A Special Day

The month of November holds a special day, Thanksgiving. This is the day set aside by our forefathers to give thanks for an abundant harvest and a new way of life.

Today’s living is far removed from the life of the Pilgrims, who created the special thanks day, yet their experiences proved that man’s dream of an abundant nation is one true if he developed it in the right way.

The agricultural producers of Michigan and the nation should pause for a moment on this special day in November and give thanks for their own organization, the Farm Bureau. It is an organization they created and built to serve their needs. It is operated, insured and controlled by them. Because of farmers’ needs and desires, Farm Bureau has been providing service for over fifty years.

Farm Bureau has provided a VOICE for agriculture both in the state legislature and the Congress of the United States.

At a State level, the Farmers’ VOICE, through Farm Bureau, has been heard on property tax relief, farm truck license fees, environmental issues, farm labor legislation, migrant housing funds, state-local revenue sharing, highways and education, to mention a few.

In Washington, D.C., the Farm Bureau farmers’ VOICE is being heard concerning marketing and bargaining problems. One hundred bipartisan Congressmen have shown their intent to help solve the problem by introducing the “Sisk Bill.”

Your organization provides you with member service programs that are available only to members.

During the past year fifty-three members of the West Saginaw Highway, Lansing, R-3, Jack Laune, Cal. President, Dean Farm Bureau Young Farmers of America FPC-FB’s Product Show – Exhibit Hall

Agricultural Marketing and Bargaining Act of 1971, known as the Sisko Bill (H.R. 7597), would provide America with legislation to improve the foundation upon which farmers can build their own, effective, non-governmental marketing and bargaining associations.

Farm Bureau Marketers in State office at 109 N. Lafayette, Andrew Jackson, Howell, R-11, President, Charles, R-11, Treasurer, Dean Young Farmers of America FPC-FB’s Product Show – Exhibit Hall

It would be within the established power of the Board to determine the procedures to be used in bargaining. These would provide for such things as limits on the length of time and methods of presenting offers. Thus, unless the Board failed in its own effective, non-participation is protected in the legislation.

President Smith’s address at 11:45 a.m.

Modern American innovations and bountiful agricultural production emphasize the principles handed down from that group of Americans who set a table of harvested crops and then gave thanks to God for an abundant life.

Carl P. Kentner

DEcision POSTponed on BC-BS LOWER COST HEALTH CARE PLAN

In the September and October issues of the Michigan Farm News, members in favor of the proposed $90.00 deductible Blue Cross — Blue Shield plan were asked to respond by October 15, 1971.

Less than 200 affirmative responses were received. This represents approximately 1/2 of the 1,200 subscribers. Consequently, the Michigan Farm Bureau Board of Directors at their meeting of October 19, decided to postpone further action on a change of the low option plan.

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

FOOD with a growing concentration of power on the food processors side of the bargaining table, it has become clear to many farmers that no longer can the agricultural industry continue to bend, and in some cases break, before the whim of the processors, like a field of ripe grain blowing in the wind. Instead we are, and we must continue, seeking legislation which would place in the hands of the processors an in- stallable negotiation in bargaining with food handlers.

The Agricultural Marketing and Bargaining Act of 1971, known as the Sisko Bill (H.R. 7597), would provide America with legislation to improve the foundation upon which farmers can build their own, effective, non-governmental marketing and bargaining associations.

American Farm Bureau President William J. Kuhlman, in testimony before the House Agriculture Subcommittee’s hearing on the bill, said that while some farm associations had been successful in negotiating improved contracts, others have encountered an unwillingness on the part of handlers to even meet with association representatives for the purpose of discussing contract terms.

“We believe,” he said, “that farmers should have the privilege of designating well-informed representatives to negotiate with handlers of their products so that they may have an equitable opportunity to share in the development of contract terms.”

We can’t depend on the whim of the food industry or processors to get the Sisk Bill passed.

President Smith’s address at 11:45 a.m.

The bill would not require any buyer to accept any of the terms or prices offered. Neither would farmers be required to join an association. If they choose voluntary participation or non-participation is protected in the legislation.

The Agricultural Marketing and Bargaining Act of 1971 would establish a three-member National Agriculture Marketing Council in the USDA, to administer the program. The Board would be charged with the responsibility of seeing both the hand and associations of producers bargain in good faith.

Contrary to some misinterpretation, the Sisk Bill would not preclude all marketing orders, nor affect in effect. A review of the proposed bill shows that it would affect only that range of agricultural, producers, including growers of such major commodities as corn, wheat and soybeans, who voluntarily form an association which could be qualified, under the terms of the new bill, for non-participation, to “negotiate in good faith” in their behalf.

The Sisk Bill may not be the whole answer to all our marketing problems but it can be a significant help in helping us to obtain a true market value for our products.

We have long voiced a need for such legislation. Now it is time to make our voices heard in support of what we have said we need.

The agricultural marketing system is slowly built by cowards and cowards will not pro-
Mr. Levi holds degrees in agriculture and law from the University of Michigan. He is the author of several books and articles on agricultural law containing environmental aspects. He holds the position of Associate Professor in Agricultural Economics and is a member of the University of Missouri. Currently, Mr. Levi is on leave for advanced studies at Washington State University.

All members, especially live stock producers, are encouraged to attend the Natural Resources Conference and become familiar with the legal aspects of pollution control that they might be confronted with in their operations.

The annual Farm Bureau banquet will be held Monday, November 8, 3:30-4:30 p.m. in the Ballroom at the Pantlind Hotel, Grand Rapids.

ROGER FLEMING

The annual Farm Bureau banquet will be held on Monday, November 8, 1971 at 6:00 p.m. at the Civic Auditorium, Grand Rapids.

This year's banquet will be in honor of Dan E. Reed, Secretary-Manager of the Michigan Farm Bureau, who will retire the early part of 1972.

Roger Fleming, Secretary-Treasurer of the American Farm Bureau Federation, will be the main speaker.

Fleming also serves as director of the AFBF Washington office, vice-secretary-treasurer of American Agricultural Marketing Association, the American Farm Bureau Federation, the Michigan Farm Bureau, and the American Mutual Insurance Company and vice-chairman of the American Management Association.

Before joining the AFBF, he served in many capacities, including secretary of the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation.

Fleming's name first appeared in "Who's Who in America" in the 1954-55 edition, when he was 39 years of age.

NATURAL RESOURCES CONFERENCE

DONALD LEVI

With the continuing concern for environmental quality, some producers will likely be faced with legal actions for alleged pollution. The consequences of such legal actions can be serious to producers.

Mr. Donald Levi, a leading expert on the legal aspects of agricultural pollution, will discuss the laws that may be used to control pollution and how courts have decided cases against producers under these laws.

FARM LABOR LEGISLATION STALLED

There is little action taking place in Congress on proposed legislation to cover farm workers under the National Labor Relations Act for organizational elections.

One of the stumbling blocks is that Cesar Chavez, spokesman for the United Farm Workers, is not interested in passing legislation requiring elections and is trying to prevent passage of legislation that might help him to do better.

If you hear a kind word spoken Of some worthy soul you know, It may fill your heart with sunshine If only you tell him so.

If a deed, however humble, Helps you on your way to go, Seek him out and tell him so Toward a stinker, lost and low, It might just do him better If you'd only tell him so.

Oh, my sisters, oh, my brothers, As over life's rough path you go, God's love has saved and kept you.

If your heart is touched and tender, Might help him to do better.

If you decide to un-lock your seat belts without a buzzer will be activated. Michigan Farm Bureau members in 1972.

The Annual Meetings of Michigan Farm Bureau, Farm Bureau Services, and Farmers Petroleum Cooperative will be held in downtown Grand Rapids on November 8, 9 and 10, 1971.

Registration of all delegates and for the various sessions for the three annual meetings will be conducted in the Civic Auditorium.

The Pantlind Hotel located across the street from the Auditorium and connected by an underground tunnel, will be used for small meetings and overnight lodging of the delegates.

There are three FREE PARKING lots for the overnight guests staying at the Pantlind. These parking lots are located just south of the hotel. Adjacent to the Civic Auditorium in downtown Grand Rapids, these parking lots will accommodate 650 cars for those delegates and guests who will not be staying overnight.

The Annual Product Preview Show will be held November 7, sponsored by Farm Bureau Services and Farmers Petroleum Co.

The Preview Show will be held in conjunction with the Annual Meeting, and the Product Show, which features new products and supplies for farm use, will be held in the Exhibit Hall located in the basement of the Civic Auditorium.
Robert E. Smith

Returned Legislature
Faces Many Issues

The Legislature returned to session on October 26, with a very large calendar covered over from the session previous to the recess.

CONGRESSIONAL AND LEGISLATIVE REDISTRICTING

Many controversial issues will be resolved before the Legislature adjourns. One that cannot be put off is reapportionment of Michigan's 10 congressional districts. This is done by the State Legislature. This duty will no doubt be carried out without too much delay, as inaction may bring about federal redistricting.

Another battle going on presently behind the scenes is reapportionment of the State Legislature, which, by constitutional requirement, is done by an eight-member Reapportionment Commission - four Democrats and four Republicans. It is expected, as happened during the previous reapportionment, that the Commission will be deadlocked along party lines and that the redrawing of state Senate and House boundary lines will probably become an issue in the Supreme Court. Many recall the usual size and shape of many present districts - some very long and narrow. Even though the court came out the reapportionment before, it is certain that the reapportionment was contrary to the Constitution inasmuch as the Constitution requires districts as nearly square as possible.

The work of the Commission is being slowed due to the fact that final census figures are not yet available for some areas. This is a highly political and controversial issue, as the change in legislative lines can result in guaranteeing control of one or both houses by one party or the other.

WELFARE BUDGET

While most budget issues were resolved before the Legislature adjourned, Michigan must consider the major appropriation bill on welfare. This is well over a half billion dollar expenditure and, also, is extremely controversial. House Republi- can Leader, Robert E. Smith, said that his party will insist on a four-part program to be part of the welfare appropriation.

The four reforms include:

1. An amendment to require that during any one year, 100 percent of the in- dustry in the state a welfare re- ceipient could not receive more than eight-tenths of his benefits - privileges thus are currently awarded in the state of his previous residence. Michigan ranks as third highest welfare payer in the state. This may be done only for those in the state who are new to the state and there has been no previous exclusion of those in the state for over two years.

2. A provision that would require the lottery to distribute welfare funds. This would influence the state to spend a larger portion of its funds. The amount of tax collected in the lottery is a limit on the amount of funds that could be generated for welfare.

3. A State amendment that would require all recipients of welfare to accept public service employment equivalent to the welfare received.

4. An amendment that would require the Governor, by the Co- operation Security Commission to test and train welfare recipients in skilled trades.

HIGHWAY BILLS: INCREASE GAS TAX

Highway measures will become a major issue during the fall session of the Legislature. There are three bills involved. One would increase the gas tax $1.3 cents per gallon from 12 cents to 13 cents per gallon, making a total of 8.3 cents per gallon state tax.

One-cent per gallon would be derived from a "Highway Transportation Discretionary Fund," which is contained in a second bill. The bill would make possible the Department of State Highways to have the revenue for road and public transportation. The money in the new Discretionary Fund is expected to be used for mass transit systems.

Another transportation bill that will face the Legislature is the state's”highway control. U.S. Transportation Secre- tary Volpe has warned the state that its "highway program is out of control" and "effective controls" are essential.

Some of the northern lower Peninsula and parts of western Michigan could get an entirely new highway system. Such an east-west upper Peninsula highway could be an entirely new system, or could be merely an extension and addition to the present system.

It is important to note that Michigan spends $60 per capita on highways, which is well below the national average population. Some of the surrounding states spend from a low of $48 per capita for highways down to a high of $96 per capita in Wisconsin. The state tax increase, if passed, would raise the per capita cost to about $80 per year.

Another transportation bill that will face the Legislature is the state's transportation control. U.S. Transportation Secre- tary Volpe has warned the state that its "highway program is out of control" and "effective controls" are essential. Some of the northern lower Peninsula and parts of western Michigan could get an entirely new highway system. Such an east-west upper Peninsula highway could be an entirely new system, or could be merely an extension and addition to the present system.

It is important to note that Michigan spends $60 per capita on highways, which is well below the national average population. Some of the surrounding states spend from a low of $48 per capita for highways down to a high of $96 per capita in Wisconsin. The state tax increase, if passed, would raise the per capita cost to about $80 per year.

Another transportation bill that will face the Legislature is the state's transportation control. U.S. Transportation Secre- tary Volpe has warned the state that its "highway program is out of control" and "effective controls" are essential. Some of the northern lower Peninsula and parts of western Michigan could get an entirely new highway system. Such an east-west upper Peninsula highway could be an entirely new system, or could be merely an extension and addition to the present system.

It is important to note that Michigan spends $60 per capita on highways, which is well below the national average population. Some of the surrounding states spend from a low of $48 per capita for highways down to a high of $96 per capita in Wisconsin. The state tax increase, if passed, would raise the per capita cost to about $80 per year.

Another transportation bill that will face the Legislature is the state's transportation control. U.S. Transportation Secre- tary Volpe has warned the state that its "highway program is out of control" and "effective controls" are essential. Some of the northern lower Peninsula and parts of western Michigan could get an entirely new highway system. Such an east-west upper Peninsula highway could be an entirely new system, or could be merely an extension and addition to the present system.

It is important to note that Michigan spends $60 per capita on highways, which is well below the national average population. Some of the surrounding states spend from a low of $48 per capita for highways down to a high of $96 per capita in Wisconsin. The state tax increase, if passed, would raise the per capita cost to about $80 per year.

Another transportation bill that will face the Legislature is the state's transportation control. U.S. Transportation Secre- tary Volpe has warned the state that its "highway program is out of control" and "effective controls" are essential. Some of the northern lower Peninsula and parts of western Michigan could get an entirely new highway system. Such an east-west upper Peninsula highway could be an entirely new system, or could be merely an extension and addition to the present system.

It is important to note that Michigan spends $60 per capita on highways, which is well below the national average population. Some of the surrounding states spend from a low of $48 per capita for highways down to a high of $96 per capita in Wisconsin. The state tax increase, if passed, would raise the per capita cost to about $80 per year.

Another transportation bill that will face the Legislature is the state's transportation control. U.S. Transportation Secre- tary Volpe has warned the state that its "highway program is out of control" and "effective controls" are essential. Some of the northern lower Peninsula and parts of western Michigan could get an entirely new highway system. Such an east-west upper Peninsula highway could be an entirely new system, or could be merely an extension and addition to the present system.

It is important to note that Michigan spends $60 per capita on highways, which is well below the national average population. Some of the surrounding states spend from a low of $48 per capita for highways down to a high of $96 per capita in Wisconsin. The state tax increase, if passed, would raise the per capita cost to about $80 per year.

Another transportation bill that will face the Legislature is the state's transportation control. U.S. Transportation Secre- tary Volpe has warned the state that its "highway program is out of control" and "effective controls" are essential. Some of the northern lower Peninsula and parts of western Michigan could get an entirely new highway system. Such an east-west upper Peninsula highway could be an entirely new system, or could be merely an extension and addition to the present system.

It is important to note that Michigan spends $60 per capita on highways, which is well below the national average population. Some of the surrounding states spend from a low of $48 per capita for highways down to a high of $96 per capita in Wisconsin. The state tax increase, if passed, would raise the per capita cost to about $80 per year.

Another transportation bill that will face the Legislature is the state's transportation control. U.S. Transportation Secre- tary Volpe has warned the state that its "highway program is out of control" and "effective controls" are essential. Some of the northern lower Peninsula and parts of western Michigan could get an entirely new highway system. Such an east-west upper Peninsula highway could be an entirely new system, or could be merely an extension and addition to the present system.

It is important to note that Michigan spends $60 per capita on highways, which is well below the national average population. Some of the surrounding states spend from a low of $48 per capita for highways down to a high of $96 per capita in Wisconsin. The state tax increase, if passed, would raise the per capita cost to about $80 per year.

Another transportation bill that will face the Legislature is the state's transportation control. U.S. Transportation Secre- tary Volpe has warned the state that its "highway program is out of control" and "effective controls" are essential. Some of the northern lower Peninsula and parts of western Michigan could get an entirely new highway system. Such an east-west upper Peninsula highway could be an entirely new system, or could be merely an extension and addition to the present system.

It is important to note that Michigan spends $60 per capita on highways, which is well below the national average population. Some of the surrounding states spend from a low of $48 per capita for highways down to a high of $96 per capita in Wisconsin. The state tax increase, if passed, would raise the per capita cost to about $80 per year.

Another transportation bill that will face the Legislature is the state's transportation control. U.S. Transportation Secre- tary Volpe has warned the state that its "highway program is out of control" and "effective controls" are essential. Some of the northern lower Peninsula and parts of western Michigan could get an entirely new highway system. Such an east-west upper Peninsula highway could be an entirely new system, or could be merely an extension and addition to the present system.

It is important to note that Michigan spends $60 per capita on highways, which is well below the national average population. Some of the surrounding states spend from a low of $48 per capita for highways down to a high of $96 per capita in Wisconsin. The state tax increase, if passed, would raise the per capita cost to about $80 per year.
Volume discount refunds totaling more than $160,000 were distributed by Farm Bureau Services to 33 local cooperatives and 20 branch stores, according to William E. Callum, vice-president of the Farm Supply Division.

The refunds are based on the purchase of Farm Bureau Services supplies during the fiscal year ending June 30. The refunds illustrate the advantages of purchasing farm supplies through cooperatives which can take advantage of volume buying and mass distribution," Callum declared.

"Farmer members of local cooperatives are benefitted because the discount program contributes directly to the strength of these local farm groups, enabling them to expand services and supply feeds, fertilizers, seed, chemicals, hardware, and farm equipment at competitive prices," Callum added.

The volume discount refunds range in amount from $227 to $14,467. "We encourage local cooperatives and our Farm Bureau Services branches to participate in the discount program because all farmers achieve substantial savings through joint cooperation in purchasing agricultural supplies and equipment," he said.

Although the volume discount program is administered through the Farm Supply Division, other Farm Bureau Services divisions such as the Michigan Elevator Exchange, Retail Division, and Egg Marketing Division share in developing the program.

"The refunds are based on the strong volume discount program contributed at a disaster level and the low apple prices last year," Congressman Jerry Ford, MFB President Elton Smith and a group of Farm Bureau apple growers presented the problem - which is severe in Ford's Congressional District, the major Northern Spy producing area in the nation.

In 1967-69, apple slices had sold for 16-18¢ per pound, with an average price to growers of 42¢, last year the price to growers dropped to 82-50¢, with slices at 14-14 1/2¢ per pound.

With the ceiling at this level, processors have declined to offer producers a reasonable price for the greatly reduced crop now being harvested.

In a follow-up to Congressman Ford, President Smith pointed out, "There is no doubt but that the low apple prices of 1970 resulted in a financial disaster for apple growers. A repeat of this situation in 1971 will put many good apple growers out of business."

President Smith also said, "There is little doubt but that adjustments in the situation will be made under Phase II of the President's economic plan. However, the apple growers in Kent and Ionia Counties, and throughout the nation, are not going to enjoy the benefits of a price adjustment. Most of the processing apples will be sold and delivered before the end of the freeze."

Responding to President Smith's letter, Congressman Ford said, "I am in complete agreement with your views set forth in your letter of September 21 that there ought to be an exemption for the processors of apples, particularly Northern Spies."

"I have talked to the Office of Emergency Preparedness which is administering the freeze and found the spokesman sympathetic. However, I do not want to predict what will be done, I have today at the spokesman's suggestion forwarded a copy of your letter and one I have just received from Dan Reed, along with the reports you sent me, to the Office of Emergency Preparedness with a request that relief be granted."

Again, I don't want to be encouraging, but have urged this to be done and will let you know as soon as we have a report."

Farm Bureau has also contacted Dr. Tom Cowden, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, who has provided the information and supporting documents to Dr. Jerome Siebert, who heads the Special Wage-Price Unit in the Office of the Secretary of Agriculture.

"When I cannot promise that any action will be taken on your problem, Dr. Siebert will study it in view of policies and regulations handed down by the Cost of Living Council and the Office of Emergency Preparedness to see if anything can be done."

**UNICO® REDI-GRIPS Snow Tires**

Don't wait for that sad groan on that cold morn. Get a POLLY.

UNICO BATTERY

You get twice the cranking power and 71% more reserve.

Where Your Farm Comes First

FARM BUREAU

FARMERS PETROLEUM

UNICO® MPI-44 PERMANENT FARM POWER ANTI-FREEZE.

Use it in your car, truck and tractor. It's the fill-it and forget-it anti-freeze from UNICO.
ALLEGED POLLUTION LAWSUIT HEARD IN CIRCUIT COURT

by Al Amy
Legislative Counsel, MFB

The first trial under Michigan's new Environmental Protection Act of 1970 involving agriculture was concluded October 15 in Clinton County Circuit Court. Two of the original nine plaintiffs withdrew from the complaint during the trial.

The plaintiffs are asking for an injunction under the Environmental Protection Act of 1970 against a swine finishing operation and for $230,000 damages under common nuisance law. Odors interfering with the enjoyment of property and degrading air quality were cited as reasons for the lawsuit.

During the three-day trial, 26 witnesses were called to testify. In summarizing the three-day trial, legal counsel for the plaintiffs placed emphasis on the composition of swine odors, their interference with enjoyment of property, affects of odors on specific health conditions and location of the facility complained of in the suit. To some degree, each of these aspects was de-emphasized during cross-examination or testimony given by expert witnesses called for the defendant.

Early in the trial, legal counsel for the defendant requested an accelerated judgment asserting that the Environmental Protection Act is not constitutional because it delegates legislative power to the judiciary. It was further argued that if the court finds that it would be the legislature's role to enforce the law.

In his closing argument, Circuit Judge Leo Cook will consider this constitutional question in his deliberation.

A decision on the outcome of this case is not expected for several weeks. When the decision is announced, it will establish a precedent that can have an important influence on future cases brought against agriculture under the Environmental Protection Act of 1970. Announcement of the final decision will be published in a future issue of Michigan Farm News.

Farm Workers Wage Bill

A two-step increase in the minimum wage for agricultural workers was proposed which has been approved by the General Labor Subcommittee of the House Education and Labor Committee in Washington.

Under the provisions of the bill, the minimum wage for agricultural workers covered under the act would be increased to $3.75 per hour in January, 1972, and to $4.70 per hour in January, 1973. Non-agricultural workers would also receive increases, with those having been covered under the act prior to 1966 receiving a $2.00 minimum in January of 1972. Those who have been covered under the act in 1966 and since would be increased to $1.80 in January of 1972 and $2.00 in January of 1973.

A serious threat to efforts to increase employment opportunities for unskilled 18 and 19-year-olds results from the Subcommittee recommendation that rates lower than minimums could be paid only to full-time students and only when the employment "does not create a substantial probability of reducing full-time employment opportunities for other workers." Overtime payment would be extended to state and local government workers, domestic workers and employees of pre-school centers as well as to employees of agricultural processing firms, transit systems, nursing homes, sugar processing firms, and maids and custodial workers in motels and hotels.

The House Education and Labor Committee is heavily loaded with pro-union legislators. Organized labor is pushing vigorously for an increase in minimum wages, knowing that such an increase will push up the cost-of-living wage structure. The measure would be a serious threat to the wage stabilization program and could trigger another vigorous round of run-away inflation.
Apple Harvest Moves Along

The Michigan apple harvest is moving along in good shape, but not without a few rough and bumpy areas. The USDA estimate forecasts of 1% increase in Michigan production this year over last year, but there are plenty of homes for this year's one quality crop. As we near the end of the harvest season, storage space is available for fresh apples and processors are looking for apples.

The composition of this year's crop has aided in its movement. Several of the processing varieties are down in production considerably, while the volume of some of the varieties which normally go to fresh fruit is up. The fresh market appears to have a bright future in view of the short Washington apple crop, which is estimated at 24% below last year's production.

At this time, processors are still expressing a need for all the preferred processing varieties available but, to date, they have not increased the price in an effort to get the fruit. Supplies are down in production considerably, especially by those processors who put up canned and frozen apple slices. Apple processors are looking for some of the key varieties which are necessary to produce the blend of sauce which their customers are familiar with. Generally, the preferred sauce apples are selling for $3.35 to $3.50 per cwt, 23â½% up, with the preferred sauce varieties selling for $2.50 per cwt, 24½% up.

Dry weather in scattered areas throughout the state has hurt the quality of some fruit, especially some blocks of Jonathans. Some of the other varieties were helped considerably by the rainfall toward the end of the growing season, if the grower could leave the fruit hanging long enough to get the benefits of the rain! Growers have had better than average weather for picking this year, except for a few rainy days, pickers have enjoyed the weather. Most areas have not experienced excessive winds to cause a serious fruit drop problem.

The majority of the areas have enjoyed adequate amount of help and a crop is on hand on time. Unfortunately, this is not true in all areas. Scattered areas in the north have indicated that the pickers they do have, have not been a serious effort to do a job of picking.

Where labor has been adequate, processors are expecting to finish their harvest in a timely manner during the first week of November. Some of the apple growers in the northern part of the state, some areas where labor has been a problem, will probably finish harvesting around the middle of November, weather permitting.

Hay Listing Service Outlined

Supply and demand conditions in the 1971 growing season have produced the first interest in a Farm Bureau hay listing service. As this went to press, twelve county Farm Bureaus had indicated a surplus of hay among their members. Twenty-one county Farm Bureaus indicate a shortage.

Surplus-county Farm Bureaus are assembling lists of their members who have hay for sale. Hay-deficit county Farm Bureaus are assembling lists of members who would desire to use the hay sellers list. These lists will be forwarded to the Michigan Farm Bureau.

The Michigan Farm Bureau will consolidate the listings and provide the hay sellers list to county Farm Bureaus who have indicated a deficit. The hay sellers list will then be distributed by the county Farm Bureaus.

The lists will contain seller's names, phone numbers, types and quantities of hay for sale and information about how the hay was baled and handled. Final price and other terms of trade will be negotiated directly between buyers and sellers.

The Michigan Farm Bureau has indicated that the Farm Bureau will provide this as a service to members only. No responsibility will be taken by the Farm Bureau for chancing hay, verifying quality, or collecting payments. Assembling and providing the listing is not considered the service provided by Farm Bureau.

The lists will be available during November. Efforts will be made to update the lists of December, January and February. In March, county Farm Bureaus and the Michigan Farm Bureau will take steps to improve the number utilization of the service. County Farm Bureaus presently indicating a deficit are Allegan, Alcona, Benzie, Emmet, Chippewa, Northwest, Washburn, Marquette, Mackinac, Lake, Menominee, Otsego, and Wexford.

County Farm Bureaus presently, indicating a deficit of hay are Alcona, Alpena, Benzie, Emmet, Chippewa, Northwest, Washburn, Marquette, Mackinac, Lake, Menominee, Otsego, and Wexford.

The Michigan Farm Bureau has adopted "Make It Happen" as a slogan for 1972. It is very appropriate for all of the Farm Bureau activities, including marketing.

MACMA, Michigan Farm Bureau's marketing and advertising affiliate, operates within the pool of policies already adopted by the delegates at the Michigan Farm Bureau annual meeting. Policy recommendations from several committees of this county Farm Bureau are directing that MACMA become more involved in price bargaining and product movement for members. They are currently implementing that every marketing tool and technique be utilized to meet the marketing challenges of the complex system. This includes self-help legislation, tariff protection and more involvement of organizational discipline to name a few.

Marketing success stories are being recorded again this year by MACMA. These successes are the result of many factors, including accurate and timely information used skillfully by committee members, men and staff. Success is not an accident. And it's not easy! What is artificial? A whole bright profitable future. The system of moving food from the farm to consumer is working. The changes are presenting new opportunities to better serve consumers.

The people who are willing to take an aggressive approach to marketing every piece of food they will capitalize on these opportunities. The question is, "will these people be farmers?"

Farm Bureau members in every area of the state have an opportunity to make "make it happen" marketing. Policies must be formulated, implemented and supported by involved members.

MEMBER TO MEMBER SALES

For the third county Farm Bureau women participated in the member to member sale of red chart cherries expanded the project to a multi-county operation. Member to member sales of apples, cherries, peaches, oranges, grapes, strawberries and other products have a great potential in this type of project. The Michigan Farm Bureau Marketing Association will have a booth at the MFB Annual Meet-
WHAT IS OSHA?
by M. J. Buschlen
Operations Manager, MASA

The recordkeeping system consists of three basic documents:

(1) OSHA Form No. 100 - a log of recordable injuries or illnesses. Recordable injuries or illnesses are defined on the back of the Form No. 100. Minor injuries treated in a hospital emergency room which do not need to be recorded.

(2) OSHA Form No. 101 - a summary form which must be compiled at the end of the year. The form is to be posted in a prominent place where employees can see it. The forms for keeping the records and the poster have been mailed to farms on the Social Security Administration's mailing list. It is recommended that all of these records be kept on your farm for five years. You should send in a report in the case of a fatality resulting from work-related injury or illness.

(3) OSHA Form No. 102 - a summary form which must be compiled at the end of the year. All of the above records are to be maintained on a current basis, and must be made available to compliance officers in the event of an inspection. The summary Form No. 102 must be prepared within 20 days after the end of the year and it must be posted in a prominent place - accessible to your employees. Keep all of these records on your farm for five years. You only send in a report in the case of a fatality resulting from work-related injury or illness.

Put the Poster Up

The law requires that employers be informed of the job safety and health protection provided under the act. A poster is provided which must be posted in a prominent place where employees can see it.

The forms for keeping the records and the poster have been mailed to farms on the Social Security Administration's mailing list. It is recommended that all of these records be kept on your farm for five years. You should send in a report in the case of a fatality resulting from work-related injury or illness.

Put the Poster Up

The law requires that employers be informed of the job safety and health protection provided under the act. A poster is provided which must be posted in a prominent place where employees can see it.

The forms for keeping the records and the poster have been mailed to farms on the Social Security Administration's mailing list. It is recommended that all of these records be kept on your farm for five years. You should send in a report in the case of a fatality resulting from work-related injury or illness.

Put the Poster Up

The law requires that employers be informed of the job safety and health protection provided under the act. A poster is provided which must be posted in a prominent place where employees can see it.

The forms for keeping the records and the poster have been mailed to farms on the Social Security Administration's mailing list. It is recommended that all of these records be kept on your farm for five years. You should send in a report in the case of a fatality resulting from work-related injury or illness.

Put the Poster Up

The law requires that employers be informed of the job safety and health protection provided under the act. A poster is provided which must be posted in a prominent place where employees can see it.

The forms for keeping the records and the poster have been mailed to farms on the Social Security Administration's mailing list. It is recommended that all of these records be kept on your farm for five years. You should send in a report in the case of a fatality resulting from work-related injury or illness.

Put the Poster Up

The law requires that employers be informed of the job safety and health protection provided under the act. A poster is provided which must be posted in a prominent place where employees can see it.

The forms for keeping the records and the poster have been mailed to farms on the Social Security Administration's mailing list. It is recommended that all of these records be kept on your farm for five years. You should send in a report in the case of a fatality resulting from work-related injury or illness.

Put the Poster Up

The law requires that employers be informed of the job safety and health protection provided under the act. A poster is provided which must be posted in a prominent place where employees can see it.

The forms for keeping the records and the poster have been mailed to farms on the Social Security Administration's mailing list. It is recommended that all of these records be kept on your farm for five years. You should send in a report in the case of a fatality resulting from work-related injury or illness.

Put the Poster Up

The law requires that employers be informed of the job safety and health protection provided under the act. A poster is provided which must be posted in a prominent place where employees can see it.

The forms for keeping the records and the poster have been mailed to farms on the Social Security Administration's mailing list. It is recommended that all of these records be kept on your farm for five years. You should send in a report in the case of a fatality resulting from work-related injury or illness.

Put the Poster Up

The law requires that employers be informed of the job safety and health protection provided under the act. A poster is provided which must be posted in a prominent place where employees can see it.

The forms for keeping the records and the poster have been mailed to farms on the Social Security Administration's mailing list. It is recommended that all of these records be kept on your farm for five years. You should send in a report in the case of a fatality resulting from work-related injury or illness.
Warm up Winter with our hottest bargain

When you warm cold winter with Farmers Petroleum Oil Heat, you'll discover that it's your hottest buy in heating. We've tried to make our product and service second to none. We think our customers will verify that. Call or write your Farmers Petroleum dealer. Do it now.

Where Your Farm Comes First

Farm Bureau
FARMERS PETROLEUM

OIL HEAT
November 1, 1971

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

b) Drivers are provided an early warning of hazards in the making; a motored adviser that his brakes may not perform as well as they should, possibly due to the need for early, if not immediate, brake attention.

c) Law enforcement is bolstered in two ways—more drivers will heed the police, and the law requiring all vehicles be maintained in a safe condition and gives opportunity to check motor and signal combinations, brakes, steering, and in aid in both deterring and spotting car thefts.

d) Rejection of a vehicle specifically informs its owner that as a driver of an unsafe vehicle he may be held as a negligent person in the event of an accident.

e) Inspection provides a potent educational impact; reminds the motorist, while he is actually with his vehicle, that an accident can happen to him; proves vehicles with gross defect; brings vehicle parts need periodic checking, and stresses his responsibility for driving safely the year around.

f) Mechanical troubles spotted early can be corrected before they erupt into major repair bills.

Sound vehicles, maintained at a higher level than they would otherwise be, bring higher cash values when traded or sold.

There are two tested methods of carrying out state laws requiring periodic motor vehicle inspection: privately owned and operated stations appointed as official inspection stations; state owned and operated inspection stations.

Mr. James, for a state-licensed system is that new-car dealers, service stations, and garages already have facilities suitable for conducting inspections with only minimal additional expense in addition to required testing equipment.

Using the state-licensed system, fewer state employees are required, since only supervisory and administrative personnel are needed. Official inspection stations are not a problem for a dealer to set up; so owners can have vehicle inspection with the least delay and travel. The establishment of inspection stations can be faster and at less cost since there is no need to buy special equipment.

Serious problems that have been encountered in some states with state-licensed inspection stations are slipshod or incompetent inspectors, those willing to overlook defects, and lack of licensing. Some car owners have expressed the opinion that mechanics exploit them by reporting phony troubles.

States inspectors check only the safe condition of vehicles, and of course this is more expensive than the tests performed by the county sheriffs. The size of the vehicle inspection system must be the subject of much study, and each state must come to the conclusion by which method will best meet the need of the state.

A vehicle inspection program that will give greater assurance that vital car safety equipment is properly maintained by owners.

Sound vehicle laws and enforcement practices that will make the public fully aware of their responsibility for traffic safety as motorists, pedestrians, and citizens.

The great majority of us want to do the right and fair thing. But in the high pressure of modern living, we often become so preoccupied with fundamentals, and people are always paramount.

We must be concerned that more Americans die on our highways than are falling before the guns of our soldiers. What could be more senseless slaughter than Americans killing Americans?
DISCUSSION TOPIC REPORT
A total of 632 community groups sent reports on the September topic ‘Understanding the Marketing System.’ These are the answers they gave to the questions:
1) How many of your group members market grain?
2,230
2) How many market their grain at: Local cooperatives 706
Local independent elevators 1,001
Farm Bureau Services Branches 350
Other facilities 283
3) If you sell to a cooperative, does it have ties to another?
Yes 95
No 150
4) Do you think the government should keep the price of grains stable?
Yes 311
No 321
5) Does your group believe farmers should invest their own money to improve their marketing system?
Yes 511
No 150
If no why?
Can’t afford it 20
Too small a group 20
It usually does not pay off 20
6) What suggestions do you give your group to improve the marketing system for farmers?
Keep production in line with demand; advertise more; eliminate the middle man; get better prices by more orderly marketing; have more cooperative buying and selling.

The best treatments withstand ever developed still costs you profits.
Prevent mastitis with bovadine

Bus Trip Planned To APFB Annual Dec. 5-9
How would you like to meet people from all over the United States? Arrangements are being made so you can do that.
You can have the thrilling experience of attending the 1971 Annual Meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation in Chicago, Illinois on December 5-9, 1971 and learn first hand just how large an organization you belong to.
Here too, you will be able to meet and converse with fellow Farm Bureau members from 49 states and the territory of Puerto Rico.
To give Michigan Farm Bureau members this opportunity, arrangements are being made for group bus travel from Lansing and Grand Rapids to Chicago and return for the nominal fee of $15 per person.

By traveling in a group, members will become better acquainted, be able to relax during the drive, and will be free from the concerns that go with Chicago traffic.

The buses will depart on Sunday, December 5, from both Grand Rapids and Lansing and return to the bus terminal on Wednesday, December 8.
To arrange for this transportation and a room reservation at the convention headquarters, contact your county Farm Bureau secretary. She will notify Michigan Farm Bureau to make the reservations.
You will be contacted at a later date as to the cost of the room and the time of departure of the buses.

This year marks the first year in history that Farm Bureau membership has increased to over 2 million members. The Annual Meeting promises to be a big event as this achievement is celebrated. Many people will be there. You can be a part of this eventful occasion. Get your reservations early in order to assure you have a room to stay in while in Chicago December 5 through 9.

FARM BUREAU MARKET PLACE

AIR TOO DRY in your home?
adds moisture and comfort — automatically

HUMIDIFIERS
UP TO 2500 SQ. FT.

$79.95

West Bend’s efficient moisturizing action helps relieve discomforts of nasal dryness... lets you breathe easier, feel fresher. Features include 'water wheel action, automatic humidistat, removable 8½ gal. reservoir, automatic shut-off and indicator light, plus handsome furniture styling with walnut-grain vinyl exterior. Moistures average 4-bedroom home automatically — just plug it in!

Features:
- INDICATOR LIGHT tells when water tank is empty
- AIR FLOW FROM TOP directional comfort draft
- CONVENIENT FILLING front panel laterally
- WATER WHEEL ACTION filter rotates in reservoir
- REMOVABLE RESERVOIR easy to clean

FARROWING STALLS 326.75; SLIDE RFD #1. Onondaga, Michillan. Phone 813-4430.

CREEP FEEDERS Slide 392.50 — Double complete rebuilt like new ready to install

NEW AND USED PAPER MATERIAL Lip motors


SHAKER STARCOSS 385 — Started pullet run. Good sized birds. Write today. Mary Leipprandt, 527-0860. (7-7o-47)

MAKE YOUR "WILL" Four forms. at-cost. Ohio registered, $1. Chelsea.

HALF-DIME. Bust Dime $3.95 each.

FLYING EAGLE CENT, LARGE CENT.

WHEN OR CONVENIENT FILLING, press here

RUSTRAp, 836-AC W. 79th, Minneapolis. Phone OR 6-1090. (Kent County)

Garbage Disposal 365.00. Stanley M. Powell and Family, Ingleside Farm. Route #1, Box 238, Ionia, Michigan 48846. (7-4t-33b)


Barnyard Hobbies 365.00. Stanley M. Powell and Family, Ingleside Farm. Route #1, Box 238, Ionia, Michigan 48846. (7-7o-47)

CHALLIS, long-term laying hens, for sale. 50 cent each. L. E. Challis, 527-0860. (7-7o-47)

62) What suggestions does your group have to improve the marketing system for farmers?
- Keep production in line with demand; advertise more; eliminate the middle man; get better prices by more orderly marketing; have more cooperative buying and selling.

7) How many of your group members market grain?
2,230

8) How many market their grain at:
Local cooperatives 706
Local independent elevators 1,001
Farm Bureau Services Branches 350
Other facilities 283

9) If you sell to a cooperative, does it have ties to another?
Yes 95
No 150

10) Do you think the government should keep the price of grains stable?
Yes 311
No 321

11) What suggestions do you give your group to improve the marketing system for farmers?
- Keep production in line with demand; advertise more; eliminate the middle man; get better prices by more orderly marketing; have more cooperative buying and selling.
YOU'RE SELF-EMPLOYED. SO, YOU CAN GIVE LESS TO THE TAX MAN AND MORE TO YOUR RETIREMENT YEARS. YOUR FARM BUREAU INSURANCE MAN HAS THE ANSWERS. . . . KEOGH RETIREMENT PLANS.

HOW MUCH OF EACH DOLLAR DO YOU WANT TO KEEP?

FARM BUREAU INSURANCE GROUP