic Livestock in Converting Feed Nutrients to Edible Products<sup>a</sup> (41)

| Class of livestock       | Efficiency of conversion of indicated nutrient, % |        |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|--------|
|                          | Crude protein                                     | Energy |
| Nonruminants             |                                                   |        |
| Broilers                 | 23                                                | 11     |
| Turkeys                  | 22                                                | 9      |
| Hens (eggs)              | 26                                                | 18     |
| Swine <sup>b</sup>       | 14                                                | 14     |
| Ruminants                |                                                   |        |
| Dairy cattle             | 25                                                | 17     |
| Beef cattle <sup>b</sup> | 4                                                 | 3      |
| Lambs <sup>b</sup>       | 4                                                 | -      |

<sup>a</sup>(Total lifetime production) x (100)/(total lifetime input); e.g., for milk protein the calculation is as follows: (protein in all milk produced + protein in edible cuts of carcass) x (100)/(total crude protein input in the feed).

<sup>b</sup>Includes only protein and energy in edible cuts. Therefore, if tallow or lard (not included here) were also included, the energy efficiency would be higher. Protein efficiency would be increased further if offal were included.

that humans cannot digest and others that people refuse to eat. Consequently, such animal products can continue to be used to make a positive contribution to the diets of humans under even the most extreme conditions of food deficiency.

So much for the issue of efficiency as such. Pure efficiency is one thing. But nutrition and preferences are another. The loss of food efficiency associated with use of animal products, when a loss does exist, may be viewed as a price we must pay for satisfying our need for the nutritional qualities of animal products and our desire to eat them because of their palatability. We prefer considerable quantities of animal products in our diet, and our nutrition is the better for it. Tastes and preferences of consumers, especially in the Western World, have increasingly favored animal products. As per-capita incomes rise, consumers everywhere tend to spend more of their additional money on animal products than on foods provided directly by cereal grains.

Now let us consider the salient facts about the use, production, supply, and economics of grains as a further aid in placing the competition concept in perspective.

Feeding grain to poultry and swine is a standard practice because these animals are not equipped to use cellulosic feeds. Although the world as a whole supports a large population of ruminants, these animals consume little grain except in Japan, Western Europe, the United States, and the U.S.S.R. The heaviest feeding of grain is done in the United States. The practice developed here during the last 25 years, largely for economic reasons. Higher incomes resulted in greater demand for animal products, including the high-quality beef that is produced when the animals are finished by feeding them grain. Concurrently, and for a variety of reasons, production of feed grains for livestock was increased, with the result that large supplies were available at relatively low prices. This situation further encouraged the substitution of grain for part of the forages in the production of beef cattle. Because the supplies of feed grains exceeded the need for animal feed, the mounting reserves were bought and stored at government expense.

Although the reserves have largely disappeared, there still is no real competition between humans and domestic animals for consumption of grain in the United States. Most of the grain used as animal feed was produced for animal feed. It is not of kinds used extensively as human food in the United States, although some of it is important for this purpose in certain other countries. Corn is the major feed grain, but only 3% of it is used for human food in the United States.

Table 3 provides information on the principal uses of cereal grains in the United States. What the statistics in the table mean, in terms of competition between animals and humans for food, is that the United States has a large capacity to produce grain, and we have a large supply of grain that is neither needed nor desired by the human population for direct consumption.

If there were sufficient demand for grain for human consumption, either here or abroad, the price would rise, and it would become more and more expensive to feed grain to livestock. The consequence would be that prices of grain-fed livestock also would rise, and the consumption of products of grain-fed livestock would decrease. To the extent that the forces of supply and demand prevail, therefore, we have a self-regulating system that will provide economic incentives for change in the balance of plant and animal products in the human diet. The action of this self-regulating system is

Table 3. Use of Cereal Grains in the United States in 1971 (4)

| Grain   | Total use, millions of bushels | Use for indicated purposes as percent of total |      |                |         |
|---------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|------|----------------|---------|
|         |                                | Food and industrial                            | Seed | Livestock feed | Exports |
| Sorghum | 824                            | 0.8                                            | 0.2  | 84.0           | 15.0    |
| Barley  | 459                            | 28.0                                           | 4.0  | 57.0           | 11.0    |
| Oats    | 861                            | 5.0                                            | 6.0  | 86.0           | 3.0     |
| Corn    | 5,183                          | 7.5                                            | 0.2  | 77.0           | 15.3    |
| Wheat   | 1,485                          | 35.0                                           | -    | 22.0           | 43.0    |

illustrated by the rise in consumption of grain by ruminants in response to the low prices of grain in the past and the recent reversal of this trend as a result of sharply increased prices of grain.

We have emphasized the potential competition for grain because grain is the major plant product that may be eaten by both people and livestock. In a more basic sense, the concern is with land because various kinds of plant products may be derived from a given area of land. It follows, therefore, that we should look at the forages grown on good land that could produce grain. With forages produced on such land, an indirect form of competition with people for food might be said to exist because humans could eat the grain that could be produced on the land if the forage were not grown. Forage, however, is grown and fed to livestock for some reason, which, in the end, is likely to be economic. Some farmers, for example, prefer to produce alfalfa and to feed it to ruminants rather than to grow corn and to sell or feed the grain. The economic validity of this practice for moderately productive land with good management is suggested by data in Table 4 showing that alfalfa may produce more energy-supplying dry matter and more protein per acre without nitrogen fertilization than can be produced as corn grain with nitrogen fertilization. If the need for the grain as human food were sufficient, however, the price would increase. Then it would be more rewarding to grow grain than forage. The "competition" thus seems more potential than real.

The elementary fact that livestock are not 100% efficient in converting plant products to livestock products that can be used for human food thus does not necessarily mean that

Table 4. Yield of Corn and Alfalfa on Moderately Productive Land With Good Management (24)

| Corn           | Yield, pounds per acre |               |
|----------------|------------------------|---------------|
|                | Dry matter             | Crude protein |
| Corn grain     | 4,830                  | 493           |
| Corn silage    | 7,667                  | 636           |
| Alfalfa hay    | 6,805                  | 1,177         |
| Alfalfa silage | 7,387                  | 724           |





humans and livestock are in competition for food. Under some circumstances there can be competition. Our conclusion, however, is that such competition is not significant in the United States. We consume large quantities of livestock products because, as a nation, we have the desire to use them, the capability to produce them, and the income to pay for them.

An alternative point of view is that need, not "economic" demand, or that humanitarianism, not economics, should determine the production and distribution of food. Although there is no real competition between animals and humans for food in the United States, this is not necessarily true worldwide. Grain is one of the most economically and safely transported forms of food, and an argument can be made that nations capable of producing excess grain should supply it to nations that cannot produce enough to meet their own needs. The principle is noble, but not without extreme practical difficulties in the carrying out.

Who, for example, is to pay for the philanthropy? The planting, care, production, harvest, and storage of grain are not without cost. The same is true of the assembly, transport, and distribution of the grain product. Is it reasonable to expect individual grain producers and others involved, in effect, to donate the grain and their services without even recovering the expenses incurred? Should the cost somehow be shared, as by government subsidy through taxes, by all persons in the countries capable of supplying the grain? If so, to what extent should grain production, processing, and transport be subsidized to ensure a supply for export to needy nations and the transport and other handling necessary to get it to them? These are all difficult questions. There also is the very real possibility that the continuing supply or guarantee of free grain to needy nations would encourage them to remain dependent instead of developing their own food-production capabilities and (or) population-control measures.

Because of these difficulties and other factors, it seems more plausible that, in the long run, nations will have to assume the major responsibility for their own food supply, whether by production, barter, or purchase, and for controlling their own populations if the nations are to survive. We are seeing a partly parallel situation in the fossil-fuel energy crisis. As yet, there have been no "donations" to needy nations from the surplus-producing countries. Indeed, the prices of crude oil have increased drastically, and the costs of other forms of energy are expected to increase also. We believe that it is more realistic to assume that continuing and increasing donations of grain or other food in sizable quantities will not be exported for a very long or indefinite period — temporary and emergency relief excepted. Because of weather variations alone, and with other difficulties aside, it is doubtful if even the United States could "guarantee" a fixed or increasing level of grain exports even if these were to be sold at world market prices.

#### POTENTIAL OF RANGELANDS FOR RUMINANT PRODUCTION

Approximately 1.2 billion acres, or 63%, of the total land area of the contiguous United States are classified as grazing land or rangeland (8). At present these lands produce some 213 million animal-unit-months (AUMs) of grazing for domestic livestock alone. (An animal-unit-month represents the forage needed to keep a mature cow or equivalent for 1 month.) These same lands have great added value as a habitat for

wildlife and as recreational areas for humans. The full productive potential of these rangelands has been estimated at 1,700 million AUMs annually if the lands were fully developed and intensively managed (9). A more realistic figure of 556 million AUMs has been described by range-use experts as possible within a multiple-use concept (9). Realization of even this lower productivity, however, would require substantial investment in improvements. Economic conditions far more favorable than those now existing for the livestock industry would be needed to justify the investment. About two-thirds of the rangelands are in the 17 western states (Figure 6), but the greatest potential increase in rangeland productivity is in the humid region, rather than the West.

Rangelands can be grazed by domestic ruminants entirely in harmony with environmental considerations (8). When ranges are properly managed, grazing serves as a stimulus to the productivity of the herbage.

Every 22 pounds of usable range forage eaten by a ewe-lamb combination will produce about 1 pound of lamb, and every 26 pounds of usable range forage eaten by a cow-calf combination will yield about 1 pound of calf. Each 10 pounds of range forage eaten by a calf, however, will produce about a pound of calf in a cow-calf operation (10). Thus, from every 10 to 26 pounds of usable forage actually consumed on 1.2 billion acres of U.S. range grazing lands, people could be provided with a pound of animal liveweight.

Most rangelands have a diversity of plant species and topographic features. They are not solely "grasslands," but include many species of shrubs and other plants.



Figure 6. View of grazing operations in mountainous terrain in the West. Most rangeland is too rocky, too dry, too wet, too infertile, too steep, or too high for production of arable crops. Harvest of the forage by grazing is the only feasible way to use most of this renewable natural resource as an asset in food production. (Photograph courtesy of Dr. A. A. Hanson, U. S. Department of Agriculture)

#### ANIMAL PRODUCTION AND THE ENVIRONMENT

The role of ruminant-animal agriculture in modern society recently has been questioned because of environmental concerns about the wastes that these animals produce. It has been argued, for instance, that the quantities of animal wastes now being produced are too great to be assimilated by the soil.

The amounts of wastes, or manures, produced are indeed very considerable (18). Every day, 3.4 million tons of wet manure are produced by domestic animals in the United States, with ruminants responsible for about 90% of the total (17). Wastes produced by the total animal population in the United States are equivalent to those produced by a human population of 1 billion persons (21).

Animal wastes, however, are essentially a processed form of plants, which, if not fed to animals, would be plant wastes. Moreover, although the total amount of wastes is large, the amounts available for application to soil are insignificant. Application of all the animal manure currently produced in the United States to cropland and grazing land would provide less than 1 ton of wet manure or about 160 pounds of dry manure per acre annually.

Although popularly called animal waste, manure contains materials of considerable value. From time immemorial, manure has been applied to soil to increase crop yields. The application of manure currently recommended for general use on cropland in California, for example, is the equivalent of about 40 tons of wet manure per acre annually.

Some 60 to 90% of the quantities of nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, and other mineral elements fed to ruminants is retained in the manure. These elements are not necessarily lost to the system. They are required by plants as well as by animals and become available to succeeding generations of plants if applied to soil on which plants are grown. Manure also improves the physical condition of soil, and this quality makes animal manure a desirable complement to chemical fertilizers (31).

A significant part of the total manure produced is returned to the soil by grazing animals in a way that is both agriculturally beneficial and environmentally acceptable. The principal environmental concern is related to the portion of the industry where high concentrations of livestock are fed on small areas and where the wastes are relatively concentrated.

The value returned in crop yield from each additional ton of manure becomes smaller and smaller as more manure is applied to a given area. Thus, there is an economic incentive to transport some of the manure from areas of concentrated animal production to less fertile land more distant from the source. In recent years, however, this economic incentive has not been enough to compensate for the cost of transportation of the manures to more distant areas. As the costs of chemical fertilizers and the prices of crops increase, the incentive to transport the manure to more distant cropland will increase, and this will aid in alleviating the problem of waste disposal at the same time as it returns value in terms of additional crop yields.

The experience of an Arizona feedlot operator is illustrative in this connection. Twenty years ago, manure containing about 50% dry matter was sold from the feedlot at \$5 per ton, with the buyer collecting the manure, loading it, and trucking it away. By late 1972 and early 1973, the demand had fallen so low (primarily as a result of low prices of chemical

Because of the diversity of rangeland vegetation, a combination of grazing animal species yields a greater amount of usable product than a single animal type. One study (12) showed, for example, that goats browsing on oakbrush and cattle grazing the understory grasses actually yielded almost twice the amount of meat as did grazing by either species alone. In Texas (13), cattle and sheep grazed together, in proportion to the suitability of the range forage for each, increased the yield potential of the range over that produced by either species alone. Then, when goats were added to browse plants not readily consumed by sheep or cattle, productivity was raised still further. Experiences in the mountainous country of Utah (14) indicate that grazing of cattle and sheep together commonly increases the yield by about 20% over grazing by a single species. Appropriate ruminant species thus complement one another in the use of most vegetation types and provide more uniform use of range resources.

#### INTEGRATION OF ANIMALS AND PLANTS IN THE AGRICULTURAL SYSTEM

In many areas of the United States, the use of arable cropland and rangeland can be integrated with mutual benefits. For example, forage sorghum, grain pasture, and seeded perennial legume and grass forage can be used to complement the basic feed resource. Similarly, residues from a number of cash crops can be used to balance a year-long feeding program for ruminants (11). The same is true of certain by-products of food-processing industries.

There are several ways in which plant agriculture and animal agriculture are complementary in producing an integrated agricultural system that is both efficient and responsive to changes in conditions (22). It has been recognized for many years that use of land for livestock grazing is a desirable component of a crop-rotation system. Such use, which intersperses pasture forage production among other, more intensive, plant-production operations, contributes, not only to erosion control, but also to soil fertility by (a) the natural return to the soil of nutrients in animal manure and (b) the introduction of legume crops with their ability to "fix" and use nitrogen from the air. The rotation of crops and animals helps to control soil-borne diseases of both the crops and animals by periodic removal of the host plants or animals. Moreover, the careful management of grazing animals through the plant-growth cycle can markedly increase the quantities of forage produced.

Food products from plants and ruminant animals also complement each other in their contribution to the human diet. A familiar example is the way that milk and meat proteins, both high in lysine, an essential amino acid, improve the biological value of grain proteins, which are low in lysine. Similar mutual benefits come from the mineral balance achieved from the association of the high-calcium content of milk with the low-calcium, high-phosphorus contents of cereal grains. Animal products are useful also in making food mixtures more appetizing for many people, thus helping to achieve a desirable intake.

A further complementary relationship involves the joint use of public lands for recreational and productive purposes. Well-managed use by ruminant animals allows vast areas of such lands to provide some of the economic base necessary to maintain them for public enjoyment as sites for hunting, fishing, hiking, and camping.



fertilizers) that the feedlot operator had to collect the manure, stockpile it, and load it free on trucks, at a cost of \$1 per ton to the operator, to get rid of the manure. By early 1975, fertilizer prices had risen greatly, and the feedlot operator could sell the manure at \$1.50 per ton, with the buyer again collecting it and loading it on trucks at his own expense.

In addition to its value as fertilizer and soil conditioner, animal manure has potential value as a constituent of the feed for ruminants. The organic and inorganic substances supplied to ruminants in their feed and the products of microbial synthesis in the digestive system are not completely absorbed during passage through the digestive tract. Consequently, the manure contains significant amounts of essential nutrients, some parts of which can be assimilated if the manure is refeed. U.S. Department of Agriculture scientists have estimated that from 5 to 70% of the cellulose in ruminant manure will be digested the second time through the animal (32). This recycling, of course, cannot profitably be continued indefinitely. Eventually, the animal industry may develop recycling practices such as feeding manure from feedlots to range cattle during periods when range supplementation is beneficial; then, the residues would be distributed over grazing areas where they would have fertilizing value (33).

The possibility of transmission of disease to the animals is the principal concern about use of manures for ruminant feed, and this is being investigated. Modern immunization and chemotherapeutic practices in the animal industries have helped materially to control animal pathogens (18), and it seems that technological advances will increase the feasibility of sanitizing manure and enhancing its value as supplementary ruminant feed for the future (19).

### THE ROLE OF RUMINANTS IN THE FUTURE

The current importance of ruminants in the agricultural economy of the United States is indicated in Table 5. In 1972, cash receipts for ruminants and dairy products amounted to \$25.8 billion, which represented 73% of the receipts for livestock products and 42.5% of the receipts for all agricultural products. Adding the costs of processing, handling, and marketing raises the total value of ruminants and dairy products to more than \$64 billion, a sizable item in the total U.S. economy. In almost half of the states, cattle and calves rank first among all agricultural products in production of farm income. In some of the western states, ruminants are the major source of income from all sources.

In this section, we address the future by asking and discussing three questions about ruminants: (a) Can the efficiency of production of ruminant animals be enhanced to keep pace with increasing needs? (b) Can the element of competition be controlled so that continued animal production represents wise use of world food resources? (c) Will intensified animal production be compatible with maintenance of a satisfactory quality of the environment?

Research is the key to increased productivity of ruminant livestock. Past successes indicate that the potential is great. In New Zealand, for example, the carrying capacity of land for sheep is considerably higher than it is in this country, and the New Zealand methods and technology are transferable to significant areas in the United States. Beef production of 400 pounds per acre annually has been achieved in university experiments in Florida (35) where the current production averages 40 pounds per acre for the 12,500,000 acres now

devoted to beef cattle. Production of milk per animal by dairy cattle has been increasing steadily in the United States.

Attempts are being made to develop biological types of ruminants especially suited to specific environments. Similar work with crops has greatly increased crop productivity.

Native ruminants may be even more efficient in converting forages to meat than are domestic ruminants because of climatic conditions, composition of herbage, presence of insect pests, or other production problems. Research currently is under way to test and improve the productive capabilities of wild game ruminants for meat production from native ranges throughout the world. Notable examples are research on deer in New Zealand and on reindeer in Norway and Finland.

Control of animal reproductive processes also is under investigation. The potential benefits include increasing the productivity per breeding animal and establishing better timing for production of young animals in relation to food needs.

Most of the cost of producing ruminants is the cost of feed. Forages are the principal feed of ruminants in the United States and throughout the world. The amount of research devoted to improving the productivity of this source of feed, however, is relatively small in comparison with the effort devoted to improvement of such crops as corn, wheat, and cotton. There is considerable potential for increasing the efficiency of ruminant production through research to increase the productivity of forages, to develop varieties of forage crops with greater yield and digestibility, and to develop methods of handling that will reduce the losses of forage crops during harvest and storage. There also is a potential for developing new feed sources to extend the unique capability of ruminants to digest cellulosic materials. Trials already have shown the possibility of using wastes such as old newsprint (39) and pulp and papermaking residues (40) for ruminant feed.

Activities such as these are almost certain to have a favorable impact on food production. The public benefits of such research are slow in developing, however, partly because the

Table 5. Impact of Livestock Production on the Agricultural Economy of the United States in 1972 (41)

| Commodity                   | Annual cash receipts |            | Number of states in which the indicated commodity ranked |        |                    |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|------------|----------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------------------|
|                             | Millions of dollars  | % of total | First                                                    | Second | Among the top five |
| Cattle and calves           | 18,247               | 30         | 23                                                       | 9      | 46                 |
| Dairy products              | 7,156                | 12         | 11                                                       | 11     | 41                 |
| Hogs                        | 5,405                | 9          | 0                                                        | 3      | 22                 |
| Eggs                        | 1,818                | 3          | 0                                                        | 2      | 15                 |
| Broilers                    | 1,618                | 3          | 2                                                        | 5      | 8                  |
| Turkeys                     | 537                  | 1          | 0                                                        | 0      | 0                  |
| Sheep and lambs             | 352                  | 0.5        | 0                                                        | 0      | 4                  |
| All farm livestock products | 35,596               | 58.5       |                                                          |        |                    |
| Total, all farm commodities | 60,671               | 100.0      |                                                          |        |                    |

research itself is time-consuming and partly because inadequate financial support prevents concentrated attacks on problems involving ruminant animals and their feeds.

Ruminant livestock are distributed throughout the world, including the tropics and subtropics where human populations are increasing most rapidly. There are now two head of ruminant livestock in the world for every three people. Although 60% of these ruminants are in developing countries, the total amount of human food that they produce is about equal to that now realized from the 8% of the world population of ruminant livestock in the United States. The potential obviously is very great for increasing the productivity of ruminant livestock in the developing countries. There probably is more opportunity for improving the nutrition of the human population in these countries by increasing the productivity of their ruminant livestock than in any other way now available. An advantage of using ruminant livestock in such areas is that the animals provide a way to store a considerable supply of food in good condition "on the hoof." Moreover, because the developing countries have a history of livestock use, it should be easier to improve the productivity of the animals than to institute a different agricultural system. This does not mean that ruminant livestock should be emphasized to the exclusion of crops. The productivity of both livestock and crops must be increased together, for they represent complementary parts of a desirable agricultural system.

To the best of our knowledge, the second question, that of whether or not the competition between man and animals for food can be controlled so that continued animal production represents wise use of world food resources, can be answered in the affirmative.

The most positive points are the ability of ruminants to harvest noncompetitive materials on their own and to convert

these materials into human food of high quality and high palatability. Although it may be possible to develop a mechanized system of microbial synthesis that will produce edible protein from noncompetitive materials more efficiently than do ruminants, the problems of harvesting and palatability will still remain. No substitute for ruminants is now in sight for mass conversion of forages and other cellulosic materials into palatable, edible food for humans.

In current practice, grazed and harvested forages may account for as much as 70% of the protein needed by the average dairy cow in the United States. An average beef steer gets 60% of its protein from forages (Figure 7), and the average sheep gets from 80 to 90% (2). Use of forages to replace part or all of the grain now used in the production of ruminant livestock would represent, in a very true sense, a "return to nature." Ruminants evolved as consumers of forage.

It seems now that, as the population of the United States grows and as world demand for grain increases, there will be a shift to greater reliance on forages and less reliance on grain to produce the foods that ruminants are capable of supplying. As illustrated by the data in Table 6, the ruminants themselves can make the transition with ease. The problems are with people -- their nutrition, their preferences, their institutions, and their economics.

Table 6 gives the results of experimental work showing that beef cattle of acceptable market grade can be produced on all-forage ration (3). The productivity of steers fed either all-forage or all-concentrate rations was compared; satisfactory and approximately equivalent carcasses were produced on both feeding regimes. Because all steers were slaughtered at the same weight, however, those fed the all-forage diet had to be continued on feed a month longer than those on the all-concentrate diet. The steers fed the all-forage diet consumed about 95% as much metabolizable energy and were about



Figure 7. View of beef cattle consuming silage in an Iowa feedlot. Only part of the feed consumed during finishing in feedlots is grain. Most animals are reared on forages from rangeland or pasture up to the time they are placed in the feedlot. (Photograph courtesy of Iowa Cooperative Extension Service)

Table 6. Feedlot Performance and Carcass Characteristics of Steers Fed All-Forage or All-Concentrate Diets<sup>a</sup> (3)

| Item                                     | All-forage diet | All-concentrate diet |
|------------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| Average daily feed intake, kg.           | 10.59           | 7.26                 |
| Average daily feed intake, % of body wt. | 3.23            | 2.15                 |
| Average daily gain, kg.                  | 1.05            | 1.27                 |
| Feed/gain ratio                          | 10.06           | 5.71                 |
| Average carcass grade                    | Low choice      | Medium Choice        |
| Dressing percentage                      | 55.4            | 59.9                 |
| Marbling score                           | Abundant        | Abundant             |
| Rib-eye area, cm. <sup>2</sup>           | 71.1            | 68.5                 |
| Fat over rib-eye, mm.                    | 9.4             | 17.0                 |
| Taste panel evaluation <sup>b</sup>      | 7.6             | 7.2                  |

<sup>a</sup>Corn grain provided 90% of the all-concentrate diet, and pelleted alfalfa was 98% of the all-forage diet.

<sup>b</sup>Overall desirability rated on a scale of 1 to 9, with 9 being the most desirable.



86% as efficient converters of it to body weight gains as were steers fed the all-concentrate ration. Moreover, the forage-fed steers had only 55% as much backfat, but 80% as much fat in the rib-eye as did steers fed the concentrate ration.

Although the 4.5% difference in dressing percentage in favor of the animals receiving the all-concentrate diet does not appear large, it is nevertheless a significant economic factor in practice. At early 1975 prices of the two rations (which were approximately equivalent) and of the beef produced from them, the economic return to the feeder would be about \$30 per animal in favor of the all-concentrate diet, mainly because of the higher dressing percentage. Ruminants fed forage or roughage diets characteristically have lower dressing percentages than those fed grain because the digestive tract increases in size to handle the greater volumes of feed the animals must ingest in the forage diets. Both the larger digestive organs and the greater weight of their contents in animals that consume forages contribute to the greater loss in weight when the animals are dressed.

A trend toward increasing reliance on lower-cost forages that are harvested by grazing is apparent today. In the recent past, it was economically advantageous for feedlot operators to produce an increasing proportion of the total weight gain of beef cattle in feedlots, where the cattle were "finished" on heavy feeding with grain. Producing the gain in the feedlot was less costly for feedlot operators than purchasing the gain in the feeder cattle. Today, the relative costs have reversed. Because of current high prices of grain, due to increased world demand and lower grain yields because of unfavorable weather, the cost of producing gains by feeding grain in feedlots now is relatively high. Consequently, it is economically advantageous for feedlot operators to purchase much heavier cattle from the range than before, and the primary objective of "feedlotting" is to improve the quality and palatability of the meat with a minimum amount of grain. An increase in weight is a secondary objective.

Where cropland is concerned, the deciding factor in the competition between animals and humans for the crops produced may be expected to be economics. If the price of the products consumed directly as human food is high enough, and if the land and other conditions are suitable, crops producing products consumed directly as human food will displace the crops now grown as livestock feed. More than 90% of the grain fed to livestock in the United States during 1971 (Table 3) was corn, sorghum, oats, and barley, which are not eaten to any extent by people in this country. If direct consumption of these feed grains as human food remains inconsistent with our tastes and preferences and if lands producing such grains cannot profitably produce wheat or other crops preferred for direct consumption, such lands will no doubt continue to produce grains or forages for livestock feed. This should not be considered a competitive use so long as it truly is not.

If people's preference for the products of ruminants as sources of food persists in the future, we may expect that an increasingly higher premium will be placed on ruminant production from the available land remaining as people use more of the cropland that will produce crops desired for direct consumption. The availability of cellulosic feedstuffs for ruminants, however, is not expected to be a limiting factor in the foreseeable future. It has been estimated that there were 173 million tons of agricultural cellulosic residues in the United States in 1946 (36) and that the energy required to

produce the world's protein needs through ruminant animals could be provided if only 5% of the waste cellulosic materials could be economically collected and processed (37). Moreover, there is a great potential for increasing the productivity of the nation's rangelands. These are largely neglected now for economic reasons.

The third question, that of compatibility of intensified animal production with environmental considerations, seems to offer no insurmountable problems. In the past, when fertilizers were expensive and the need for soil improvement was considerable, manures were husbanded and used for their value in crop production. In the future, as resources become increasingly scarce and expensive, the economic value of animal manures will increase, and they will then be looked upon as a resource and not as wastes that present a problem of disposal.

Acknowledgment: We thank the Iowa Cooperative Extension Service for the drawing used on the cover.

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# ***CAST***

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## 1975 RESOLUTIONS

Adopted by the  
KANSAS LIVESTOCK ASSOCIATION  
at the  
Annual Meeting, December 13, 1974

\* \* \* \*

-1-

### ASSESSMENT

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Kansas Livestock Association strongly supports the early enactment of a "Land Conservation Act" (Use-Value Appraisal) for assessment of agricultural and open space lands in Kansas. The Kansas Livestock Association would strongly favor a statutory enactment of this provision.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, if the statutory approach to use value appraisal of agricultural and open space land is not feasible, the Kansas Livestock Association will strongly support a resolution for an acceptable constitutional amendment.

-2-

### PERSONAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Kansas Livestock Association supports the elimination of taxation of all personal property with the exception of licensed motor vehicles and categories of real property that are treated as personal property under Kansas Statutes.

-3-

### SCHOOL FINANCE LAW

WHEREAS, the 1973 session of the Kansas Legislature passed a new school finance law now in effect which started a shift in financing education from the property tax to the income tax,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Kansas Livestock Association encourages the Legislature to distribute all allocated funds to assure property tax relief, and encourages efforts to further shift reliance for school finance to the income base.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the determination of local wealth in the school aid formula be changed to recognize and correct existing inequities.

-4-

### INCOME TAX

WHEREAS, agriculture and livestock production are "high risk" and cyclical in pattern due to factors such as weather, lack of reliable inventory control, foreign trade being regulated by those outside the industry and many other factors beyond the control of agricultural producers, and

WHEREAS, preservation of the cash basis of accounting for income tax purposes is vital in the matter of evening the peaks and valleys of income and losses, and thus vital to a continuous flow of agricultural production in the hands of bona fide farmers and ranchers, and

WHEREAS, there have been some abuses of these cash basis principles,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Kansas Livestock Association is opposed to the principle of Limitation of Artificial Losses (LAL) as proposed in the Tax Reform Act of 1974 and supports continuation of the cash basis of accounting,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Kansas Livestock Association supports the repeal of the Excess Deductions Account.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Kansas Livestock Association endorses the principle of allowing deductions of farm losses only to the level of "at risk" capital involved.

ESTATE AND GIFT TAXATION

WHEREAS, present estate and gift tax law has created financial hardships in many estates of farmers and ranchers due to the present value of agricultural lands, and

WHEREAS, many times part of the farm or ranch must be sold to pay estate taxes resulting in the loss of ability of one or both fragments to operate as an economical unit,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Kansas Livestock Association supports an increase in the specific lifetime exemption for gift taxes from \$30,000 to at least \$100,000, an increase in the annual gift tax exclusion from \$3,000 to at least \$10,000, and an increase in the estate tax specific exemption from \$60,000 to at least \$200,000.

EXPORTS

WHEREAS, the recent World Food Conference has focused attention on the need to improve nutritional adequacy of the hungry of the world,

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Kansas Livestock Association supports aggressive action by our Association and ANCA and by governmental agencies to develop an export market for U.S. beef.

MARKET REPORTING

WHEREAS, the Kansas cattle industry requires current and accurate information concerning the marketing of cattle, and

WHEREAS, daily USDA slaughter figures are only estimates until one week later, and weekly USDA slaughter weights are probably inaccurate because of the method of collecting the data, and

WHEREAS, definitions are needed in the USDA published reports in order to clarify the meaning of the figures.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Kansas Livestock Association recommends that the appropriate government market reporting agency provide to the industry actual beef tonnage slaughtered, by class, and actual cattle slaughter numbers, by class, the day following slaughter.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that more complete and readily understandable definitions of various terms should be included in all USDA and APHIS reports.

PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ADMINISTRATION

WHEREAS, the Packers and Stockyards Administration has requested the registration and bonding of custom feedlots as "dealers" under the P & S Act of 1921, and intends to make custom feedlots responsible in the event of non-payment or a bad check from the packer, and

WHEREAS, most custom feedlots are not dealers in the normal sense of the term, and do not charge commissions for selling or showing their customer's cattle.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Kansas Livestock Association is staunchly opposed to blanket P & S registration of all custom feedlots.

ENERGY AND TRANSPORTATION

WHEREAS, agricultural producers and feeders must have adequate supplies of fuel if they are to continue providing ample food for the nation's consumers, and

WHEREAS, the continuous flow of agricultural products from farm to market through the nation's vast transportation network is also vital to the nation's food supply,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Kansas Livestock Association recommends that agricultural and transportation industries be considered "high priority" users in any federal program of mandatory energy allocation. (Continued on next page.)



BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Kansas Livestock Association opposes price controls and other burdensome regulations restricting American energy producing and processing industries in the belief that only the natural forces of supply and demand will insure adequate supplies of energy in the future.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Kansas Livestock Association supports appropriate action to secure authorization for the same size and weight limitations for motor truck vehicles to apply to the System of Interstate Highways as are authorized for all other roads and highways in the state. Such authorization is estimated to result in a substantial fuel savings.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Kansas Livestock Association urges the adoption of legislation and/or regulation which would permit the removal of pollution control devices from vehicles based outside of urban areas.

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#### MEAT IMPORTS

WHEREAS, meat production in the United States is an expanding industry with the capacity to supply the growing demands of the American meat consumer at a reasonable price, and at the same time makes a great contribution to our economy, and domestic beef does not contribute to the adverse balance of payments deficit as imported meat does, and

WHEREAS, the European Economic Community, Japan, and other foreign countries have essentially closed their borders to meat imports and the United States remains the only major beef-consuming country with its borders unrestricted,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Kansas Livestock Association supports the reinstatement of the meat import quotas as of January 1, 1975.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that 100 percent of foreign beef, pork, and lamb be given the same rigid inspection as domestic beef, pork, and lamb.

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#### PRAIRIE PARKWAY

WHEREAS, the Kansas Livestock Association recognized the beauty of the Flint Hills region which has been preserved through the use of excellent conservation practices, and feels that this beauty should be shared with all America, and

WHEREAS, the Kansas Livestock Association would oppose any proposal that would result in a government take-over of substantial acreages of privately-owned property for the purpose of establishing a Prairie National Park, and

WHEREAS, the Kansas Livestock Association believes in maintaining the grasslands being considered for a park in their present agricultural condition,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the existing Prairie Parkway be extended to form a parkway circle with approximately 20 lookout points and campsites maintained as a National Park Site with outdoor classrooms or nature trails being incorporated in the sites.

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#### PREDATORY ANIMALS

WHEREAS, situations sometimes develop in which individual predatory animals reduce the income, increase cost and labor, and, in some cases, threaten the existence of some livestock enterprises, and

WHEREAS, legislation was passed by the 1973 Kansas Legislature which established the framework for an effective state-wide program of predator damage control, and

WHEREAS, funds are necessary for the enactment and development of this predatory control program,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Kansas Livestock Association encourages both the federal and the state legislative bodies to enact enabling legislation to provide funds.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, the Kansas Livestock Association strongly supports the hiring of additional extension personnel for the predator control program.

LAND USE PLANNING

WHEREAS, the right to private ownership and utilization of land is a fundamental freedom of this country, and the most basic distinguishing characteristic of our political system, and

WHEREAS, land use is particularly critical to the livestock industry since the bulk of capital investment in agricultural production and feeding is represented by land values.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Kansas Livestock Association stands opposed to any federal legislation which would serve to shift the responsibility for land use planning away from individuals and their state and local governments to the federal government.

SOIL EROSION

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Kansas Livestock Association endorses the continued and thorough study of soil erosion and sediment control so that judicious actions may be proposed which will protect and also utilize the natural resources of Kansas for the benefit and enhancement of this state.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Kansas Livestock Association proposes study of the universal soil loss equation for local areas in determining soil loss factors and recommends a delay of legislative action until validity or feasibility of the soil loss equation approach is determined.

STATE GRASS

WHEREAS, Big Bluestem is one of the most productive and widely distributed native grasses of Kansas, and

WHEREAS, Oklahoma has designated Indian Grass and Nebraska has Little Bluestem as official state grasses,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Kansas Livestock Association supports legislation to designate Big Bluestem as the official state grass of Kansas.

DRUGS AND FEED ADDITIVES

WHEREAS, food shortages and resistance to higher food prices has become an important issue facing American consumers, and

WHEREAS, livestock drugs and feed additives have been used safely and effectively for many years, both therapeutically and in low-level feeding to provide an abundant, wholesome food supply, and

WHEREAS, certain of these production tools have been unjustly criticized and in some cases removed from the market without proof of human harm,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Kansas Livestock Association strongly urges legislation to amend the Delaney Clause to permit a "no effect" tolerance based on sound scientific conclusion, rather than "zero" tolerance.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Kansas Livestock Association urges the Food and Drug Administration to take expedient action to approve or reject animal drugs and feed additives when proper application and research has been submitted.

ANIMAL HEALTH RESEARCH

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Kansas Livestock Association recommends and supports proposed Animal Health Research bills similar to that passed by Congress and vetoed by the President in 1974.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Kansas Livestock Association supports the proposed funding for the third phase of the Clinical Science and Pathology Building for the College of Veterinary Medicine at Kansas State University.



PORTS OF ENTRY

WHEREAS, the Kansas Ports of Entry offer a great service and a vital assistance in controlling livestock disease, and

WHEREAS, Kansas needs this surveillance and service due to being a large livestock importing state,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Kansas Livestock Association goes on record as favoring the retention of the present port of entry system.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

WHEREAS, most small agricultural employers carry occupational insurance on their employees, and most large agricultural employers have voluntarily elected to pay workmen's compensation for the benefit of their employees as well as their own protection, and

WHEREAS, agricultural employment, because of its unique and seasonal nature would present administrative problems if it were covered totally without certain exemptions,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Kansas Livestock Association is opposed to compulsory workmen's compensation coverage for all agricultural employees.

RIGHT TO WORK

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Kansas Livestock Association favors the Right to Work principle. We oppose any form of compulsory membership in our organization or any other organization, and support statutory implementation of the constitutional amendment.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ACT

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Kansas Livestock Association recommends that the State of Kansas not attempt to enact legislation to replace federal control of Occupational, Safety and Health regulations.

BEEF PROMOTION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

WHEREAS, livestock producers recognize the need to greatly expand beef promotion, education and consumer oriented research, and

WHEREAS, a special Beef Development Task Force has developed a plan for a uniform national collection of monies to be used for the purpose through a legislated referendum procedure,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Kansas Livestock Association supports the uniform national collection of monies as recommended by the Beef Development Task Force.

SOUTHEAST KANSAS TURNPIKE

WHEREAS, the Kansas Livestock Association strongly supports the improving of the state road system for the orderly marketing of farm and ranch products to their consumer destination, and

WHEREAS, the Kansas Livestock Association believes that these products and services should be transported at the least cost to the general public, and

WHEREAS, the Southeast Kansas Turnpike and Connector, through its construction would increase these costs of goods and services to the general public in the way of increased charges on transportation, the raising of school, township and county taxes of that particular area, and the value loss of land for food and fiber production through eminent domain.  
(Continued on next page.)

" THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Kansas Livestock Association is opposed to the construction of the Southeast Kansas Turnpike and Connector and the loss of approximately 250 economic units that are in existence.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Kansas Livestock Association is opposed to the use of state freeway and/or general highway funds in subsidizing toll roads and turnpikes and the Southeast Kansas Turnpike and Connector in particular, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Kansas Livestock Association is in support of legislation repealing the authorization of such state funds for the construction of the Southeast Kansas Turnpike and Connector.

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#### BRAND INVESTIGATION

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Kansas Livestock Association supports an increase in the present brand registry fee to be used to employ additional livestock investigators.

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#### COUNTY EXTENSION FUNDING

WHEREAS, adequate funding of county extension programs has become a problem for many counties due to levy limitations,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Kansas Livestock Association supports legislation to increase levy limits to allow counties to adequately finance their county extension programs.

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#### STATE EXTENSION FUNDING

WHEREAS, the Extension Service plays a vital role in the beef industry of Kansas,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Kansas Livestock Association recommends that the cuts made in the extension budget submitted by the Board of Regents to the Legislature be restored.

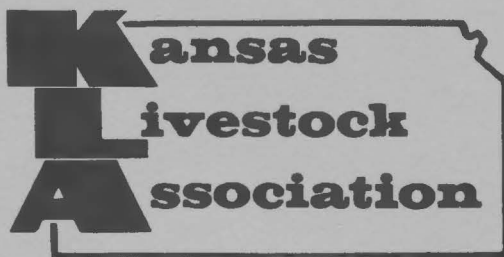
-27-

#### STATE EXECUTIVE REORGANIZATION

WHEREAS, the State Board of Agriculture and the State Animal Health Board have effectively and efficiently fulfilled the needs of Kansas agriculture under their present organization,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Kansas Livestock Association reaffirms its opposition to any change in the organization of said boards.





## **1975 DIRECTORY**

**Officers and Staff**

**Board of Directors**

**Standing Committees**

**County Committeemen**

**1975 Resolutions**

**By-laws**



# THE KANSAS LIVESTOCK ASSOCIATION



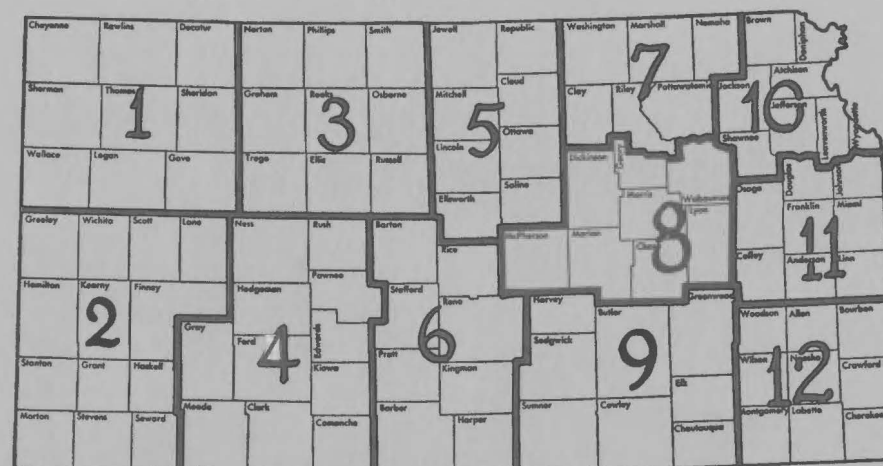
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 Andy Duffle, Pomona 66076  
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 Ralph Deewall, Coldwater 67029  
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 Andy Duffle, Route 1, Pomona 66076  
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David M. Montague, Route 1, WaKeeney 67672  
Lloyd Nilhas, Route 1, Ellis 67637

#### **Russell County**

Leroy E. Tobias, Route 1, Bunker Hill 67626,  
Chairman

Marvin J. Becker, Route 2, Box 66, Russell  
67665  
Dale Reich, Paradise 67658  
Carl Rein, Box 129, Russell 67665

#### **Smith County**

Gene Conaway, Athol 66932, Chairman  
Leland Baetz, RT. 2, Smith Center 66967  
Emil Frieling, Athol 66932  
Rolland Kirchhoff, Cedar 67628  
Bill Shivley, Lebanon 66952

### **District 4**

Jim Shaw, Director, Ashland, Kansas 67831

#### **Clark County**

Nathan Pike, Star Route, Minneola 67865,  
Chairman  
Aaron Bates, Ashland 67834  
Clair Beard, Minneola 67865  
Henry C. Gardiner, Box 8, Ashland 67831  
Jim Harper, Ashland 67834  
Bill Ireland, Minneola 67865  
Bill Norton, Minneola 67865  
Ollie Shupe, Ashland 67831

#### **Comanche County**

Gene Gates, Coldwater 67029, Chairman  
Ralph Baker, Protection 67127  
Woodrow Beeley, Parker & Beeley Ranch,  
Coldwater 67029  
Fred Lohrding, 3J Ranch, Coldwater 67029  
Clair K. Parcel, Coldwater 67029  
Robert Stewart, Wilmore 67155

#### **Edwards County**

Rodney Oliphant, DVM, Offerle 67563,  
Chairman  
Glen C. Bidleman, 403 Edwards, Kinsley 67547  
David R. Cross, Lewis 67552  
Richard Dockendorf, Kinsley 67547  
Richard Froetschner, Offerle 67563  
Dee Lightcap, Offerle 67563  
Jack H. Miller, Kinsley 67547  
Boyd Mundhenke, 619 E. 7th St., Kinsley 67547  
Ronald Schultz, Trousdale 67145

#### **Ford County**

Gary Cain, Durr-Cain Feedyard Inc., Dodge City  
67801, Chairman  
M. E. Birney, Bucklin 67834  
Perry K. Cummings, 1807 Burr Parkway, Dodge  
City 67801  
George Herrman, Ford County Feedlot, Ford  
67842  
Jon Maynard, Cattle Services, West Park,  
Dodge City 67801  
Dr. Robert E. McCaustland, Dodge City 67801  
Harold Poe, First National Bank, Dodge City  
67801

#### **Gray County**

Sidney Warner, Cimarron 67835, Chairman  
James W. Deeds, Montezuma 67867  
Stephen J. Irsik, Ingalls 67853  
Roger Loewen, Ingalls 67853  
Myles H. McGehee, Box 36, Pierceville 67868  
Austin Mentzer, Ensign 67841  
John Oringderff, Ingalls 67853  
Lon Wartman, Ingalls 67853

#### **Hodgeman County**

Charles W. Lynam, Route 1, Box 81, Burdett  
67523, Chairman  
John G. Colburn, RR 1, Spearville 67876  
Jim Jarnagin, Jr., Jetmore 67854  
Roy Sinclair, Jetmore 67854  
Raymond Smith, Smith Bros., Jetmore 67854

#### **Kiowa County**

Arnold B. Barnes, 704 S. Grove, Greensburg  
67054, Chairman  
Jim Greenleaf, Greensburg 67054  
Paul W. Hayse, Mullinville 67109  
Harold B. Scott, Haviland 67059  
Vernon A. Sherer, Mullinville 67109

#### **Meade County**

Richard A. Fincham, Box 487, Meade 67864,  
Chairman  
Alfred Barby, Seventy-Six Ranch, Meade 67864  
Tom Demmitt, Demmitt Feedlot, Plains 67869  
Eugene Harris, Box 369, Meade 67864  
Harmon McBee, Fowler 67844

#### **Ness County**

Ralph Stum, Ness City 67560, Chairman  
Lyle Davison, Ness City 67560  
James S. Fritzler, Ness City 67560  
Robert Giess, Arnold 67515  
Herman Leiker, Ness City 67560  
Art Pember, Ness City 67560  
Ross Potter, Arnold 67515  
Palmer Schneider, Bazine 67516  
Francis Thornburg, Utica 67584  
Dick Vogel, Ness City 67560

#### **Rush County**

Loris Erbes, LaCrosse 67548, Chairman  
Donald Baker, Timken 67582  
Lawrence Erbes, LaCrosse 67548  
Russell Lohrey, LaCrosse 67548  
Richard Proehl, Home State Bank, LaCrosse  
67548  
Terry Schoenthaler, LaCrosse 67548

Lon E. Wells, Alexander 67513

#### **Pawnee County**

Wayne H. Ward, Box 387, Ward Feed Yard,  
Larned 67550, Chairman  
Harold Broadie, Box 29, Larned 67550  
Harold Koehn, Pawnee Beefbuilders, Inc.,  
Larned 67550  
Keith W. Mull, Pawnee Rock 67567

### **District 5**

Paul Mears, Director, Beloit, Kansas 67420

#### **Cloud County**

Warren St. Pierre, Ames 66931, Chairman  
Keith Doorman, Concordia 66901  
Kenneth Kocher, RR #1, Aurora 67417  
Ross A. Olson, 614 E. 14th, Concordia 66901  
Elmo St. Pierre, Route 2, Concordia 66901

#### **Ellsworth County**

Jack Grothusen, Star Route, Ellsworth 67439,  
Chairman  
William Bettenbrock, Kanopolis 67454  
Elmer Donly, Star Route, Ellsworth 67439  
Lloyd Grothusen, Box 215, Ellsworth 67439  
Walter Kohrs, Geneseo 67444  
Fred Vondra, Star Route, Ellsworth 67439

#### **Jewell County**

Rex Headrick, Jewell 66949, Chairman  
Robert Shelton, Rundall 66963  
Melvin Shipley, RR 1, Esbon 66941  
Ray Smith, Mankato 66956

#### **Mitchell County**

Clifford V. Campbell, Star Route, Beloit 67420,  
Chairman  
Max E. Deets, RR 1, Beloit 67420  
Dean Haddock, Guaranty State Bank, Beloit  
67420  
Harold Heller, Hunter 67452  
Odgen Kadel, RR 1, Beloit 67420  
Richard Vetter, RR 1, Beloit 67420

#### **Lincoln County**

Forrest D. Meyer, Sylvan Grove 67481,  
Chairman  
Duane Cheney, RR 1, Box 25, Sylvan Grove  
67481  
Billy Clark, Barnard 67418  
Leo D. Vonada, RR 1, Box 95, Sylvan Grove  
67481

#### **Ottawa County**

Mike Gans, RR 1, Bennington 67422, Chairman  
Ronald Muclick, Minneapolis 67467  
Steve Rupert, 304 E. Second, Minneapolis 67467  
Max Wolfe, Bennington 67422

#### **Republic County**

Shirley Strnad, Republican Valley Cattle  
Feeders, Scandia 66966, Chairman  
Bob Craig, Talmo Route, Wayne 66969  
Paul Freeman, RR 2, Courtland 66939  
C. E. McClure, Republic 66964  
Paul E. Walthers, RR 1, Cuba 66940

#### **Saline County**

Jack Vanier, Brookville 67425, Chairman  
George Frisbie, Box 278, Gypsum 67448  
Don A. Johnson, Route 1, Box 5, Salina 67401  
Robert A. Johnson, 2154 Wesley, Salina 67401  
Terry Odle, First National Bank & Trust Co.,  
Box 839, Salina 67401  
George Wallerius, RR 2, Salina 67401

### **District 6**

Ken Knight, Director, Route 1, Lyons, Kansas  
67420

#### **Barber County**

Robert M. Watts, RR #1, Hardtner 67057,  
Chairman  
Gilbert Dawson, RR 1, Medicine Lodge 67104  
Paul Diel, RR 1, Kiowa 67070  
Kent Lawrence, RR 1, Nashville 67112  
Bill Lee, RR 1, Coats 67028

#### **Barton County**

Tom Taylor, Route 1, Great Bend 67530,

#### **Chairman**

Kenneth Scheufler, Route 2, Ellinwood 67526  
David Titus, Great Bend 67530  
Harold R. Titus, Box 1010, Great Bend 67530

#### **Harper County**

W. I. Randels, Bluff City 67018, Chairman  
Richard R. Bird, Anthony 67003  
Charles E. Olivier, Harper 67508  
Gerald Schmidt, Freeport 67049



**Kingman County**

Ed McKenna, Box 203, Kingman 67068, Chairman  
 Clint Birkenbaugh, Route 2, Kingman 67068  
 Clarence Closson, Route 2, Kingman 67068  
 Paul Conrardy, R.R. 3, Box 163, Kingman 67068  
 Dick Vanlandingham, 330 Copeland, Kingman 67068

**Pratt County**

George C. Lemon, Box 987, Pratt 67124, Chairman  
 Charles Bergner, Route 1, Pratt 67124  
 Robert J. Courtney, 620 Stout, Pratt 67124  
 Lucky E. Lillieqvist, Route 4, Pratt 67124  
 Frank G. Smith, 543 Terrace Drive, Pratt 67124

**Reno County**

Dr. Jerry Schafer, Pretty Prairie 67570, Chairman  
 Dale Beck, Plevna 67568  
 M. Neal McVay, Sterling 67579

H. O. Miller, Box 66, Partridge 67566  
 Herman Popp, RR #2, Haven 67543  
 George H. Schlickau, Route 1, Haven 67534  
 Gene Watson, 4545 N. Lorraine, Hutchinson 67501

**Rice County**

Guy Buchanan, Box 303, Little River 67457, Chairman  
 David S. Hodgson, Little River 67457  
 Donald Knight, Route 1, Lyons 67554  
 Bruce Schechter, Sterling 67579  
 Gary L. Zwick, R.R. 2, Sterling 67579

**Stafford County**

Carl Dudrey, St. John 67576, Chairman  
 Ronald Byer, Box 181, Stafford 67578  
 Vernon Doran, Box 175, Macksville 67557  
 Boyd McCune, Stafford 67578  
 Freddie D. Walls, Route 3, Box 77, St. John 67576  
 George Walls, R.R. 2, St. John 67576

**District 7**

E. J. Pannbacker, Jr., Washington, Kansas 66968

**Clay County**

Kenneth Visser, Rt. 1, Wakefield 67487, Chairman  
 Wilbur Blake, Rt. 5, Clay Center 67432  
 Harold Haake, Rt. 1, Clay Center 67432  
 John Roth, Rt. 2, Green 67447  
 Calvin Thomas, Rt. 4, Clay Center 67432

**Marshall County**

Donald Winter, Frankfort 66427, Chairman  
 Leo Buessing, Axtell 66403  
 Marvin Holle, RR 2, Marysville 66508  
 Bill Kennedy, First National Bank, Frankfort 66427  
 Harold Stump, Blue Rapids 66411  
 Donald Unger, Marysville 66508

**Nemaha County**

Leslie Baumgartner, RR 1, Sabetha 66534, Chairman  
 J. W. Burdett, Box 435, Centralia 66415  
 Jerry Cox, RR 3, Sabetha 66534  
 Donald Ehrsam, Bern 66408  
 Bill Wassenberg, Baileyville 66404

**Pottawatomie County**

Kirke Grutzmacher, Onaga 66521, Chairman  
 Steve Ebert, Westmoreland 66549

**District 8**

John W. Collins, Route 1, Dwight, Kansas 66849, Director

**Chase County**

Pat Sauble, Cedar Point 66843, Chairman  
 Girdner Crofoot, Cottonwood Falls 66845  
 Harold Odle, Route 1, Cedar Point 66843  
 Wayne Rogler, Matfield Green 66862  
 Eugene Talkington, Matfield Green 66862

**Dickinson County**

Dr. William Elliott, 1401 W. Walnut, Herington 67449, Chairman  
 Dwight Long, Route 2, Hope 67451  
 Elmer Martin, Route 1, Herington 67449  
 George Tischhauser, Carlton 67429  
 Raymond Whitehair, Route 3, Abilene 67410

**Geary County**

Pierce Powers, Route 4, Junction City 66441, Chairman  
 Fred Germann, Dwight 66849  
 Charles E. Munson, Route 3, Junction City 66441  
 Dr. Ned Price, 340 E. 8th St., Junction City 66441  
 C. L. Steinfort, Route 2, Junction City 66441  
 Merrill Werts, 1228 Miller Dr., Junction City 66441

**Lyon County**

Grayson M. Spade, Route 1, Reading 66868, Chairman  
 Ed Barrett, Flint Hills Feedlot, Emporia 66801  
 S. M. (Max) Davis, Route 3, Council Grove 66846  
 Willis Huston, Americus 66835  
 Melvin Stanford, Admire 66830

**District 9**

John C. Floyd, Box 336, Sedan, Kansas 67361, Director

**Butler County**

Dale Engler, Box 1273, Eldorado 67042, Chairman  
 Arnold C. Claassen, Glenwood Farms Potwin 67123  
 Calvin Doile, Route 3, El Dorado 67042  
 James Knox, Route 1, Leon 67074  
 Jerry Peterson, Kansas Beef Industries, Circle E Division, Box 248, Potwin 67123  
 Arlan Stackley, Route 3, El Dorado 67042  
 Frank W. Strait, Box 50, El Dorado 67042

**Greenwood County**

Clinton Huntington, Route 3, Eureka 67045, Chairman  
 Maurice Bewly, Fall River 67047  
 Harold Fankhauser, Route 2, Madison 66860  
 Paul Hendrickson, 300 E. 3rd, Eureka 67045  
 Everett Parks, Route 2, Eureka 67045  
 John W. Russell, Climax 67027

Norman Triemer, Triemer & Triemer, Council Grove 66846

**McPherson County**

Duane Walker, Box 296, Canton, Chairman  
 Swen Burk, Route 3, Box 162, McPherson 67460  
 Paul Danielson, Route 2, Box 53, Lindsborg 67456  
 Don Lundquist, Lindsborg 67456

**Marion County**

Fred Berns, 206 Sycamore, Peabody 66866, Chairman  
 John Berns, Box 255, Peabody 66866  
 Tom Christiansen, Durham 67438  
 Robert Geis, RR 1, Box 50, Durham 67438  
 Dr. Earl Wood, 118 W. Main, Marion 66861

**Morris County**

Harold Johnson, Dwight 66849, Chairman  
 Kenneth Hiebert, Route 3, Council Grove 66846  
 Byron Moore, P.O. Box 168, Council Grove 66846  
 Hall Moxley, Council Grove 66846  
 Andrew Olson, Route 1, Council Grove 66846

**Wabaunsee County**

Vern Converse, Route 2, Eskridge, 66423, Chairman  
 Raymond Adams, Jr., Maple Hill 66507  
 David Breiner, Mill Creek Ranch, Alma 66401  
 Oliver J. Hess, Alma 66401  
 Charles Imthurn, Route 1, Paxico 66526  
 Ron Schultz, Route 1, Alma 66401

Dan Winzeler, Lamont 66855

**Chautauqua County**

Floyd Mills, Route 1, Sedan 67361, Chairman  
 J. B. Bowman, Box 25, Peru 67360  
 Roland Cain, 802 N. Montgomery, Sedan 67361  
 Larry Magnus, RR #1, Cedar Vale 67024  
 Carl Mills, Box 237, Cedar Vale 67024

**Cowley County**

Don Drake, Route 1, Winfield 67156, Chairman  
 William Baucus, Ark Valley Feeders, Inc., Route 3, Arkansas City 67005  
 George W. Fox, Cambridge 67023  
 Laren Holt, Route 4, Winfield 67156  
 Scott Reiter, Route 1, Winfield 67156

**Elk County**

Fred Freeman, Box 96, Longton 67352, Chairman



Frank E. Durbin, Box 216, Moline 67353  
Gene Kelly, Severy 67137  
Bill E. Perkins, Route 1, Howard 67349  
Lynn Perkins, Route 1, Howard 67349

#### Harvey County

C. H. Eberle, 116 E. 6th, Newton 67114,  
Chairman  
H. E. Eshelman, Route 1, Sedgwick 67135  
Frank B. Kessler, Route 5, Newton 67114  
Eugene Wendling, Route 2, Halstead 67056

#### Sedgwick County

Joe McQuillan, Box 114, Clearwater 67026,

#### District 10

Raymond L. Burns, Ph.D., Burnside Manor,  
Valley Falls, Kansas 66088

#### Atchison County

Roy Estes, RR 3, Atchison 66002, Chairman  
Terrell Handke, Route 1, Horton 66439  
Tom Means, Everest 66424  
Bill Putthoff, Route 1, Effingham 66023  
Carl N. Wagner, Route 1, Box 102, Nortonville  
66060

#### Brown County

Harlan Oltjen, Everest 66424, Chairman  
Bernard Blevins, White Cloud 66094  
Kenneth Herbster, Morrill 66515  
Max E. Oltjen, Robinson 66532  
Lester Trentman, Box 243, Fairview 66425

#### Doniphan County

Loren Laverentz, Bendena 66008, Chairman  
John C. Atwater, Box 194, Troy 66087  
Roger Caudle, Route #1, Bendena 66008  
Marvin L. Sabbert, White Cloud 66094

#### Jackson County

Donald H. Pagel, R.R., Netawaka 66516,  
Chairman  
Charles K. Atwater, Netawaka 66516  
Donald L. Jenkins, Route 3, Holton 66436  
Dean Spencer, Hungry S Ranch, Netawaka  
66516

#### Jefferson County

Donald E. Lett, Route 2, Nortonville 66060,  
Chairman

#### District 11

Raymond Vaughn, Box 252, Burlington, Kansas  
66839, Director

#### Anderson County

Max Ratliff, Anderson County Sales Co.,  
Garnett 66032, Chairman  
Gail Ratliff, Westphalia 66093  
Lawrence M. Selanders, Route 2, Garnett 66032

#### Chairman

Ron Calloway, Peck 67120  
Dr. Calvin Drake, 8231 W. Murdock, Wichita  
67212  
Thomas M. Potter, 1006 Lawrence Lane,  
Wichita 67208  
Wayne Wallace, 770 4th National Bank  
Building, Wichita 67202

#### Sumner County

Richard L. Theurer, Route 2, South Haven  
67140, Chairman  
Gary D. Theurer, Route 2, Wellington 67152  
Wallace W. Wolf, Route 1, South Haven 67140

Bruce Berns, Route 1, Perry 66073  
Eldon Farris, Route 1, Box 77, Winchester 66097  
Eugene Packer, Route 3, Lawrence 66044  
Jim Phillips, Route 2, Valley Falls 66088  
Lyle D. Tucker, Route 2, Box 34, Oskaloosa  
66066

#### Leavenworth County

Bill New, Route 1, Box 227, Leavenworth 66048,  
Chairman  
Jimmy R. Elder, Route 1, Linwood 66052  
Frank Hagenbush, Route 3, Lawrence 66044  
Paul McKie, Route 1, Box 133, Tonganoxie  
66086

#### Shawnee County

Wilbur Levering, Merchants National Bank, Box  
178, Topeka, Chairman  
Dale Carls, Route 1, Wakarusa 66546  
George Logan, WIBW-radio/TV, Box 119,  
Topeka 66601  
Charles Thomas, Silver Lake 66539  
James G. Tomson, Jr., Wakarusa 66546

#### Wyandotte County

Max Dickerson, Commercial National Bank,  
Minnesota at 6th, Kansas City, Missouri  
66101, Chairman  
James C. Krieder, Route 1, Box 310, Bonner  
Springs 66012  
Leon Lollier, Piper 66074

Dale Sprague, Route 1, Kincaid 66039  
Gene Young, Westphalia 66093

#### Coffey County

Howard Birkbeck, Route 1, Leroy 66857,

Chairman  
Leonard N. Combs, Route 1, Box 11, Waverly  
66871  
Elmer Schneider, Gridley 66852  
Raymond C. Vaughn, Box 252, Burlington 66839

#### Douglas County

A. B. Pendleton, Route 2, Lawrence 66044,  
Chairman  
Arden Booth, KLWN Radio, P.O. Box 3007,  
Lawrence 66044  
Wesley Wulfschuhle, Lecompton 66050

#### Franklin County

Glenn Neill, Route 1, Box 15, Pomona 66076,  
Chairman  
Jack Beauchamp, Route 3, Ottawa 66067  
Kenneth Cunningham, Berea Stock Farm,  
Richmond 66080  
Jim Driver, Pomona 66076  
John Netherland, 808 E. 16th St. Terrace,  
Ottawa 66067  
Jack Wilson, Route 3, Ottawa 66067

#### Johnson County

N. V. Hudelson, Jr., 9717 Lamar, Overland Park  
66207, Chairman  
Orville Burtis, Jr., Route 3, Box 98, Shawnee  
Mission 66201

#### District 12

Maynard Cress, Route 1, Humboldt 66748,  
Director

#### Allen County

Stanley Dreher, Jr., RR #3, Iola 66749,  
Chairman  
Ivan K. Strickler, RR #2, Iola 66749  
Colin K. Taylor, Iola 66749

#### Bourbon County

Dr. S. Lester Jackson, Route 4, Box 76, Ft. Scott  
66701, Chairman  
Joe O'Bryan, Hiattville 66747

#### Cherokee County

Alvin Epler, Route 1, Hallowell 66744,  
Chairman  
Richard Brown, Jr., RR #4, Columbus 66725  
Harold Duff, RR #1, Baxter Springs 66713  
John R. Gaither, RR #1, Columbus 66725  
George Sharp, RR #1, Baxter Springs 66713

#### Crawford County

Mike O'Bryan, Route 1, Hepler 66746, Chairman  
Homer L. Grimes, Hepler 66746  
Bernard O'Bryan, Hepler 66746  
Charles Ritter, Hepler 66746

#### Labette County

D. E. Stine, Route 2, Edna 67342, Chairman  
Jud Lackey, P.O. Box 394, Parsons 67357  
Jerry Middleswart, D.V.M., Oswego 67356  
Jim Noble, Bartlett 67332

Dr. Joe Knappenberger, Route 1, Olathe 66061  
Hank Walton, Route 1, Olathe 66061

#### Linn County

John Teagarden, LaCygne 66040, Chairman  
Emmet McGrew, Centerville 66014  
Roy Stroup, Fontana 66026  
Robert Teagarden, LaCygne 66040  
Donald Ungeheuer, Centerville 66014

#### Miami County

L. G. Wilson, Louisburg 66053, Chairman  
R. H. Ashwell, R.R. 1, Paola 66071  
Russell Cook, Route 1, Paola 66071  
Harold E. Scherman, Route 3, Paola 66071  
George Teagarden, RR #1, Louisburg 66053

#### Osage County

Howard R. Lilly, Route 1, Melvern 66510,  
Chairman  
Larry Bond, Route 1, Overbrook 66524  
Harry T. Coffman, Pomona Heights, Vassar  
66543  
Richard C. Lindbloom, Route 4, Osage City  
66523  
Garold Markley, RR #1, Burlingame 66413  
Jim Wight, Burlingame 66413  
Fred Woodbury, Woodbury Farms, Quenemo  
66528

Mark Piper, RR #1, Oswego 67356

#### Montgomery County

Harry V. Pittman, Route 3, Independence  
67301, Chairman  
Pratt Barndollar, Coffeyville 67337  
Bob Faler, Elk Valley Hereford Ranch, Elk City  
67344  
Ron Patton, K-4, Coffeyville 67337

#### Neosho County

W. E. Allen, Route 1, Galesburg 66740,  
Chairman  
Owen O'Brien, Route 1, St. Paul 66771  
Don Sailors, Clover Dale Stock Farm, RR #1,  
Box 168, Erie 66733  
Robert Smith, Erie 66733

#### Wilson County

Don Olenhouse, Route 3, Fredonia 66736,  
Chairman  
Dale Payne, Buffalo 66717  
Richard P. Stryker, RR #3, Fredonia 66736

#### Woodson County

J. Richard Pringle, Route 1, Yates Center 66783,  
Chairman  
Ron Gordon, Yates Center 66783  
Ed Kimbell, Box 232, Yates Center 66783  
W. J. Pringle, Yates Center 66783

# 1975 RESOLUTIONS

## Adopted by the Kansas Livestock Association at the Annual Convention, December 13, 1974

### ASSESSMENT

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Kansas Livestock Association strongly supports the early enactment of a "Land Conservation Act" (Use-Value Appraisal) for assessment of agricultural and open space lands in Kansas. The Kansas Livestock Association would strongly favor a statutory enactment of this provision.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, if the statutory approach to use value appraisal of agricultural and open space land is not feasible, the Kansas Livestock Association will strongly support a resolution for an acceptable constitutional amendment.

### PERSONAL PROPERTY ASSESSMENT

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Kansas Livestock Association supports the elimination of taxation of all personal property with the exception of licensed motor vehicles and categories of real property that are treated as personal property under Kansas Statutes.

### SCHOOL FINANCE LAW

WHEREAS, the 1973 session of the Kansas Legislature passed a new school finance law now in effect, which started a shift in financing education from the property tax to the income tax.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Kansas Livestock Association encourages the Legislature to distribute all allocated funds to assure property tax relief, and encourages efforts to further shift reliance for school finance to the income base.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the determination of local wealth in the school aid formula be changed to recognize and correct existing inequities.

### INCOME TAX

WHEREAS, agriculture and livestock production are "high risk" and cyclical in pattern due to factors such as weather, lack of reliable inventory control, foreign trade being regulated by those outside the industry and many other factors beyond the control of agricultural producers, and

WHEREAS, preservation of the cash basis of accounting for income tax purposes is vital in the matter of evening the peaks and valleys of income and losses, and thus vital to a continuous flow of agricultural production in the hands of bona fide farmers and ranchers, and

WHEREAS, there have been some abuses of these cash basis principles,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Kansas Livestock Association is opposed to the principle of Limitation of Artificial Losses (LAL) as proposed in the Tax Reform Act of 1974 and supports continuation of the cash basis of accounting.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Kansas Livestock Association supports the repeal of the Excess Deductions Account.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Kansas Livestock Association endorses the principle of allowing deductions of farm losses only to the level of "at risk" capital involved.

### ESTATE AND GIFT TAXATION

WHEREAS, present estate and gift tax law has created financial hardships in many estates of farmers and ranchers due to the present value of agricultural lands, and

WHEREAS, many times part of the farm or ranch must be sold to pay estate taxes resulting in the loss of ability of one or both fragments to operate as an economical unit,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Kansas Livestock Association supports an increase in the specific lifetime exemption for gift taxes from \$30,000 to at least \$100,000, an increase in the annual gift tax exclusion from \$3,000 to at least \$10,000, and an increase in the estate tax specific exemption from \$60,000 to at least \$200,000.

### EXPORTS

WHEREAS, the recent World Food Conference has focused attention on the need to improve nutritional adequacy of the hungry of the world,

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Kansas Livestock Association supports aggressive action by our Association and ANCA and by governmental agencies to develop an export market for U. S. beef.

### MARKET REPORTING

WHEREAS, the Kansas cattle industry requires current and accurate information concerning the marketing of cattle, and

WHEREAS, daily USDA slaughter figures are only estimates until one week later, and weekly USDA slaughter weights are probably inaccurate because of the method of collecting the data, and

WHEREAS, definitions are needed in the USDA published reports in order to clarify the meaning of the figures.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that

the Kansas Livestock Association recommends that the appropriate government market reporting agency provide to the industry actual beef tonnage slaughtered, **by class**, and actual cattle slaughter numbers, **by class**, the day following slaughter.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that more complete and readily understandable definitions of various terms should be included in all USDA and APHIS reports.

### PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS ADMINISTRATION

WHEREAS, the Packers and Stockyards Administration has requested the registration and bonding of custom feedlots as "dealers" under the P & S Act of 1921, and intends to make custom feedlots responsible in the event of non-payment or a bad check from the packer, and

WHEREAS, most custom feedlots are not dealers in the normal sense of the term, and do not charge commissions for selling or showing their customer's cattle.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Kansas Livestock Association is staunchly opposed to blanket P & S registration of all custom feedlots.

### ENERGY AND TRANSPORTATION

WHEREAS, agricultural producers and feeders must have adequate supplies of fuel if they are to continue providing ample food for the nation's consumers, and

WHEREAS, the continuous flow of agricultural products from farm to market through the nation's vast transportation network is also vital to the nation's food supply,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Kansas Livestock Association rec-

ommends that agricultural and transportation industries be considered "high priority" users in any federal program of mandatory energy allocation.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Kansas Livestock Association opposes price controls and other burdensome regulations restricting American energy producing industries in the belief that only the natural forces of supply and demand will insure adequate supplies of energy in the future.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Kansas Livestock Association supports appropriate action to secure authorization for the same size and weight limitations for motor truck vehicles to apply to the System of Interstate Highways as are authorized for all other roads and highways in the state. Such authorization is estimated to result in a substantial fuel savings.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Kansas Livestock Association urges the adoption of legislation and/or regulation which would permit the removal of pollution control devices from vehicles based outside of urban areas.

#### **MEAT IMPORTS**

WHEREAS, meat production in the United States is an expanding industry with the capacity to supply the growing demands of the American meat consumer at a reasonable price, and at the same time makes a great contribution to our economy, and domestic beef does not contribute to the adverse balance of payments deficit as imported meat does, and

WHEREAS, the European Economic Community, Japan, and other foreign countries have essentially closed their borders to meat imports and the United States remains the only major beef-consuming country with its borders un-

restricted,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Kansas Livestock Association supports the reinstatement of the meat import quotas as of January 1, 1975.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that 100 percent of foreign beef, pork, and lamb be given the same rigid inspection as domestic beef, pork, and lamb.

#### **PRAIRIE PARKWAY**

WHEREAS, the Kansas Livestock Association recognized the beauty of the Flint Hills region which has been preserved through the use of excellent conservation practices, and feels that this beauty should be shared with all America, and

WHEREAS, the Kansas Livestock Association would oppose any proposal that would result in a government takeover of substantial acreages of privately-owned property for the purpose of establishing a Prairie National Park, and

WHEREAS, the Kansas Livestock Association believes in maintaining the grasslands being considered for a park in their present agricultural condition,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the existing Prairie Parkway be extended to form a parkway circle with approximately 20 lookout points and campsites maintained as a National Park Site with outdoor classrooms or nature trails being incorporated in the sites.

#### **PREDATORY ANIMALS**

WHEREAS, situations sometimes develop in which individual predatory animals reduce the income, increase cost and labor, and, in some cases, threaten the existence of some livestock enterprises, and

WHEREAS, legislation was passed by the 1973 Kansas Legislature which established the framework for an effective state-wide program of predator

damage control, and

WHEREAS, funds are necessary for the enactment and development of this predatory control program.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Kansas Livestock Association encourages both the federal and the state legislative bodies to enact enabling legislation to provide funds.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, the Kansas Livestock Association strongly supports the hiring of additional extension personnel for the predator control program.

#### **LAND USE PLANNING**

WHEREAS, the right to private ownership and utilization of land is a fundamental freedom of this country, and the most basic distinguishing characteristic of our political system, and

WHEREAS, land use is particularly critical to the livestock industry since the bulk of capital investment in agricultural production and feeding is represented by land values.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Kansas Livestock Association stands opposed to any federal legislation which would serve to shift the responsibility for land use planning away from individuals and their state and local governments to the federal government.

#### **SOIL EROSION**

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Kansas Livestock Association endorses the continued and thorough study of soil erosion and sediment control so that judicious actions may be proposed which will protect and also utilize the natural resources of Kansas for the benefit and enhancement of this state.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Kansas Livestock Association proposes study of the universal soil loss equation

for local areas in determining soil loss factors and recommends a delay of legislative action until validity or feasibility of the soil loss equation approach is determined.

#### **STATE GRASS**

WHEREAS, Big Bluestem is one of the most productive and widely distributed native grasses of Kansas, and

WHEREAS, Oklahoma has designated Indian Grass and Nebraska has Little Bluestem as official state grasses,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Kansas Livestock Association supports legislation to designate Big Bluestem as the official state grass of Kansas.

#### **DRUGS AND FEED ADDITIVES**

WHEREAS, food shortages and resistance to higher food prices has become an important issue facing American consumers, and

WHEREAS, livestock drugs and feed additives have been used safely and effectively for many years, both therapeutically and in low-level feeding to provide an abundant, wholesome food supply, and

WHEREAS, certain of these production tools have been unjustly criticized and in some cases removed from the market without proof of human harm,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Kansas Livestock Association strongly urges legislation to amend the Delaney Clause to permit a "no effect" tolerance based on sound scientific conclusion, rather than "zero" tolerance.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Kansas Livestock Association urges the Food and Drug Administration to take expedient action to approve or reject animal drugs and feed additives when proper application and research has



been submitted.

#### **ANIMAL HEALTH RESEARCH**

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Kansas Livestock Association recommends and supports proposed Animal Health Research bills similar to that passed by Congress and vetoed by the President in 1974.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Kansas Livestock Association supports the proposed funding for the third phase of the Clinical Science and Pathology Building for the College of Veterinary Medicine at Kansas State University.

#### **PORTS OF ENTRY**

WHEREAS, the Kansas Ports of Entry offer a great service and a vital assistance in controlling livestock disease, and

WHEREAS, Kansas needs this surveillance and service due to being a large livestock importing state,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Kansas Livestock Association goes on record as favoring the retention of the present port of entry system.

#### **WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION**

WHEREAS, most small agricultural employers carry occupational insurance on their employees, and most large agricultural employers have voluntarily elected to pay workmen's compensation for the benefit of their employees as well as their own protection, and

WHEREAS, agricultural employment, because of its unique and seasonal nature would present administrative problems if it were covered totally without certain exemptions,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Kansas Livestock Association is opposed to compulsory workmen's compensation coverage for all agricultural

employees.

#### **RIGHT TO WORK**

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Kansas Livestock Association favors the Right to Work principal. We oppose any form of compulsory membership in our organization or any other organization, and support statutory implementation of the constitutional amendment.

#### **OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ACT**

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Kansas Livestock Association recommends that the State of Kansas not attempt to enact legislation to replace federal control of Occupational, Safety and Health regulations.

#### **BEEF PROMOTION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS**

WHEREAS, livestock producers recognize the need to greatly expand beef promotion, education and consumer oriented research, and

WHEREAS, a special Beef Development Task Force has developed a plan for a uniform national collection of monies to be used for the purpose through a legislated referendum procedure.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Kansas Livestock Association supports the uniform national collection of monies as recommended by the Beef Development Task Force.

#### **SOUTHEAST KANSAS TURNPIKE**

WHEREAS, the Kansas Livestock Association strongly supports the improving of the state road system for the orderly marketing of farm and ranch products to their consumer destination, and

WHEREAS, the Kansas Livestock Association believes that these products

and services should be transported at the least cost to the general public, and

WHEREAS, the Southeast Kansas Turnpike and Connector, through its construction would increase these costs of goods and services to the general public in the way of increased charges on transportation, the raising of school, township and county taxes of that particular area, and the value loss of land for food and fiber production through eminent domain.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Kansas Livestock Association is opposed to the construction of the Southeast Kansas Turnpike and Connector and the loss of approximately 250 economic units that are in existence.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Kansas Livestock Association is opposed to the use of state freeway and/or general highway funds in subsidizing toll roads and turnpikes and the Southeast Kansas Turnpike and Connector in particular, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Kansas Livestock Association is in support of legislation repealing the authorization of such state funds for the construction of the Southeast Kansas Turnpike and Connector.

#### **BRAND INVESTIGATION**

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Kansas Livestock Association supports an increase in the present brand registry fee

to be used to employ additional livestock investigators.

#### **COUNTY EXTENSION FUNDING**

WHEREAS, adequate funding of county extension programs has become a problem for many counties due to levy limitations,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Kansas Livestock Association supports legislation to increase levy limits to allow counties to adequately finance their county extension programs.

#### **STATE EXTENSION FUNDING**

WHEREAS, the Extension Service plays a vital role in the beef industry of Kansas,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Kansas Livestock Association recommends that the cuts made in the extension budget submitted by the Board of Regents to the Legislature be restored.

#### **STATE EXECUTIVE REORGANIZATION**

WHEREAS, the State Board of Agriculture and the State Animal Health Board have effectively and efficiently fulfilled the needs of Kansas agriculture under their present organization,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Kansas Livestock Association reaffirms its opposition to any change in the organization of said boards.





# BY-LAWS OF THE KANSAS LIVESTOCK ASSOCIATION

Approved at the Annual Convention, December 13, 1974

## ARTICLE I

### Name, Objects and Purposes

The name of this Association shall be The Kansas Livestock Association.

The objects and purposes shall be:

Section 1. To assemble and distribute information: (a) concerning the problems of producing, feeding, marketing, of livestock and, (b) concerning the problems of processing and distribution of finished livestock products to ultimate consumers.

Section 2. To further the best interests of the members of this Association; to encourage harmony and cooperation; to establish, enact and administer policies and methods of operation which will promote the general welfare of the Association and its members.

Section 3. To establish and carry on an educational program; to foster educational progress in livestock management; to compile and disseminate helpful information; to promote high standards of business, calculated to encourage its members in all legitimate livestock pursuits.

Section 4. To cooperate with other agencies for the advancement of all livestock and agriculture interests in Kansas.

Section 5. To acquire, repair, maintain, hold, mortgage and sell real and personal property, and to accept and receive gifts all for the benefit of the Association and its members.

Section 6. To publish a monthly magazine, to acquire, hold, renew and maintain ownership of copyright in and to the use of the term THE KANSAS STOCKMAN.

Section 7. To accept and perform any assignments and responsibilities authorized and enacted by the Kansas Legislature.

Section 8. To do and perform any and all acts deemed essential for the effective operations and

fulfillments of the expressed objects and purposes of this Association.

## ARTICLE II

### Membership

The conditions of membership are:

Section 1. Anyone directly or indirectly interested in the livestock business may be a member of this Association.

Section 2. Each member of this Association shall be entitled to one vote in any regular or special meeting of the Association.

Section 3. Each member shall be required to vote in person. No voting by proxy shall be allowed, nor shall any member vote in more than one capacity or represent more than one member. All votes shall be *viva voce*, unless otherwise ordered by a majority vote of all of the members present.

## ARTICLE III

### Officers and Board of Directors

Section 1. The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, President-Elect and an Executive Officer who shall serve as Secretary-Treasurer of the Association. These several officers shall perform such duties as may be imposed upon them by the Articles of Incorporation and By Laws of the Association.

Section 2. A President-Elect shall be elected each year at the regular annual meeting of the Association; he shall be automatically elevated to the office of the President at the time of the election of a succeeding President-Elect of the Association. A majority of all votes cast shall determine the election of this officer, and this officer shall hold office for the term of one year, and shall serve until his successor is elected and qualified.

Section 3. The Executive Officer shall serve at the pleasure of the Board of Directors.

Section 4. The President, President-Elect and Executive Officer shall be ex officio members of any and all committees of the Association.

Section 5. In event of vacancy in the office of the President, the President-Elect shall act as President for the remainder of the unexpired term. The President shall not succeed himself in office. In case of vacancy in the office of both the President and President-Elect, the Board of Directors shall fill the vacancy of the President for the unexpired term.

Section 6. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Association and Board of Directors. In the absence of the President, the President-Elect shall preside at all meetings of the Association and Board of Directors. In the absence of both the President and President-Elect the Board of Directors shall choose a temporary chairman to preside during the meeting.

Section 7. The Advisory Council shall consist of the past Presidents of the Association. It shall be the duty of the Advisory Council to counsel with the officers and committees of the Association in the administration of the affairs of the Association, and aid in the execution of its policies when requested to do so by the officers of the Association. The Advisory Council is encouraged to bring business before the Board of Directors but may not initiate motions or vote on motions.

Section 8. The Executive Committee shall consist of the President, President-Elect, immediate past President, one member of the Board of Directors elected by the Board of Directors, and the Executive Officer. The Executive Committee shall carry on its duties as prescribed by the Board of Directors.

Section 9. It shall be the responsibility of the Executive Officer to record and preserve the minutes of all meetings of the Association and Board of Directors and Executive Committee and to perform such other duties as may be required of him by the Board of Directors. It shall be his duty as Treasurer to collect all moneys due the Association, including membership fees, and dues due the Association from members, pay all obligations of the Association, and otherwise handle Association funds as prescribed by the Board of Directors. He shall publish a financial report of the Association after the close of the fiscal year in THE KANSAS STOCKMAN, and monthly to the Board of Directors and at such other times as may be requested by the Board of Directors.

## Board of Directors

Section 1. The Board of Directors shall consist of the President, President-Elect, Immediate Past President and 13 other members. The elected membership of this Board shall consist of one member from each director district and the member who is serving as Chairman of the Cattle Feeders Council at the time of the annual meeting of the Association shall serve as a Director for a one-year term. The director districts are established as follows:

District 1 shall contain Cheyenne, Rawlins, Decatur, Sherman, Thomas, Sheridan, Wallace, Logan and Gove counties.

District 2 shall contain Greeley, Wichita, Scott, Lane, Hamilton, Kearny, Finney, Stanton, Grant, Haskell, Morton, Stevens and Seward counties.

District 3 shall contain Norton, Phillips, Smith, Graham, Rooks, Osborne, Trego, Ellis and Russell counties.

District 4 shall contain Ness, Rush, Hodge, Pawnee, Gray, Ford, Edwards, Kiowa, Meade, Clark and Comanche counties.

District 5 shall contain Jewell, Republic, Mitchell, Cloud, Lincoln, Ottawa, Ellsworth and Saline counties.

District 6 shall contain Barton, Rice, Stafford, Reno, Pratt, Kingman, Barber and Harper counties.

District 7 shall contain Washington, Marshall, Nemaha, Clay, Riley and Pottawatomie counties.

District 8 shall contain Dickinson, Geary, Wabaunsee, Morris, McPherson, Marion, Chase and Lyon counties.

District 9 shall contain Harvey, Butler, Greenwood, Sedgwick, Sumner, Cowley, Elk and Chautauqua counties.

District 10 shall contain Brown, Doniphan, Jackson, Atchison, Shawnee, Jefferson, Leavenworth and Wyandotte counties.

District 11 shall contain Osage, Douglas, Johnson, Franklin, Miami, Coffey, Anderson and Linn counties.

District 12 shall contain Woodson, Allen, Bourbon, Wilson, Neosho, Crawford, Montgomery, Labette and Cherokee counties.

The Association members present at the an-

nual meeting shall elect four Directors for a three-year term.

Section 2. No Director shall succeed himself in office. Vacancies on the Board of Directors shall be filled by appointment by the President with the approval of the Board of Directors. The appointee shall serve until the next Annual meeting.

Section 3. It shall be the duty of the Board of Directors to administer the general affairs of the Association, to arrange the program and other details in connection with the Annual Meeting and special meetings of the Association, to preserve or cause to be preserved, the records of the proceedings of annual or special meetings, and meetings of the Board, to control the finances of the Association, to establish the annual dues of the Association, and administer the same in accordance with the Articles of Incorporation and By Laws of the Association, or as instructed by the Association at annual or special meetings. It is authorized and empowered to disburse the funds of the Association for all proper expenses and maintenance, to invest any unappropriated funds of the Association in U.S. Government, State of Kansas, county, municipal bonds or savings accounts in commercial banks, and designate the custodian thereof.

Section 4. No member of the Board of Directors shall be represented on the Board by proxy.

Section 5. A quorum of the Board of Directors shall consist of 8 members present.

Section 6. The Board of Directors shall meet once each quarter, at a time and place designated by the President. The President may call the Board of Directors together at such other times as may be necessary.

Section 7. The President with the counsel of the Advisory Council shall appoint a nominating committee of three members who shall submit nominations for the President-Elect and Directors to fill the positions on the Board of Directors made vacant by the retiring directors, provided, that nominations may also be made from the floor.

Section 8. The Board of Directors may fix and determine the compensation of the officers and shall fix and determine the salary of the Executive Officer and other employees.

Section 9. The Association shall pay all proper expenses of maintaining an office for the Association and all traveling expenses incurred by the Executive Officer and other employees in their regular work for the Association.

#### **ARTICLE IV County Committeemen**

Section 1. The President and the Directors shall appoint the County Committeemen.

Section 2. The County Committee shall consist of one or more resident members from each county, all of whom must be actual owners, feeders, or shippers of livestock or directly interested in livestock and meat production in the state.

Section 3. County Committeemen shall meet each year during the regular Annual Meeting of the Association and shall meet during or prior to the Annual Meeting with their District Directors to recommend names for retiring District Directors and conduct other business concerning their respective districts. They may be called together by the President at such other times and places as he may designate.

Section 4. Members of the County Committeemen present shall constitute a quorum providing all Committeemen shall have been notified at least 10 days prior to the date of the meeting in writing or by publication in THE KANSAS STOCKMAN.

#### **ARTICLE V Annual Meeting**

Section 1. The supreme authority of the Association shall be vested in the General Convention, which shall meet in annual session at such time and at such place as shall be fixed by the Board of Directors. Notice of such meeting shall be published in THE KANSAS STOCKMAN thirty (30) days prior to the annual session.

Section 2. Special meetings of the Association may be called by the Board of Directors, of which ten (10) days notice, together with notice of the subject matter to come before such special meeting, shall be given.

Section 3. The members present at the time and place duly appointed for the holding of any regular or special meeting shall constitute a quorum.

#### **ARTICLE VI Official Publication**

THE KANSAS STOCKMAN is hereby designated as the official publication of the Association.

tion. It shall be issued under the direction of the Executive Officer.

#### **ARTICLE VII Amendments**

The By Laws may be altered, amended or repealed at any regular or specifically called meeting of the Association by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

#### **ARTICLE VIII Reward**

The payment of any reward offered by the Association for the apprehension of thieves or robbers of livestock belonging to members, shall be conditioned upon conviction. Such rewards are intended as a recognition of skill and bravery and no reward shall be paid to officers of the law for the mere making of arrests, or for the service of papers, or for the ordinary discharge of their official duties, nor shall any reward be paid where a member effects settlement or compromise, or where there is a dismissal or default in the prosecution. Other terms of awarding shall be determined by the Board of Directors.



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