RIDING AGAINST THE ODDS
A True Success Story
p. 12
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As the debate around sequester was heating up in Washington, D.C., more than 70 Utah Farm Bureau Federation leaders from across the state were arriving in our nation’s capital.

Continuing a long tradition, Farm Bureau officers, state board members and county leaders met face-to-face with Utah Congressional leaders and officials of the U.S. Department of Agriculture in early March to discuss member policy, issues and recommendations.

As its focus, the Farm Bureau leaders wanted policy-makers to understand food and agriculture are major players in our Utah – and nation’s – economy. Farm gate sales, or those raw commodities sold by farms and ranches located in every community across the state of Utah, exceeded $1.6 billion last year; but the impact doesn’t stop at the farm gate. Forward and backward linkages create a multiplier effect for the energy, chemicals, transportation, processing, packaging, retail, wholesale and food service sectors. Agriculture and food are the catalyst for $17.5 billion in economic activity, or about 14 percent of Utah’s GDP, and directly employs nearly 80,000 of our family, friends and neighbors.

With political gridlock complicating our nation’s financial woes, Utah’s farm and ranch leaders delivered a “can-do” message at the highest levels of government.

Our economy and food security must be the highest priority of our policy-makers. With spring calving, lambing and planting just around corner, there was an expression of optimism for what can be done. But first and foremost, Farm Bureau leaders asked to be allowed to do what they do best – provide the highest quality, safest, most abundant and affordable food in the world.

Farm Bureau called on government officials and Congressional leaders to address critical issues facing food producers, beginning with getting the nation’s fiscal house in order. Politics, not ideas and solutions, are driving the debate. Agriculture needs a national solution to address immigration while addressing the unique issues confronting agriculture. We need a workable “Guest Worker” style program that allows migrant workers to harvest the seasonal fruits and vegetables, but at the same time provides herders for Utah’s range sheep ranches.

Growing federal regulatory burdens are forcing farms and ranches out of business across America and need to be reformed. The Founders, when giving Congress the authority to regulate interstate commerce, did not envision bureaucrats expanding the regulatory reach of well-intentioned laws like the Clean Water Act to include dry gullies in Southern Utah. The Environmental Protection Agency’s regulatory overreach is taking away proven production tools that have served our industry and consumers well for generations. The Endangered Species Act and the growing list of critters it “protects” are taking away fundamental property rights. The Utah prairie dog in Iron County for example has made farming and development nearly impossible. Now a statewide spotlight on the Greater Sage Grouse has Farm Bureau concerned what potential regulatory measures will do to farming, ranching and property rights.

Senators Orrin Hatch and Mike Lee both expressed concerns with an expanding federal government, growing regulatory burdens and committed to “getting answers” from Sally Jewell, President Obama’s nominee for Interior Secretary. With 67 percent of Utah controlled by the federal government, her commitments to access, grazing, multiple use and sustained yield are critical to Utah ranchers and rural communities.

CONTINUED ON PG 26
Large areas of the American West (including Utah), North Africa, Australia, Argentina and Northern Asia contain much of the planet’s dryland ecosystem. By some estimates, 10-20 percent of the Earth’s drylands have already been overtaken by desertification. But the remedies suggested by some environmental radicals are what is making the problem worse, not better.

According to The Encyclopedia of the Earth, “desertiﬁcation” describes dryland ecosystems dealing with persistent degradation due to human activities, including livestock grazing and climate change. What is their recommended cure? Reduced grazing or its elimination all together. It seems America’s radical environmentalists have excelled at the anti-grazing advocacy, but at the expense of once healthy ecosystems.

History and today’s deteriorating ecosystems within our national parks, national forests and public lands where grazing animals have been excluded is dramatic evidence they are wrong. For generations, eco-radicals, bureaucrats and the courts have been attacking and cutting livestock grazing on western grasslands. These anti-grazing actions have exacerbated the deterioration fostering noxious weed growth, flash floods and massive wildfires.

Historically, western rangelands were grazed and maintained by massive herds of bison. Important in this relationship is not the bison, but the herd’s relationship with the land. Predators kept the herds tightly clustered for safety and constantly moving. As the herds moved, they urinated and fertilized the landscape while trampling grass and sagebrush – everything organic was returned to the soil. The organic litter retained moisture promoting new forage and healthy rangelands. Compare these historically productive, healthy ecosystems to today’s nearly barren wastelands managed by the federal bureaucrats where, often under activist court orders, precious rain quickly runs off, often scaring the land.

The more recent radical anti-grazing entry into ecosystem management - not livestock herds – has led to massive acres of desertification in the United States, Africa and elsewhere.

World-renowned and award-winning biologist and wildlife manager Allan Savory recently told TED, “livestock are the solution for stopping desertification and climate change, and is an effective means for fighting hunger, poverty, and violence across much of the Third World.”

So what is TED? TED – Technology, Entertainment, Design - was established in 1984. It is a non-profit organization devoted to “Ideas Worth Spreading.” TED’s self-proclaimed mission is “use the power of ideas to change attitudes, lives and ultimately the world.”

TED offers broad-based access to compelling ideas. Presenters come from both liberal and conservative attitudes. Savory participated at this year’s Long Beach gathering with scores of presenters. Jennifer Granholm, the liberal ex-governor of Michigan discussed America’s clean energy opportunities and Bono, the U-2 lead singer and political activist explained why extreme poverty will be wiped out globally by 2030. Savory’s topic of expanding deserts, hungry people and climate change certainly fits the ‘Ideas Worth Spreading’ standard.

Experience was Savory’s greatest teacher. In the 1950s, he helped
raise insurance costs for farmers and ranchers, making it harder to purchase coverage for themselves, their families and their employees. The Medicare Contribution Tax, which is a tax on unearned income, will especially burden farmers and ranchers since theirs is such a capital-intensive business.

Benjamin Franklin once said that nothing in this world is more certain than death and taxes. While both are inevitable, the federal tax code should be the lesser of the two evils. Making our tax system fair, simple, understandable and non-burdensome is imperative for all Americans.

It’s that time of year again — tax time.

Boston threw a tea party to protest it; Shakespeare and Mark Twain have prattled off quotes about it; the Beatles even dedicated a song to it. Nothing brings people together more than rallying against a tax.

While taxes are necessary for a functioning government and society (where would we be without public schools, roads and firemen or police officers), if not reigned in, they can become too much for American families and businesses.

There’s One For You
Taxes should never impede job creation, higher wages and economic investment. But, unfortunately, complex and unjust tax laws have been doing just that. To get the country back on track, Congress is working to reform the tax code and Congressional leaders say that nothing is off the table, which is good news for farmers and ranchers.

Farm Bureau supports an overhaul of the current federal income tax system. The new tax code should encourage, not penalize, success and promote savings, investment and entrepreneurship. Importantly, it should be fair to farmers and ranchers and other family and small business owners. The tax system should be transparent and simple for Americans to understand.

Nineteen For Me
Farmers and ranchers work in a world of uncertainty. From volatile global markets to fluctuating operating expenses, from Mother Nature’s many moods to disease outbreaks, it makes running a farm or ranch challenging under the best of circumstances. Add a complex and burdensome tax code, and the challenge becomes even greater.

To provide a fairer tax system, Farm Bureau supports lowering tax rates for individuals and providing additional relief from the capital gains tax for farmers since they are hit especially hard by the tax. We also advocate repealing the Alternative Minimum Tax. This tax no longer serves its original purpose of preventing tax avoidance by higher income Americans, but instead creates a burden on the middle class. While these measures would significantly help farmers and ranchers, it would benefit many other Americans and small family businesses.

Other tax provisions, like the Health Insurance Tax and the Medicare Contribution Tax, also need repealed. The HIT tax will

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Ghost Town of Clarion Seen as

TRIUMPH

Not failure, for Early Utah Jewish Settlers

BY MATT HARGREAVES, EDITOR, UTAH FARM
BUREAU COUNTRYSIDE MAGAZINE
CENTERFIELD, Sanpete County
The story of Western settlement is not unfamiliar to many in the United States. A religious community sought to escape oppressive conditions and treatment in the Eastern U.S. by settling remote ground “out West” with the hope of making the desert blossom as a rose. But in this case, we’re not talking about Mormon Pioneers; but rather a group of Jewish settlers who made their way to central Utah in the early 20th century.

With hopes of “getting back to the land” in a spiritual and temporal sense, leaders in many Jewish communities, in cities including New York and Philadelphia, and Zionist nationals promoted the idea of Jews leaving the crowded urban ghettos in the east and reestablishing their families in occupations viewed as less stereotypical or more wholesome. Having formed the Jewish Agricultural Society in 1911, this movement eventually led to settlements throughout states in the west and Midwest, including Colorado, North and South Dakota, Michigan and California.

As part of this movement, a man by the name of Benjamin Brown was acting as an agent for one group of settlers and was looking for land in New Mexico. The prospects were not promising, but before Brown returned home, he received a telegram encouraging him to look at land in Central Utah and the soon to be completed Piute Canal.

The Utah Land Board had made more than 6,000 acres in the Gunnison Valley available to the Jewish settlers at a price of $10 per acre. A 10 percent down-payment was required at the start and the remaining amount due after a 10-year period. That offer, and the promise of plentiful water from the canal, was enough to convince Brown and 152 other Jews to register for the land.

The advance party of Brown and 12 others arrived in the fall of 1911 and called their new territory Clarion. This group cleared ground and made the initial plantings with hopes of a bounteous harvest. Within a year’s time, 23 families had made their way to Clarion and had 1,500 acres under cultivation. A large festival was organized to celebrate the first harvest, and included Utah Governor William Spry and reportedly up to 1,000 others including local Mormon farmers who had also been attempting to cultivate the new land.

Despite their hopes for the new land, the harvest of the Clarion settlers was not as plentiful as they had hoped. But as is typical among farmers, they all looked forward to future harvests they were sure would be abundant.

Over time, more families came to Clarion, at one point reaching as much as 90 families and close to 200 residents. Optimism ran high in the early days of Clarion, with records of one settler promoting the good living to be found in the town.

“…We are already living like human beings. The first 10 families have already fairly good houses that stand in two rows like a small village. Each person already sleeps in his own bed and eats meals regularly. Now when we look over our fields that are decked with grain, we are already sure that it was not in vain that we put down here so much of our strength, and we feel certain in due time to have here a solid home.”

Despite the positive attitude, subsequent years’ crops did not produce as they had hoped and the settlers quickly began falling behind in their ability to make payments on their land. By 1915, the State Land Board foreclosed on land the experiment of Clarion was over. Most settlers returned back to the east, while others continued on to California. There were a few stalwarts that remained in the area and continued farming into the 1920s, until they also moved on.

Little notice was made of the settlement until the 1980s, when a newly transplanted history professor from the University of Utah went looking for ghost towns with his brother. Upon finding two headstones and a few remaining foundations, Bob Goldberg decided to research further into the history of Clarion and his findings were recorded in a book, Back to the Soil: The Jewish Farmers of Clarion, Utah, and Their World. Goldberg found a number of factors going against the settlers and which ultimately proved its downfall.

“Clarion died an early death. The site chosen was characterized by marginal soil and an undependable water system. Moreover, the colonists’ knowledge of farming as well as their funds were inadequate.
to sustain their effort," Goldberg said.

**A Challenging Landscape, Bad Luck, and Inexperience**

The first challenge for the Jewish settlers in Clarion was the land itself. While the entire landscape of the valley was promoted as good for farming, the good ground was oversold. The land available by the time the Clarion settlers came was marginal at best, with much of it being sloped and full of gravel and rocks. These compromised growing conditions fed into the second challenge facing the settlers – their inexperience with farming, especially in the west.

Of the original settlers, most of whom were of Russian heritage, only two had listed their occupations as farmers – and that experience had been in Philadelphia, markedly different than the high-desert agriculture of Utah. Others had been in jobs ranging from tailor and mirror-maker to druggist and a laundryman.

Not knowing differently, farmers in Clarion went about using flood irrigation in order to water their crops; however, due to the slope and soil type, the water just ran right off and didn’t provide much benefit. While it was hard enough to get the water where the settlers wanted it, just getting the water in the first place was difficult.

The much touted Piute Canal was erratic in its delivery of irrigation water, at times only giving a trickle of water, while at other times delivering a raging torrent. The flooding often destroyed any progress the farmers were making.

Bad luck combined with inexperience in irrigation when the settlers tried to store the water they received, hoping to provide for a more reliable supply. To do this, they enlisted farmers to build a cistern out of concrete to store upwards of 500 gallons of water. After completing the project and letting it fill, farmers went to bed satisfied their troubles were behind them – but they were sadly mistaken.

“The story is told of farmers waking up in the middle of the night to a large cracking sound in the direction of the cistern,” said Taunya Otten. The Otten family runs a dairy farm in the former location of Clarion (now in Centerfield) and has hosted visitors to Clarion for its centennial celebration. “When building the cistern, the farmers neglected to reinforce the concrete with rebar or something similar, so when the water filled up, the pressure inside made the wall buckle.”

The destruction of the cistern so demoralized the settlers, they neglected to try to repair it or even remove it. To this day, the three walls remain standing with the fallen wall nearby. Needless to say, knowledge and techniques that could have helped farm the challenging land were not present at the time.

The benefits of modern technology and research in agriculture can be found in Clarion today. The Otten family has managed their dairy and hay farm since 1986, but have leveraged the slope of the land to their benefit. While the conditions hurt the early settlers, they have been perfect for the Ottens dairy farm.

“You need center pivots (modern sprinkler systems that pivot around a center point) to make farming work on ground with this slope,” Otten said. “Those Jewish settlers just didn’t have that available to them. So we’re now able to get the first crops from this land since 1911. The slope also helps our dry lots drain well and keeps the cows comfortable.”
Beyond the challenges of the land, water and inexperience, Goldberg also suggests that the philosophical and ideological differences of the settlers also contributed to the failure of Clarion. While the settlers were of Jewish heritage, they were not all of a united mindset or philosophy. “There were so many ideologies in Clarion, including communists, anarchists, socialists, Zionists, Orthodox Jews and atheists, that compounded the physical challenges that were already present,” Goldberg said. These challenges were manifest in the struggle over what kind of instruction to have at the local schoolhouse, as well as in the methods for building their homes. Having ignored suggestions from locals on home construction, residences were sweltering in the summer and freezing in the winter.

Not a Wasted Experience
While the experiment of Clarion did not prove to be a long-term one, its impacts have lasted for generations. For starters, the idealistic Benjamin Brown stuck around Utah and expanded into the poultry business, creating the Central Utah Poultry Exchange. This business sought to provide eggs to local families and expanded into California and eventually became what is now Intermountain Farmers Association or IFA.

One of the greatest impacts of the experience was the change it wrought in the hearts of those who came here. Professor Goldberg learned of this feeling as he was researching for his book. “Here I was in Los Angeles, ironically within the shadows of the Los Angeles LDS temple, going to visit with a man who had lived in Clarion, and a huge gathering was waiting, with his family wanting to hear Grandpa tell the great story of his time there,” Goldberg said. “Everyone was proud of their pilgrimage in Utah, where they went beyond themselves to change the Jewish people. This was a high point, not a regret.”

In a separate interview, Goldberg added, “… they had looked beyond personal self-interest and fought for a Jewish rebirth on the land and an end to bigotry. That they failed is their history; that they dreamed and struggled and were greater than themselves is their legacy.”

This legacy was on display just two years ago as many from around the country – and even as far away as Israel – came to Clarion to celebrate its centennial. The celebrations even include a 102-year-old woman who had lived briefly in Clarion as a child. Today, all that physically remains of Clarion are a few foundations, fence posts, the cistern, and two headstones; however, the attitude of determination and survival found in many farmers continues to thrive in many of Clarions descendants.
WARREN, Weber County - Shooting out of the starting gate of the high school rodeo championships on her horse Buck was nothing like the wild ride it took to get Whitney Wayment to America. But for her parents, Jim and Kayla, its just one more in a line of miracles that could fill a book.

While most newborns arrive to anxious parents and family members or hospital staff, and receive instant care and attention; Whitney was simply kept alive until the miracles started taking place. She was born in Nizhny, Russia when her birth mother, who went in for an abortion, delivered Whitney at 1 pound 14 ounces. Too poor to be able to care for another child, Whitney was kept at a hospital for four months before Kayla arrived.

“She is a survivor,” Wayment said. “When I picked her up, it was the first time she’d touched human skin before. She had never been bathed and had not received much caring or motherly love. It was sad but I just knew that she was our baby.”

It could have been quite different for the Wayments, a cattle ranching family from the Ogden area, as Kayla had been in Russia two years earlier to adopt a baby. Having traveled with her 14-year-old son Cody, she arrived only to be told they couldn’t take home the baby they had already named under the ruse that the infant was too sick. The family was heartbroken.

This time, Kayla arrived in Russia having already paid money in advance to an adoption agent from Idaho, only to find out while there that the woman she had trusted was a scam artist. Having promised this baby to 47 other couples already in exchange for money, Kayla and a separate couple that had come for another baby were at a loss for what to do when they were taken to a hospital in the middle of the night to take charge of their baby.

“It all just seemed shady to me, having had another adoption experience in Russia already,” Kayla said. “Luckily, I had the number for an American couple there in Russia that was working for the Huntsman Corporation, who told us to call if we needed anything.”

This couple provided shelter for the two families until Kayla could contact the U.S. Embassy to figure out what to do. In 1994, Russia was still newly discovering how to operate as a nation after years of oppression. Without any official papers, the embassy warned Wayment that she could be thrown into prison for kidnapping if things weren’t fixed soon.

After caring for Whitney for eight days, the embassy persuaded Kayla to go back to the hospital and work with them to get any official paperwork in order to get her baby home.

“We basically had to intimidate the hospital staff - knowing they
had received money from this fake adoption agent in exchange for the baby - to falsify records to the orphanages that wanted to take her in,” Wayment said.

After being in Russia for a month - in what was supposed to originally only take 10 days - Kayla had to reluctantly return to Utah to take care of an urgent family matter. She left her baby in the care of the other American couple who stayed for another month to get things worked out.

Finally, months later than planned, the Wayments held their daughter when she and the other couple arrived in San Francisco.

“Miracles were taking place to help us get our baby,” Kayla said.

A sweet experience took place at the airport, when Jim got to hold his new daughter for the first time. The prototypical image of a cowboy, his distinct mustache has scared young children away often, according to Kayla.


Miracles continued to come for Whitney. After health check-ups in America, doctors questioned why the Wayments would go all the way to Russia to adopt a baby as disabled as theirs was. The doctors had reasons to believe that Whitney would never learn to walk, talk or carry on most other facets of normal life. At seven months of life, she was still only seven pounds and was suffering from sensory defensiveness.

Early on, the Wayments engaged in therapy to help Whitney cope and gain many of those skills she didn’t have, including working with speech, occupational and physical therapists. As she grew older, Whitney was diagnosed with Asperger’s Syndrome, a highly functional disorder in the Autism spectrum that would impair her abilities at socializing and putting things into context.

“It turned out horse riding was one of the best and most therapeutic things we could have done with her,” Jim said.

Working with horses and cows, the Wayments wanted their daughter to have the same experiences their older children had. As if it was meant to be, Whitney took naturally to horses.

“She would sit on Jim’s back and he would buck on the trampoline with her,” Kayla said. “She loved watching the PBR [Professional Bull Riders] races on TV until she was nine years old.”

Whitney would constantly go out with her father and the family as they would check on the care and condition of their cows, and eventually wanted to buy her own horse.

“Miracles were taking place.”
“She said she wanted to buy this buckskin colt we had seen out in the fields, so we went and talked to one of the owners about it,” Jim said. “Whitney ended up talking to one owner on the phone and then hung up and told me she bought the horse. She didn’t know for how much, but said she’d agreed to pay half now and half later!”

Jim wanted to make sure the horse was tame enough for Whitney to ride, so he began breaking it while keeping the horse at his in-laws. Not long after, he received a frantic phone call from his mother-in-law regarding his daughter.

“She said that Whitney had called the horse over and just slipped onto its back, and the horse let her ride bareback,” Jim said. “She was afraid Whitney would get hurt on the horse, but they really bonded and the horse has been taking care of her ever since.”

It wasn’t long after learning to ride her horse that Whitney wanted to join the Weber County Junior Posse program, a youth horse-riding program.

“She had seen her older siblings do it, and so she wanted to do it too,” Kayla said. “The same thing later happened with high school rodeo. Others had done it, so she wanted to.”

Riding her horse Buckshot, Whitney competed in pole bending and barrel racing and did very well. Pole bending is a timed event where horse and rider weave through a series of six poles without touching them, and then racing to the finish line.

Whitney got so good at pole bending that she qualified for the State Rodeo Finals as a sophomore. After a disappointing first round run, she rallied to run the fastest time in that round, beating the other 120 girls competing and earning a plaque.

“I was worried at first when she competed that people would treat her differently, but that didn’t happen as people started hearing her story,” Kayla said. “There were grown men crying and everyone was cheering for Whitney.”

In addition to rodeoing, Whitney showed steers and participated in FFA, earning her state degree. After graduating from Fremont High School last May, she was accepted into Stevens-Henager College, where she is studying to be a medical assistant.

Whitney has competed in other events since this time, not winning them all, but those have provided life lessons for her as well. For Jim and Kayla, they are just happy seeing her do things she enjoys and continually proving those initial predictions of her future wrong.

“I don’t want to think anything of the past, just looking at the future,” Whitney said. “Nothing will hold me back.”
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As an individual who has always been involved with the special needs community, as well as a dedicated FFA student at Lehi High School (LHS), Tommy Smith has set out on a journey to determine how the agricultural & special needs communities could benefit one another.

At the beginning of the school year, Tommy began exploring the idea of teaching ag concepts to persons with disabilities as an FFA chapter. In Tommy’s to-be science project, he hypothesized that as mentors to children with disabilities, high school students would be able to overcome some of the fear that comes with being placed in a leadership position. He also hoped that as the students taught, they would grow to be more comfortable with the special needs community.

It was his longtime involvement in serving those with special needs that sparked the idea that won over the Science Fair judges at this year’s State FFA Convention in March. Over the course of the past school year, the FFA students and Greenhouse class at LHS have spent an hour every two weeks involved in their own version of what professionals are calling Horticulture Therapy.

This therapy in practice at LHS involves close to 20 high school students gathering around four or five workshop stations. Some contain broken up hay bales, barrels full of leaves, or wheelbarrows of fertilizer, while others contain water, or totes of rock and soil. Seven children make their way through the stations by the hand of their high school mentor. Every one of them is blind, and a few are hard of hearing or deaf. The ag students teach them how to plant and nurture flowers and familiarize them with textures and smells of the outdoors.

Simple as it may sound, Susan Patton, M.Ed. and Lead Teacher Specialist at Utah Schools for the Deaf and Blind, claims that the program has been extremely beneficial to her blind preschoolers as they have been given the chance to interact with new people and develop relationships.

“It has gone better than any of us ever anticipated,” Patton said. “I was surprised to see that the high school peer mentors were very interested in working with the kids from the get-go.”

Patton explained how she commonly sees people react uncomfortably to people with disabilities. However, the high school kids were passionate and excited about working with the kids from the very beginning. The school for the deaf and blind has provided on-going training for the high school kids since the program began last fall. They are dedicated to helping the students effectively respond to, and work with, the children they are teaching.

As Tommy had hoped, the project has become about much more than developing leaders in FFA students. The children have benefitted greatly, and Tommy feels that the high school students have learned a lot from the kids as well.

The students explained that before the preschoolers started coming they had their own experimental exhibit. They ran through practice workshop days as if they were the kids. They wore noise-canceling headphones and blindfolds to see, for lack of a better term, the world from the perspective of the children.

Student Taylor Millar says that he loves the program because he gets the opportunity to interact with people who are so different from him.

“They are experiencing things in life that they normally wouldn’t have been able to imagine.”
been able to imagine,” Millar said. “I love seeing the excitement on their faces when they are learning something new.”

It seems that all have been impacted positively by what began as Tommy’s science project. Lehi High FFA advisor, Brett Robertson, has worked closely with Tommy through the entire process and feels that it has been so successful that not only is he planning on continuing it at Lehi High, but he is encouraging other FFA’s in the district to get on board as well.

He attests that the program has had a major impact on the deaf and blind children, because when they first started, the students feared soil (wet and dry) as well as textures of plants and soils. Now, all of them are playing and planting seeds and even transplanting plants from a plug to a plant.

As any developing program would, Robertson says that they have met challenges along the way. He admits that they struggled to create workshop stations that catered to the varying levels of understanding of all of the children. He also recognizes that some of his students are more comfortable than others with participating and demonstrating the confidence necessary to really teach the children to learn skills in working with plants and soils. But he and the staff at the School for the Deaf and Blind have all adamantly stated that every person involved in the project; teachers, student mentors, children, staff, etc. have shown dramatic improvement since the program’s beginning at connecting with one another and their work environment.

Lehi’s program is one of many nationally that are discovering the benefits of using gardening techniques to enhance the sensory, psychological, and social development of persons with disabilities.

In an article published in “The Herb Companion”, author JoAnn Gardner writes, “These activities are a tremendous esteem boost to students who have spent a lifetime receiving care, letting them offer care and nurturing.”
Perkins School for the Blind in Colorado established a Horticulture Center back in 2003 that offers a number of classes related to gardening and greenhouse work that has reported encouraging results.

Other schools for the blind and rehabilitation centers have jumped into it as one program after another has reported many of the same positive results that Lehi students found through Tommy’s project. A few FFA chapters throughout the country have caught on to this opportunity of serving others while developing as true leaders in their community.

In Tommy’s words, “the possibilities are endless.” He explains that anybody, adult or child, with any kind of disability could benefit from a program like this.

Robertson is hoping that they can pioneer this program in the district and that eventually it will become popular throughout the state. “I hope that we can bring pride to the agricultural community by being an example and showing each other that we need to step-up and help others by sharing our talents, skills, and knowledge to better ourselves and the community.”

We’ve Been There ◆ We’re Still Here ◆ We’ll Be There

Farmers and ranchers know that agriculture has it’s ups and downs. So do we. Unlike some lenders that selectively lend to agriculture based market conditions, Western AgCredit has over 95 years of experience lending money to agriculture— that’s all we do.

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As a Farm Bureau member, you have extraordinary powers - the power to be heard, the power to govern, the power to impact farming practices. This power comes from the grassroots policy development process and support found at your County Farm Bureau, Utah Farm Bureau, and American Farm Bureau Federation. You benefit from your own policy! After all, it starts with you!

1. You have an idea, need or concern.
2. You tell someone.
3. Your county researches and considers your idea.
   - Your County Vice President and Policy Development Committee help prepare your idea and speak with local leaders.
   - If supported at the county level, your idea is submitted to the Utah Farm Bureau’s Resolutions Committee.
4. The Farm Bureau Resolutions Committee considers your idea.
   - The Resolutions Committee reviews policy submittals in November.
   - The committee supports, rejects or returns your idea for additional information. Once your idea is accepted, it is prepared for the Farm Bureau Annual Convention.
5. Farmers throughout Utah vote on your idea and if approved, it becomes policy.
   - At the Farm Bureau Annual Convention over 125 delegates from 28 county farm bureaus review policies.
   - A majority vote turns your idea into an actual policy!
   - In December, a new set of Utah Farm Bureau policies is made available to county leaders and other farmer members.
   - If the policy has national significance, it is forwarded to the American Farm Bureau Federation.
6. Your UFBF policy could turn into American Farm Bureau Federation policy.
   - Utah policies are submitted to the American Farm Bureau Federation (AFBF). At the January AFBF Annual Convention, Utah delegates encourage other state delegates to vote for your policy.
   - Another majority vote turns your Utah policy into AFBF policy.
   - The AFBF staff and lobbyists work to turn your idea into a law, regulation, or statement that supports you and your fellow farmer!
7. You benefit from your own policy!

Farm Bureau staff and the Public Policy Team support you along the way.

Who makes up the State Resolutions Committee?
- One county president from each of the 28 county Farm Bureaus.
- Farm Bureau Board Members
- Chair of the State Young Farmers & Ranchers Committee
- Women’s Committee Chairman
- Vice President of the Utah Farm Bureau (also the committee chair)

Leland J. Hogan, UFBF President
Randy N. Parker, UFBF CEO and Secretary/Treasurer
Sterling C. Brown UFBF Vice President – Public Policy
One of the great opportunities every year for our statewide Young Farmers & Ranchers (YF&R) is the chance to compete in one of the three competitive events. The stakes this year are about as high as they come as competitors will be contending with their peers throughout the state to not only win a Polaris ATV but also for a chance to compete at the American Farm Bureau (AFBF) Annual Convention in San Antonio.

The deadline for submitting applications for the Achievement Award and Excellence in Ag Award is Monday, May 1st, 2013. The deadline has been moved up in recent years to coincide with tax preparation season. Financial information from 2012 is used in the Achievement Award application and it was felt that contestants could work at perfecting their application during the cold winter months leading up to the May 1st deadline rather than having to submit their applications during harvest time later in the year.

The Achievement Award is designed for those who receive a majority of their income from production agriculture. The Excellence in Agriculture Award is for those who work in or have an interest in agriculture but are not primarily involved with production agriculture as their major source of income. There are easy-to-fill-out applications for both awards online. This year AFBF has made the applications more user-friendly by making it available in PDF format rather than the traditional excel spreadsheet format. To download an application for either award contestants will need to visit the AFBF YF&R website, http://www.fb.org/index.php?action=programs.yfr.home. Once there, follow the links for each award and download the applications. Contestants can also review the award descriptions and rules that apply to each award. Each applicant is asked to submit three pictures of themselves and their farm/ranch with their application, as well as a two-three paragraph bio. Applications can be submitted via email to david.bailey@f bfs.com or mailed to: Utah Farm Bureau Federation, Attn: David Bailey, 9865 S. State Street Sandy, UT 84070.

From the website mentioned above, contestants can also view the five new Discussion Meet questions for this year. The YF&R Discussion Meet will be held at the traditional time at the Utah Farm Bureau (UFBF) annual convention on the evening of Wednesday,
November 13th, 2013. The winner of the Discussion Meet receives a Polaris ATV sponsored by IFA as well as the coveted trip to compete at the National Discussion Meet in San Antonio, Texas in January 2014. Runners-up receive a cash prize and a plaque from Farm Bureau.

The winner of the Achievement Award receives a Polaris Ranger 4X4 along with the popular, expense paid trip at the AFBF annual meeting in San Antonio, Texas to compete against other state winners. Runners-up also receive cash awards and plaques.

The Excellence in Ag Award winner receives a Polaris ATV sponsored by Zions Bank Ag Group, as well as the trip to San Antonio. As with the Achievement Award, runners-up also receive cash prizes and a plaque from the Utah Farm Bureau.

No matter which competition our young farmer & ranchers choose, each one is designed to increase their leadership skills and improve their farms or ranches, and agriculture as a whole. Just filling out the application and going through the process has helped to refocus many of the applicants’ attention to where their operation needs the most concentration. Most winners of the awards have submitted their applications more than once and have reported the benefits of seeing their operations and goals on paper. They have also reported the value of setting goals and actually writing those goals down and working to accomplish them.

Winners from each of the participating Farm Bureau states compete at the national competition for a chance to win a new 2014 GM truck along with other fabulous prizes. Utah Farm Bureau has been well represented the last several years with many of our state winners placing in the ‘Top 10’ and most recently with Kelby & Kathie Iverson of Hurricane bringing home 1st runners-up in the Excellence in Ag Award competition. We have also had two national achievement award winners, the most recent being in 2001 when Kerry and Katrina Gibson of Weber County took home the top honor along with a Dodge truck.

For more information about the application process please contact your county YF&R chairperson or you can contact David Bailey at david.bailey@fbfs.com or by phone at 801-233-3020.

For more information visit www.prosper3grain.com or call 435.283.4400.
Several months ago, a friend came to me rather distraught. Her doctor had instructed her to focus more on healthy eating, physical activity, and weight loss. And yet, the harder she tried to educate herself, the more frustrated she became with the endless mixed messages she found. At the grocery store, she’d see magazines in the checkout line that promised painless and permanent fixes for “problem spots”. On the Internet, she’d find all sorts of conflicting information about vitamin supplements, artificial sweeteners, and additives in processed foods. In conversations with friends, she’d hear about tricks for appetite control and body shaping. In the news, she’d listen to stories about the “Dirty Dozen”, corporate farming, and organic fertilizers.

Exasperated, she confessed that she’d never been more confused about whether or not eggs were considered good or bad, if it was OK to still drink milk, whether or not it was safe to eat rice, or if cooking with non-stick cookware should be a concern. She didn’t know what to think about juice cleanses, gluten-free foods, the glycemic index, Farmers Markets, high fructose corn syrup, the Paleo diet, or caffeinated beverages either.

I can certainly sympathize. When it comes to health and nutrition claims, sorting fact from fiction can be a daunting challenge. It’s often difficult to tell what’s credible and what’s questionable – but four simple questions can help you successfully evaluate the validity of a claim.

**QUESTION #1**
Who is the SOURCE?

There are various levels of credibility when it comes to nutrition knowledge. Registered Dietitians (RDs) are recognized as legitimate nutrition experts. Minimum requirements for an RD credential include a bachelor’s degree from a university or college accredited by the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics, a 1,200 hour internship, and successful completion of the national RD Exam administered by the Commission on Dietetic Registration. Someone who claims to be a “nutritionist” is not necessarily a registered dietitian and may not be qualified at all to give nutrition advice. You can check an individual’s credentials by going to the Utah Division of Occupational & Professional Licensing website (www.dopl.utah.gov).

Nutrition claims made by someone other than a registered dietitian should be questioned or further examined. Many people trust physicians and other medical professionals for dietary advice. Sometimes this is appropriate – since many doctors consult with (or refer patients to) an RD on their medical team. However, most medical schools (about 75 percent) don’t require their students to even take an entry-level nutrition course (1). As a result, nutrition advice from a health professional other than an RD can’t always be trusted.

**QUESTION #2**
What is the MOTIVE?

Sales of questionable or unproven nutrition products are difficult to regulate and control. Be skeptical of websites that ask you to pay money or provide personal information. Websites sponsored by government groups (URLs ending with .gov), national organizations that are respected and reliable (URLs ending with .org), or educational institutions (URLs ending with .edu)
Marlene Israelsen is a registered dietitian and clinical assistant professor in the Nutrition, Dietetics, and Food Sciences Department at Utah State University. She’s also worked as a clinical dietitian at Sanpete Valley Hospital and as a Family Consumer Science Agent for the USU Extension Program. Israelsen grew up on a farm in a small community in Cache Valley and is thankful for her Ag roots. In addition to eating, she enjoys hiking, camping, rodeos, and road trips.

REFERENCES CITED
2. Food and Drug Administration, Health Fraud Scams – Be Smart, Be Aware, Be Careful, www.fda.gov/healthfraud
Earlier this year when family members voted to sell the land Jamie and Linda Gillmor used as summer range, they thought it was the end of their Morgan Valley retail lamb business. But after the public outcry from their restaurant, farmer’s market and grocery store clients, who have come to love Morgan Valley Lamb, Jamie says the brand and operation will continue.

Jones Creek, a family-operated business supplying grass-fed beef, will take on Morgan Valley Lamb and Jamie’s services as marketer/consultant, and continue the tradition of quality Utah lamb. Jones Creek is based in Springville in Utah County. They will continue to provide both locally raised beef and lamb to a range of clients, including restaurants, supermarkets, and individual consumers.

“Morgan Valley Lamb has become a well-recognized name, known for quality, fresh, local lamb,” said Wes Crandall, owner of Jones Creek. “We are proud to add it to our business and will maintain the same quality that Jamie and Linda provided. We look forward to working with sheep producers from across the state to take their quality product to market.”

The Crandalls received the first lambs from Gillmor on Labor Day in 2012, and soon after, Jamie was promoting lamb at the Utah State Fair as part of the Utah’s Own food booth. They will also partner with locally-based distributors who supply stores and restaurants in Utah and surrounding states. All lamb will be raised in Utah.

The Gillmors have been sheep ranchers in Delta, with family-owned summer rangeland in Morgan Valley, for three generations. In 2001 Linda and Jamie began marketing their lambs to high-end restaurants and supermarkets in Salt Lake and surrounding areas. They would go to the back doors of restaurants with a bag of meat in hand to get them to try it. Soon people recognized the great taste of Utah lamb and they had a loyal following.

“Lamb has always been popular at our market, because it is a staple of the southern Mediterranean diet that is becoming quite popular,” said Matt Caputo of Tony Caputo’s Market & Deli in Salt Lake City. “Food trends come in stages, and spread as they become more broadly adopted. As more people learn to eat lamb, we then encourage them to eat local lamb – like Morgan Valley lamb, over imported lamb from New Zealand. It tastes so much better, not like some bland mystery meat, and gives people a better experience with lamb.”

Local demand for lamb is highest during the winter ski season, providing lamb to restaurants in the Park City and Salt Lake City areas. It was important to let chefs know that Morgan Valley Lamb would be available so they could get it on their winter menus.

Jamie said he will miss the one-on-one interaction of the farmer’s markets and personal lamb delivery to restaurants, but won’t miss...
packing boxes, and the other time-consuming tasks that were a part of running his own meat supply business.

“I will continue doing what I love most: promoting lamb, and especially locally-grown lamb,” Gillmor said.

Jamie and Wes look forward to involving more Utah sheep ranchers in their business. As for consumers, they can continue to find Morgan Valley lamb at quality restaurants including Bambara and Log Haven in Salt Lake City, Bistro 258 in Ogden, the Snake Creek Grill in Heber, Good Karma restaurant in Park City, and others. Wanting to cook on your own? You can also find different cuts of lamb at markets and select grocery stores, including Tony Caputo’s, Liberty Heights Fresh, Rico Market, Springville Meat, Broadway Market, and Harmon’s Grocery stores.

“Using ground lamb is a popular way to start (making burgers or meatballs), but you can also just pick up some lamb chops and mix it with a little oregano, sea salt, olive oil and lemon juice for a few hours and throw it on the grill,” Caputo said. “You’ll cook the meat just like you would your steak – if you like a medium rare steak, then you’ll like medium rare lamb chop.”

With consumers becoming more and more interested in where their food comes from, as well as becoming more exposed to a diverse palate of foods, Jones Creek and Morgan Valley Lamb appear to be well positioned to continue their reputation of quality into the future.

For more information on Morgan Valley Lamb, visit their website at morganvalleylamb.com or on Facebook. Recipes can be found there and at americanlamb.com.

Braised American Lamb Shank with Herb-smashed Baby Potatoes and Roasted Asparagus

**Ingredients Lamb**
- 6 American Lamb shanks (about 1 pound each)
- 8 sprigs thyme
- 6 sprigs parsley
- 2 sprigs rosemary
- Salt and pepper, to taste
- 4 tablespoons olive oil, divided
- 1 large onion, diced
- 6 whole cloves garlic, peeled
- 4 celery ribs, peeled and chopped
- 4 large carrots, peeled and chopped
- 1 bottle dry, fruity red wine
- 2 cups strained tomatoes
- 2 cups beef stock
- 2 tablespoons honey

**Directions Lamb**

Tie thyme, parsley and rosemary with cooking twine; reserve. Season lamb shanks generously with salt and pepper. Heat 2 tablespoons oil in a large Dutch oven over medium-high heat. Working in 2 batches, sear shanks until browned on all sides, about 10 minutes per batch, replacing oil for second batch. Remove shanks to a plate.

Drain all but 2 tablespoons fat from Dutch oven; add onion, garlic, celery and carrots. Cook, stirring, over medium heat, until carrots begin to soften, about 4 to 5 minutes. Add wine; bring to a boil. Reduce heat and cook until most of liquid is evaporated, about 15 to 20 minutes. Add tomatoes, beef stock, honey and herb bundle; return to a boil. Add reserved shanks; cover tightly, reduce heat to a simmer and cook, occasionally spooning sauce until shanks are tender, about 3 hours. Remove shanks from liquid to a platter; cover to keep warm.

Remove herb bundle and discard. Pass liquid and solids from Dutch oven through a food mill or fine-mesh strainer. Return puree to Dutch oven and bring to a boil. Boil until liquid has reduced by about half, 20 minutes. Season with salt and pepper to taste, return shanks to sauce and keep warm.

**Ingredients Potatoes**
- 3 pounds baby red potatoes, scrubbed
- 1/2 cup olive oil or vegan buttery stick
- 1/4 cup chopped parsley
- 1/4 cup chopped basil
- 2 tablespoons chopped chervil
- Salt and pepper, to taste

**Directions Potatoes**

During last half of lamb braising, place potatoes in a large saucepan and cover with cold water; bring to a boil. Reduce heat to a high simmer; cook until potatoes are tender, about 20 minutes. Drain; return potatoes to pot; add oil or margarine, parsley, basil, chervil, salt and pepper. Mash with a potato masher until chunky; reserve.

**Ingredients Asparagus**
- 2 pounds asparagus spears, trimmed
- 3 tablespoons olive oil, divided
- Salt and pepper, to taste

**Directions Asparagus**

Arrange asparagus in a single layer on 2 large baking sheets. Drizzle each sheet with half of the oil, salt and pepper; toss to coat. Roast at 425°F until slightly wilted and edges are browned, about 12 to 14 minutes. Remove from oven, let cool slightly, and serve with lamb shanks and potatoes.
DON’T LOSE YOUR GREEN THUMB
BY A.J. FERGUSON, VICE-PRESIDENT OF FARM SAFETY, UTAH FARM BUREAU FEDERATION

Spring is here and soon many Utahns will be out mowing their lawns and enjoying the aroma of fresh cut grass. But before you fire up the engine of your lawn chariot, a few refresher tips will help keep your spring yard dreams from becoming nightmares.

In 2010, about 253,000 people were treated for lawnmower-related injuries; nearly 17,000 of those involved children under age 19, according to the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission. Close to 22 percent of lawnmower injuries include the hands, fingers or wrists. Most people don’t remember that the lawnmower has the potential to inflict serious bodily injuries, even life altering injuries. Why don’t they remember? Because the lawnmower is widely used and people have become desensitized to the dangers that accompany it. This is similar to farmers and ranchers becoming complacent around the machinery they use everyday. It is used much of the time and doesn’t appear to be a threat.

Due to this attitude of complacency, many believe they don’t need to review the owner’s manual because they are already familiar with the machine. It is always a good idea to re-read the owner’s manual prior to seasonal use. Also, conduct routine inspections on the equipment you are using to verify it is in good condition and can perform its function safely.

Here are some helpful tips that will hopefully keep you safe this spring and summer while mowing your lawn:

• Read the owner’s manual.
• Remove all debris from the yard before mowing, helping to prevent projectiles which can cause injuries.
• Never leave a running lawn mower unattended.
• Operators should wear protective clothing including long pants, steel-toed boots or other sturdy shoes, goggles, and ear protection.
• While mowing, keep children out of the yard and in a supervised area to avoid injuries.
• Children should never ride passenger on a lawn mower.
• Avoid mowing on wet grass as you could easily slip and fall under the mower.
• Be sure all safety guards are in place.
• Keep hands and feet away from moving parts.
• The engine can be hot after use and thus cause severe burns if touched or bumped.
• Make repairs and adjustments while the engine is off.
• Always start and operate the mower outside.

The Utah Farm Bureau Federation hopes you will exercise caution and good judgment to protect your family. If you would like more information or have questions contact A.J. Ferguson at 801-233-3006.

FARM BUREAU LEADERS VISIT NATION’S CAPITAL, CONT.

Continuing the critical public lands discussion, Representative Rob Bishop, Chairman of the House Public Lands Subcommittee and newly-elected Representative Chris Stewart who also serves on the Subcommittee both expressed support for Utah’s legislation aimed at transferring federal lands to state control. Bishop announced a new initiative to deal with generations of de facto wilderness in Utah and asked for local Farm Bureau members’ input.

Representative Jason Chaffetz pointed out the heavy costs to the American economy as federal employees work to justify their jobs through more and more regulations and expressed concerns with the Obama Administration threatening climate change regulation through executive orders and agency actions. Representative Jim Matheson pointed out he is sponsoring the Transparency in Regulatory Analysis of Impacts on the Nation (TRAIN) Act to analyze and understand the cumulative effect of EPA regulations on businesses, including farmers and ranchers.

At the U.S. Department of Agriculture, native Utahn Brandon Willis announced his appointment as Administrator of the Risk Management Agency pointing out tools his agency has available to help food producers. Edward Avalos, Under-Secretary of Agriculture for Marketing and Regulatory Programs, noted the Obama Administration’s commitment to expanding export opportunities. But the most poignant moment of all the visits was when 7-year-old Baylee Barker of Price asked the Under-Secretary “when we could have good school lunches again?” I don’t think “sometimes you have to try new things” was the answer Baylee was looking for.

Thanks to Farm Bureau’s dedicated leaders for helping strengthen our Congressional ties and delivering an important message on behalf of more than 28,000 member-families.
ON THE EDGE of COMMON SENSE
SUSTAINABLE FARMING? REALLY?

By Baxter Black, DVM

Most of the agricultural community watches the pied pipers of “Sustainable Farming” the same way grandparents watch their grandkids play with toy trains. We humor them but don’t try to explain how real trains work. Many “Sustainable Farming” proposals are the exact opposite of their name. “Model T Farming,” or “Third World Farming” or “Farming to Feed the Few” would be more accurate.

As a caveat, I must credit those scientists seeking realistic solutions to agriculture’s booming production capabilities. However, the dream world lead by Luddites and New Age gurus are proposing a return to farming methods used in the first half of the 20th century. A time they describe as “not relying on toxic chemicals, pesticides, synthetic fertilizer and genetically modified foods. A time when animals moved freely, consumed a natural diet, and were not confined.”

I do offer a tip of the hat to hobby farmers with a nice garden, some chickens or 15 sheep as 4-H projects. Their contribution is appreciated, but they realize very quickly that they can’t grow or raise enough to feed their families for a fortnight, much less 50 of their urban neighbors. Which, of course, is the elephant in the room.

After World War II the population of our country and our world began to explode! In the 1970’s scientists were increasingly convinced a new “Ice Age” was coming and “Global Starvation” was imminent. But help was on the way. Monsanto, Dow, John Deere, Pfizer, Monfort, Pioneer, plus a battalion of academic and privately funded scientists had seen it coming and were already root-deep into research. Their objective was to increase production of food and fiber from a decreasing number of acres (a result of urban encroachment), AND keep it affordable for the masses.

Look around you, my friends. They did it…and saved the world.

Indulge me a few statistics:

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<th>1950’s</th>
<th>2000’s</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2024</th>
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<td>U.S. wheat production (bushels/acre)</td>
<td>25.4</td>
<td>33.5</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Total wheat production (billion bushels/year)</td>
<td>1.057</td>
<td>2.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beef production (lbs/cow)</td>
<td>208</td>
<td>722</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total beef slaughter (million head/year)</td>
<td>68.5</td>
<td>110.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Population of United States (millions)</td>
<td>152.2</td>
<td>311.8</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Population of world (billions)</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>7.5</td>
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In the last 50 years the United States and Canada have not only been able to keep up with the sky-rocketing global demand for food, we have shared our research and taught the 3rd World how to feed itself! THAT is what I call “Sustainable Farming.”

Agriculture, Great Grandpa’s agriculture, before the advent of pesticides, chemicals, antibiotics, concentrated feeding and genetically modified seed, was not, and is not “sustainable” by any definition.

I suggest we call the methods that the pied pipers promote, something that more accurately describes their toy train idyllic vision. For the sake of clarity how ’bout “Subsistence Level Farming.”** *subsistence: syn. (Poverty, Insuf cient, Hand to mouth) Roget’s Thesaurus

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MONEY MATTERS
Cash In On Family Finances

BY MARGIE MEMMOTT, USU EXTENSION, JUAB COUNTY

If you teach them, they will learn. One of the most important things that parents can do to help their children develop positive money attitudes and behaviors is to get them involved with the real life, day-to-day financial workings of the family. Additionally, children need opportunities to earn, spend, and save money.

10 Ways to Practice Money Management Skills

1. Hold regular family discussions about money with specific details about the family’s income and expenses.

2. Keep a family income and spending log/diary for 30 days (individual family members can also do this for their personal income and spending). Set buying criteria to help children avoid making compulsive purchases.

3. Solicit ideas (and commitments), especially from older children, on how to reduce spending - allow children to keep a percentage of the savings resulting from any of their cost-cutting efforts.

4. Have older children participate in monthly bills and grocery shopping. Teach them to watch for sales and how to use coupons.

5. Have an older child teach a younger child an important money concept.

6. Have family members get together and make short, medium and long term savings goals. Have each family member sign the agreement, then post it in a prominent location of the home to remind everyone of the things they are working towards.

7. Have children develop a specific family spending goal (vacation, big screen TV, etc.). Allow them to contribute some of their allowance or earnings toward the goal.

8. Have each child set personal earning and spending goals. Regularly discuss progress and setbacks.

9. Get everyone involved. Give children a certain amount of money and have them regularly plan a meal, purchase the ingredients, and prepare the meal.

10. Regularly have a “no-frills” entertainment night (“old fashioned” board games, $1 video rental, talent shows, sandwiches in the park, storytelling, etc.). Teach them that fun activities don’t have to cost a lot of money.

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*subsistence: syn. (Poverty, Insufficient, Hand to mouth) Roget’s Thesaurus
set aside large areas of Africa for national parks. First they removed the people to protect the animals and the land deteriorated. Then as the best science of the day dictated, they had to deal with too many elephants. That finding was “political dynamite”, but the national parks administrative panel agreed, so they shot 40,000 elephants. The deterioration if the land worsened. Elephants were not the problem. Savory now says that was the “saddest and greatest blunder of his life.” And it set him on a path determined to find solutions.

In Savory’s presentation, “How to Green the Desert and Reverse Climate Change”, he challenges the common understanding of the impacts of livestock grazing on dryland ecosystems. While the green religionists claim livestock grazing is to blame for everything from famine to global warming, Savory’s fact-laden talk presented livestock grazing as a solution - not the cause - providing the opportunity to feed millions while turning deserts into grasslands.

A native of Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe), Savory’s early career focused on resource biology and wildlife management. Civil war forced him to move to the United States where the Savory Institute focuses on holistic management and sustainable solutions. He has proven holistic management of livestock grazing turns deserts into thriving grasslands, restores biodiversity, brings streams and rivers back to life, combats poverty and hunger all while mitigating climate change through carbon sequestration in healthy ecosystems.

Successful students of Allan Savory are found around the globe, from Utah’s Deseret Ranch to Argentina’s Patagonia to Australia and Zimbabwe. According to Savory, “holistic management offers a framework for addressing ecology while recognizing economics and social values. The use of domestic herds to mimic wild herds will restore balance to the land and produce a healthy return on investment.”
Greenline Equipment is moving even closer to completing our name change to STOTZ EQUIPMENT, which will unify our company to one entity. We are changing in name only and are still the same company that you have been doing business with for years. We still have the same family ownership, employees and values. Nothing is changing but our name. We recognize that change can be hard without understanding why, so here is a brief article on why we are undergoing a name change.

Who is Arizona Machinery, AA Equipment and Greenline Equipment? They are all part of one company and provide support to our customers in three different geographic territories. We recently decided that these companies should be recognized as they actually exist; as one unified company. In our opinion, the clearest way to reflect this is to have them operate under one name which lead us to undergoing a name change. This was an agonizing decision because of the excellent reputation each of these groups has established over many years and the concern that this change would be perceived as a new ownership group. Rest assured, it is not.

After we decided on the concept of having one name, our next challenge was deciding what that name should be. We started the process by soliciting suggestions from our employees. From those suggestions, our management team chose one name that utilized the following criteria:

- A name that was not limiting as far as region, geography or type of business (for example, no “Arizona” in the name.)
- A name that would help us create a brand of our own, not directly tied to John Deere (for example, no “Green” in the name.)
- A name that would connect to our history and values.
- A name that would be simple, unique, easy to remember and find in internet searches.

The name that clearly met all of the criteria was STOTZ EQUIPMENT.

The Stotz name originated back in 1980 when our company built a new dairy. The President at the time, Ference Rosztoczy, named it Stotz Dairy. He got the name Stotz from our current President, Tom Rosztoczy and Vice President, Rob Rosztoczy – a nickname given to them by their childhood friends which was an abbreviation of their last name.

Greenline Equipment would like to thank you for your business and look forward to continue working with you as STOTZ!
UTAH FARM BUREAU NEWS

CLASSIFIEDS

IMPORTANT NOTICE
1. Non-commercial ads for Utah Farm Bureau members selling items they grow or make themselves, or used machinery, household items, etc., they themselves have used in the past. Each member family is entitled to one such ad free in each three-month period. Ads can be up to 40 words or numbers such as phone number or ZIP. Words such as “For Sale” are included, initiate and numbers count as a word. All words over 40 cost 25 cents each. Ads over 40 words not accompanied by the extra payment, or not meeting the above requirements, will be returned to the sender. Family memberships cannot be combined to create larger ads, nor can a membership be used for free classified ad purposes by anyone other than immediate family members. Ads run for three months.
2. Commercial ads for Utah Farm Bureau members where the member is acting as an agent or dealer (real estate, machinery, handicraft items made by people outside the member family, etc.) cost 25 cents per word. Payment MUST accompany such ads or they will be returned to the sender. Members are entitled to one such ad. Ads run for one month.
3. Ads for non-Utah Farm Bureau members cost 50 cents per word. Payment MUST accompany such ads or they will be returned to the sender. Ads run for one month.

In all ads, short lines requested by the advertiser, extra lines of white space, and lines with words in all caps count as 6 words per line. Ads with borders and bold headlines may be submitted and placed within the classified section, but will be charged the display advertising rate. Please contact the classified advertising department for further information. No insurance ads will be accepted.

***DEADLINE: ALL ADS MUST BE RECEIVED BY THE 15TH OF THE MONTH IN ORDER TO APPEAR IN THE NEXT ISSUE. EXCEPT FOR THE JANUARY ISSUE, WHICH HAS A CLASSIFIED DEADLINE OF DEC. 5.

Only free ads (Category 1 ads of 40 words or less) will be accepted by telephone at 801-233-3010, or fax at 801-233-3030. Fax must be received no later than 5:30 p.m. on the 15th of the month.

Mail ads, typed or neatly printed, with any payment due, to Utah Farm Bureau News, Classified Ad Department, 98265 South State Street, Sandy, UT 84070-2305. Free ads must be resubmitted by mail, telephone or fax after running for three months. Ads for which there is a payment due will be run as long as payment is received in advance.

ALL CLASSIFIED ADS will be listed on the Utah Farm Bureau web page unless the Utah Farm Bureau member specifies otherwise when placing the ad. The ads on the site will run concurrently with the classifieds in the Utah Farm Bureau News.

NOTE: The appearance of any ad in the Utah Farm Bureau News does not constitute an endorsement or approval of the seller or merchandise offered. While every effort is made to ensure the legitimacy of services or merchandise advertised, the Utah Farm Bureau News or the Utah Farm Bureau Federation accepts no responsibility or liability for services or products advertised.

FARM EQUIPMENT

I BUY, SELL, TRADE AND LOCATE all kinds of farm machinery. Bale wagons, tractors, tillage, planting, harvesting equipment, etc. I have a large inventory at this time. Palmer Equipment is located one mile south of Martin on Highway 98. 435-561-5111 or Cell: 435-340-1111, www.balewagons.com.


FOR SALE: 1987 International truck, 9 speed, 425 hp Cat motor, $12,000 OBO. 45’ utility flatbed trailer, $7,000 OBO. 801-220-0000. 22000.00. 6410L John Deere tractor 90hp 1500hrs MFWD 16sppq rh reverser 540/1000 pto 640SL loader excellent condition.

AUTOS


LIVESTOCK

BLEECKER BEEF BULLS FOR SALE: Low birth weight. High performance yearling bulls. Mary Homeyguz black and polled. Select now we will deliver them in the spring @ no additional cost Erik Johnson 435 279 7689, 435 257 7084. Catalogs available. Tremonton.

FEED


PRESTON: Beautiful setting on the Bear River. 214+ acres of fenced farm land and meadow pastures with water rights in the Bear River. Build your dream home overlooking the scenic Bear River and watch and listen to the wildlife. Corrals and outbuildings included. Preston: 200 cow dairy farm on 88 acres. Great gravity sprinkled farm land and Twin Lakes Water. Modern dairy facilities: double 6 parlor, 2000 gallon tank. Utah Idaho Border. The Clear Creek Ranch. 238 acr recreational playground and farm with privacy, trout pond, yard round stream, hunting, 4 wheeling, snowmobiling, hiking trails and miles of Sawtooth National Forest. Includes a home, 4 car garage, shop and irrigation. This ranch is located on the Utah/Idaho border south of Malta, Idaho. **Tranquil, Idaho 180 acre gravity sprinkled ranch with home, machinery, good fences and year round stream. Irrigation water under 1% per ac. **Bear Lake 4ac recreational retreat North of Liberty with trees, wildlife and privacy. **Preston, Idaho 400 cow Grade A Dairy on 56 acres with 6 bedroom 5000 square foot home, 414 lock-ups and double 9 parlor. **Malad, Idaho 79 acre flood irrigated farm on paved country road. Power available. Samaria water. Owner financing possible. Several other great properties also available. Contact Vaughn Benson at Benson Realms, Logan 435 753-9060, bensonrealtors@yahoo.com website: bensonrealtors.com

REAL ESTATE


MISCELLANEOUS


AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES


CIRCLE FOUR FARMS: If you are looking for a career in a fun, rewarding team environment, Circle Four Farms is the place you’ve been searching for. We’re offering quality full time entry-level animal production positions with training available. Challenge yourself with a company on the grow that offers: Starting wage $10 to $11.50 per hour plus benefits, Medical, Prescription, Dental and Vision Insurance, Life Insurance plans. Short Term and Long Term Disability, company paid Pension Plan, 401(k) Savings Plan with company match, GainShare Plan, Incentive programs, Paid holidays and vacation, Educational reimbursement. Ask us about a relocation package, For more information please call our office: Circle Four Farms, P.O. Box 100, 341 South Main, Milford UT 84751, (435) 387-3107, Fax (435) 387-2530, www.cfarms.com, Equal Opportunity Employer.

RIDE, SLIDE, SPLASH, SCREAM AND LAUGH all summer long with a season pass, just $101.12 and your Farm Bureau membership. Or, single day passes are just $36.75 each.

Prices shown are after tax. Advance ticket purchase only. Non-refundable.

Cool off on hot summer days with a visit to one of Utah’s premier water parks.

NEW THIS SEASON - Seven Peaks "PASS OF ALL PASSES" FOR THE INCREDIBLE PRICE OF $21.95!

You pay just $17.50 (includes tax) per all-day pass – the regular price is $24.95 + tax. Advance purchase only. Tickets are non-refundable. Choose either:

Seven Peaks – Salt Lake
1200 W. 1700 S.

Seven Peaks – Provo
1330 East 300 North

SPLASH INTO SAVINGS at Cherry Hill! 1325 South Main Street, Kaysville
Are you looking for a family getaway close to home? With water attractions, miniature golf, rock-climbing wall, batting cages and arcades, Cherry Hill has something for every member of your family. Come for the day! Or stay longer by taking advantage of the camping facilities offered at Cherry Hill! Discover all the attractions this family fun park has to offer at www.cherry-hill.com.

To access your discounts at www.cherry-hill.com, click "corporate discount" then enter the Farm Bureau password: summerfun360 in the login field. Print your discount coupons and take them with you to Cherry Hill. Or present your Farm Bureau membership card at the ticket window to receive the Farm Bureau discount.

Take the whole gang to a Bees baseball game! The Bees are a Triple-A affiliate of the Los Angeles Angels of Anaheim.

Purchase “Bees Vouchers for just $10.00 ea. Redeem your voucher at the ticket window for the best seat available in the stadium - excluding Diamond Seating. 2013 Season: April 4 – September 2. Vouchers will be available beginning April 1. Vouchers are not valid July 4 or July 24.

Great for a family night outing – won’t break the bank! Business associates and youth groups! Franklin Covey Stadium is located at 77 West 1300 South in Salt Lake City with the home plate entrance at the corner of West Temple and 1300 East.

Case IH Tractor & Equipment Incentive Program Farm Bureau members can now take advantage of Case IH equipment discounts thanks to a new membership value program.

Eligible Farm Bureau members will receive an incentive discount - from $300 to $500 - when purchasing qualifying Case IH equipment from participating dealerships. A current Farm Bureau membership verification certificate must be presented to the Case IH dealer in advance of product delivery to receive the incentive discount. Certificate is available at www.fbverify.com/case. 801-233-3010

Up to a 25% discount available to FB members on legal services including but not limited to water law, business services, litigation, wills and estates. Trust your legal needs to attorneys who share your Farm Bureau values and a commitment to excellence. Complete details and attorney contact information available at utfb.fb.org. Contact the office in your region to schedule an appointment.