

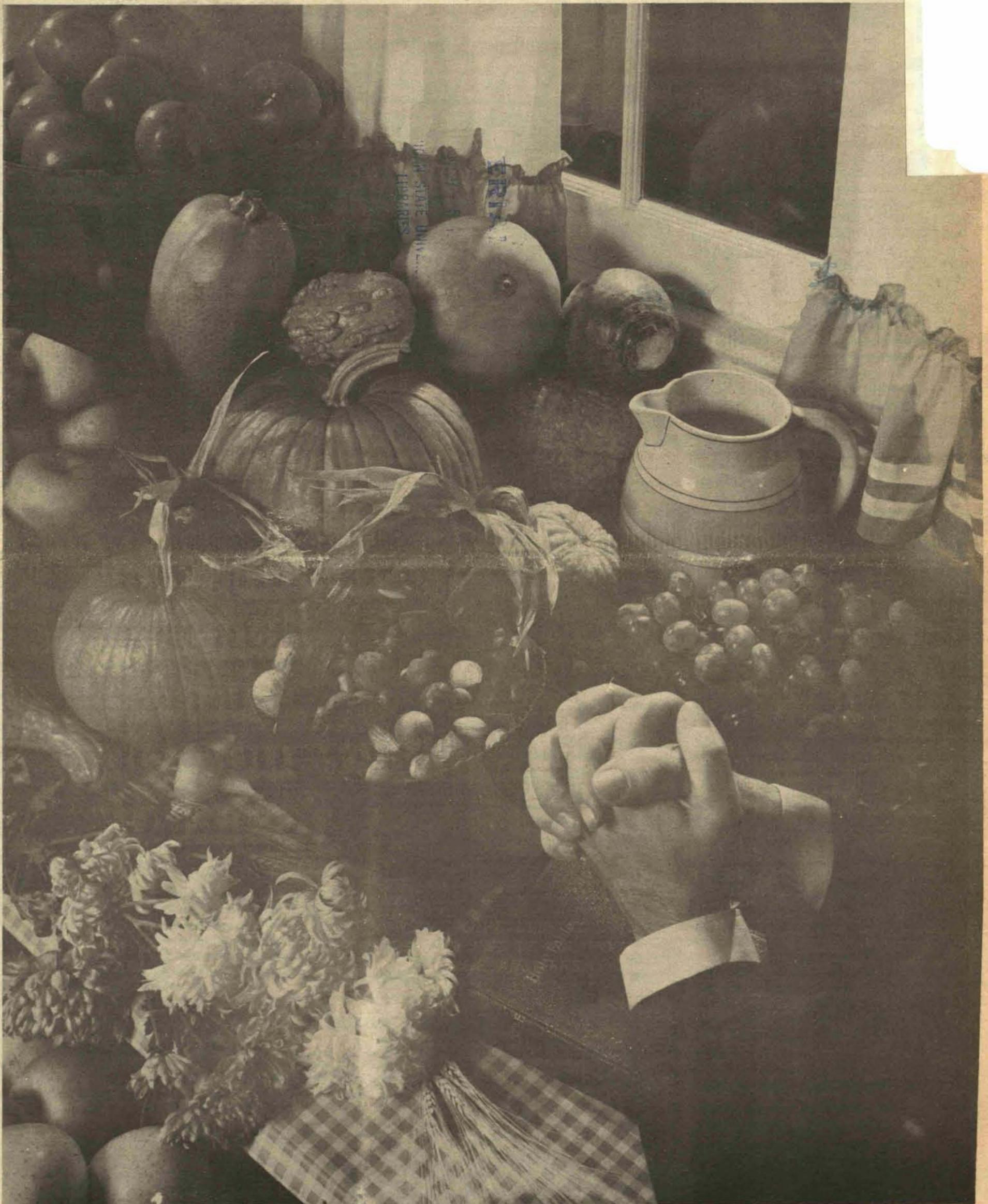
MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

THE ACTION PUBLICATION OF THE MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU

Vol. 50, No. 11

THE NEW AGE

November



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EDITORIAL . . .



**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.

This day became a tradition and we still celebrate the last Thursday in November, but too often it is celebrated by stuffing ourselves with food without much thought for the true meaning of the holiday.

Americans are the best housed, clothed and fed people in the world. We have provided ourselves with so many modern conveniences that it is almost impossible to list them. Each day we continue to improve upon what we have or create something new to make our way of life better.

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 could come 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, financed and controlled by them. Because of farmers' needs and desires, Farm Bureau has been providing service to farmers for over fifty years.

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

On the 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.

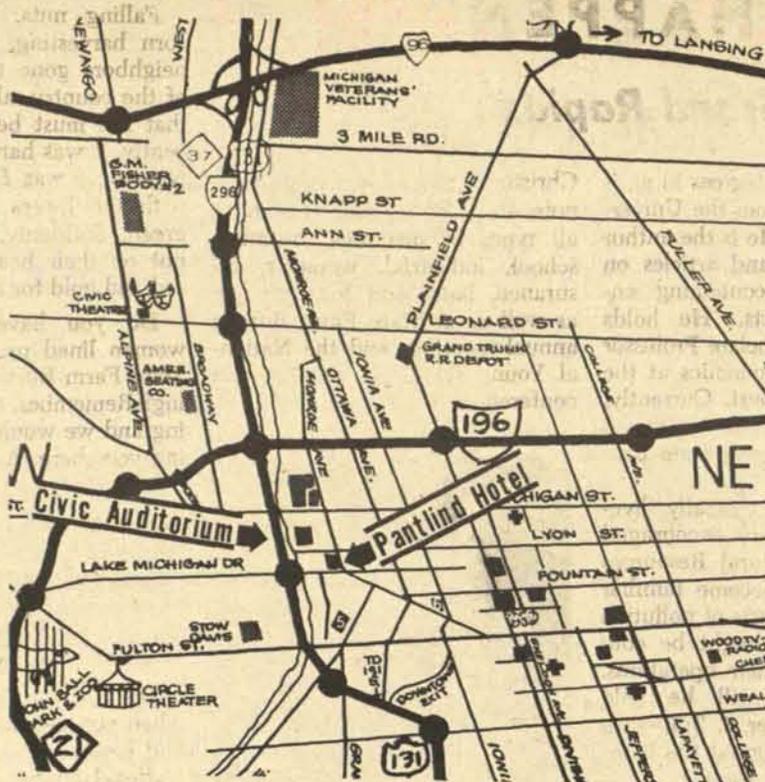
During this past year fifty-three members received benefits from the Accidental Death and Dismemberment insurance which is provided as a part of membership by county Farm Bureaus.

Farm Bureau members who subscribe to their Blue Cross and Blue Shield group also received many services. Approximately 39,000 hospital admissions (in patient and out patient) were provided by the Blue Cross portion of the subscribers contract while Blue Shield paid for 110,000 services rendered to members.

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

**MFB-FBS-FPC ANNUALS
NOV. 8-9-10, GRAND RAPIDS**



Monday, November 8, 1971

- 8:30 a.m. Registration in Civic Auditorium Lobby (rolls and coffee served by FB Insurance Group)
- 10:00 MFB Annual Meeting called to order
- 10:30 President Smith's address
Committee reports
- 11:15 Secretary-Manager Reed's Report
- 12:00 Women's Luncheon and Program
Queen's Luncheon — Pantlind Hotel
Commodity Luncheon — Civic Auditorium
Finals of Young Farmer Discussion Meet
- 2:15 p.m. Special Interest Commodity Sessions
Livestock, Dairy, Field Crops, Fruit and Vegetables
- 3:30 Labor Meeting — Pantlind Hotel
Natural Resources Meeting — Civic Auditorium
- 4:00 FBS-FPC Product Show — Exhibit Hall
- 6:00 Annual Farm Bureau Banquet
Civic Auditorium (Dan E. Reed Night)
- 8:30 FPC-FBS Product Show — Exhibit Hall

Tuesday, November 9, 1971

- 8:30 a.m. Farm Bureau Services Annual
Farmer Petroleum Co-op Annual
- 11:00 Complimentary Luncheon — Product Show
Exhibit Hall (Courtesy of FBS-FPC)
- 1:15 p.m. Reconvene MFB Annual — Civic Auditorium
Consideration of Resolutions
- 4:00 Recess for Caucuses — Districts 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11
FPC-FBS Product Show — Exhibit Hall
- 6:00 President's Banquet — Continental Room
Pantlind
- 6:30 Young Farmers Banquet — Black and Silver
Civic Auditorium
- 8:30 FPC-FBS Product Show — Exhibit Hall

Wednesday, November 10, 1971

- 8:30 a.m. MFB General Session — Resolutions
- 11:00 Election of Directors
- 11:45 Lunch
- 1:00 p.m. MFB General Session — Resolutions

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN . . .

**Farm
Marketing
Bill**



Faced 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 will permit producers to achieve a more equitable negotiating position in bargaining with food handlers.

The Agricultural Marketing and Bargaining Act of 1971, known as the Sisk Bill (H.R. 7597), would provide American agriculture 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. Kuhfuss, appearing 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 meet and bargain with handlers of their products so that they can have an equitable opportunity to share in the development of contract terms."

We can't depend on help from the food industry or processors to get the Sisk Bill passed.

The Sisk Bill is the type of legislation which is necessary if we in agriculture are to have some help in balancing the scales in the purchase and sale of our agricultural products. It would set up some basic ground rules where contractual arrangements are in effect.

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 — their voluntary participation or non-participation is protected in the legislation.

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

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 responsibility, no handler should be without an adequate supply source unless he failed to "bargain in good faith."

Contrary to some misinformation, the Sisk Bill would not erase all marketing orders now 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 proposed legislation, to "negotiate in good faith" in their behalf.

The Sisk Bill may not be the whole answer to all our farm marketing problems, but it can be a useful tool in helping us to obtain a true market value for our farm 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 industry of this state was not built by cowards and cowards will not preserve it.

Elton R. Smith

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

THE ACTION PUBLICATION OF THE MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU

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**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 \$50.00 deductible Blue Cross — 80/20 co-pay Blue Shield plan were asked to respond by October 15, 1971.

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

MFB-FBS-FPC Annual Meetings

"MAKE IT HAPPEN"

Nov. 8-9-10, Grand Rapids

ANNUAL BANQUET



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, secretary-treasurer of American Agricultural Marketing Association, the American Farm Bureau Service Company and the American Farm Bureau Trade Corporation. In addition, he is secretary of the American Agricultural Mutual Insurance Company and vice-president of the American Management Board, Inc.

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

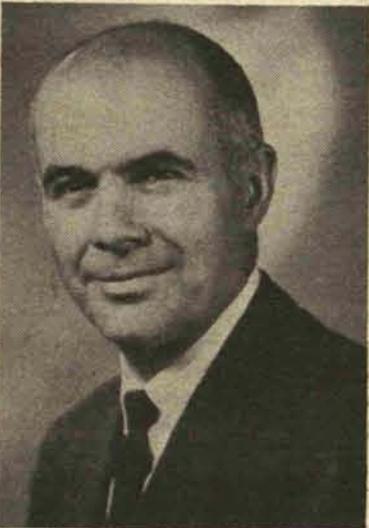
With the continuing concern for environmental quality, some producers will likely be faced with legal actions for alleged pollution. The consequences from such legal actions can be serious to producers.

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.

Mr. Levi holds degrees in agriculture and law from the University of Missouri. 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 at the University of Missouri. Currently, Mr. Levi is on leave for advanced studies at Washington State University.

All members, especially livestock 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 Conference will be held Monday, November 8, 3:30-4:30 p.m. in the Ballroom at the Pantlind Hotel, Grand Rapids.

LABOR SESSION



CLAUDE DE ST. PAER

Claude De St. Paer will be the main speaker at the Labor Session, which will be held at 3:30 p.m., November 8, 1971 in the Kent State Room of the Pantlind Hotel, Grand Rapids. He will talk on "Legal and practical applications of the Occupational Safety and Health Act."

De St. Paer is currently chairman of the Farm Conference of the National Safety Council and a member of the Board of Directors of the National Safety Council. He is a member of a standards advisory committee of the Farm and Industrial Institute and also a member of a standards committee of the American National Standards Institute for Tractors and Agricultural Equipment, and assistant director, Program Development Division, American Farm Bureau Federation.

WOMEN AND YOUNG FARMER SPEAKER

Rev. Charles H. Willey will be the main speaker at the Michigan Farm Bureau Women's session on Monday afternoon, November 8. His address will be "Pick Up a Piece of Sunshine."

He will also be the speaker at the MFB Young Farmers Banquet on Tuesday night. He has picked the theme "The Lost Word" for the Young Farmers session.

Rev. Willey is an entertaining, as well as a constructive, speaker who makes people laugh and leaves them with a lesson. He is a world-traveler and former pastor of the 1,600-member First

Christian Church in Moline, Illinois. Rev. Willey has spoken to all types of meetings; business, school, industrial, women's, insurance, bank and loan groups; as well as at State Farm Bureau annual meetings and the National Young Ranchers and Farmers conference.



REV. CHARLES WILLEY

Additional events at the Women's Meeting will be the Style Review narrated by Farm Bureau Queen Judy Behrenwald, and the annual report of retiring chairman, Mrs. Maxine Toppliff. Presentation of awards will be made by Miss Helen Atwood, coordinator of women's activities for the Michigan Farm Bureau.

Highlights at the Young Farmers Banquet Tuesday evening will be the report by David M. Deal, chairman of the MFB Young Farmers Committee and remarks by Elton Smith, President of the Michigan Farm Bureau.

Tuesday has been designated as Young Farmers Day. Every young farmer is encouraged to participate in the day's activities.

REGISTRATION AND PARKING

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 the general 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 are two city parking lots which will accommodate 850 cars for those delegates and guests who will not be staying overnight.

The Annual Product Preview Show titled "Showplace '71" sponsored by Farm Bureau Services and Farmers Petroleum Cooperative, will be held in conjunction with the Annual Meeting. The Product Show, which features many new products and supplies for farm use, will be held in the Exhibit Hall located in the basement of the Civic Auditorium.

A minute with Maxine

Falling nuts, colorful leaves, corn harvesting, hunting season, neighbors gone to warmer parts of the country, all are indications that fall must be here. Until recently, it was hard to believe that November was fast approaching, with the leaves still a beautiful green. Suddenly, the trees have put on their beautiful shades of red and gold for all of us to enjoy.

Do you have a carload of women lined up to come to the State Farm Bureau Annual Meeting? Remember, this is your meeting and we would appreciate seeing you there. An interesting and informative program is planned.

I have enjoyed being in attendance at some of your district meetings this fall. Your programs have been good and I always appreciate the opportunity to visit personally with you ladies.

Do you fasten your seat belts when you get into your car? You had better get used to them. The National Highway Safety Administration has ordered auto manufacturers to put seat belts on 1974 cars that must be fastened before the vehicle can be started. A sensing device will also be required to show if the driver or passengers are in their places when the seat belts are fastened. This is an attempt to prevent passengers from

locking their seat belts without using them. If you decide to unlock your seat belt after the motor is running, a flashing light and a buzzer will be activated. Michigan's highway death toll through October 10 stands at 1,605, a reduction of about 6.4 per cent over the same period last year, according to Traffic Safety for Michigan's weekly bulletin.

It is a fast world we live in, but we can still take time to do those things we want to do. As I was looking for a poem to sum up my thoughts, I came across this one, whose author is unknown.

If you hear a kind word spoken
Of some worthy soul you know,
It may fill his heart with sunshine
If you only tell him so.
If a deed, however humble,
Helps you on your way to go,
Seek the one whose hand has
helped you,
Seek him out and tell him so!
If your heart is touched and tender
Toward a sinner, lost and low,
It might help him to do better
If you'd only tell him so!
Oh, my sisters, oh, my brothers,
As o'er life's rough path you go,
If God's love has saved and kept
you,
Do not fail to tell men so!

Mrs. Jerold (Maxine) Toppliff

FARM LABOR LEGISLATION STALLED

There is little action taking place in Congress on proposed legislation to cover farm workers under legislation providing for organizational elections.

One of the stumbling blocks is that Cesar Chavez, spokesman for the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee, is now opposing passage of legislation requiring elections and is putting his emphasis on the boycott to force growers to sign contracts requiring all their workers to become union members or lose their jobs. Since losing the one election which was held, UFWOC is not interested in providing workers with additional opportunities to vote the union in or turn it down.

Another stumbling block has been the appointment of Congressman James O'Hara (D-Michigan) as chairman of the newly-created House Agricultural Labor Subcommittee. O'Hara has introduced his own bill, which would provide farm workers complete organizational and collective bargaining rights, including those provided under the Taft-Hartley Act, but would exempt farm worker unions from prohibition against boycott, hot cargo strikes and recognition picketing.

O'Hara's bill would also make it an unfair labor practice to hire non-domiciled workers during a dispute and would extend unemployment compensation coverage to farm workers.

SEE ROME IN 1972

Who has not dreamed of seeing the seven hills of Rome, or tossing a coin in the fountain of that city? It can be a reality for Farm Bureau members in 1972.

Farm Bureau members have an opportunity to go to Rome in February of 1972. The cost of the seven-day tour from Detroit to Rome is only \$325.

This cost includes jet travel by Alitalia Airlines which is a regularly scheduled airline from Detroit to Rome. Also included in the cost is hotel lodging, continental breakfast each morning, three dinners, three days of sight-seeing and many other items.

Any Farm Bureau member is eligible to join in on this excursion. A more detailed outline of the tour to Rome can be obtained by sending the coupon below to the Michigan Farm Bureau.

COUPON

Program Development Division
Michigan Farm Bureau
P.O. Box 960
Lansing, Michigan 48904

Yes, I am a voting Farm Bureau member and would like to know more about the proposed Farm Bureau tour to Rome.

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

PHONE: _____



CAPITOL REPORT

Robert E. Smith

Returned Legislature Faces Many Issues

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

CONGRESSIONAL AND LEGISLATIVE REDISTRICTING

Many controversial issues will be on the front burner. One that cannot be put off is reapportionment of Michigan's 19 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 unusual size and shape of many present districts — some very long and narrow. Even though the court carried out the reapportionment before, it is contended by many that their decision 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 boundary 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 recess, the Legislature still must consider a major appropriation bill on welfare. This is well over a half billion dollar expenditure and, also, is extremely controversial. House Republican Leader, Rep. Smart (R-Walled Lake), 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 the first year of residency in the state a welfare recipient could not receive any more in benefits than is presently awarded in the state of his previous residency. Michigan ranks as third highest welfare payer in the nation — some maintain that this

is a drawing card for residents of other states to come to Michigan to receive welfare. The Supreme Court has ruled that the old one-year residency requirement before being eligible for welfare is unconstitutional.

2. Passage of H. 5557, which would require able-bodied recipients of welfare to accept public service employment equivalent to the amount of aid received.

3. A Senate amendment, which would require that if welfare costs increase over the estimates, the funds would be prorated over all recipients.

4. An amendment that would require the Michigan Employment 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 the present seven cents per gallon, making a total of 8.3 cents per gallon state tax.

One-half cent per gallon would be earmarked for a "State Transportation Discretionary Fund," which is contained in a second bill. The bill expands the scope of the Department of State Highways to include the responsibility for urban and public transportation. The money in the new Discretionary Fund is expected to be used for mass transit systems.

The third bill provides for the establishment of Regional Airport Authorities empowered to plan, promote, construct, improve, etc., airports. Regional Airport Authorities would be comprised of two or more contiguous counties, with authority to raise funds by appropriations from the participating counties or through the sale of bonds. This could shift some cost for this purpose onto property taxes. However, it is expected that air travel will increase four or five times in the next two decades. A special 20-month study is now underway to explore the air transportation future in Michigan.

It is possible, in the package of bills, that an effort might be made to change the formula for distribution of highway funds. Presently, the formula allocates 46% of revenues to the Highway Department, 34% to the 83 counties and 20% to the cities and villages. Farm Bureau has always been strongly in support of a formula and will need to be alert as to whether outstate areas continue to be treated equitably.

A new Highway Needs Study, just completed, states that Michigan roads will need nearly \$29 billion in expenditures over the next 20 years to meet the increasing demands of state and transient motorists. This means that the state should spend about \$1.4 billion annually over the next 20 years. Currently, the state and federal monies amount to only about one-half of what is needed. This, in turn, indicates that the 1.3 cents increase in the gas tax would not be sufficient to begin to meet the projected highway needs.

The study also states that county and local roads comprise over 44% of the problem. As the interstate system expands, it puts a heavier load on local and county roads, with heavy costs to tie the highway systems together.

The controversial area is whether money should be diverted from the motor vehicle revenues for urban transportation, such as mass transit. On the other hand, there is a limit on the amount of roads and freeways that can be constructed in metropolitan areas. For example, in Detroit, already more than 60% of the central business district is used for roads, streets, etc., and the traffic problem seems to be as heavy as ever. Highways in urban areas are extremely costly. Some type of mass transit system could relieve the highways, thus relieving the need for additional freeways, etc.

It is hoped that U.S. 31 and U.S. 131 freeways in western Michigan can be completed, and U.S. 23 extended from Standish to Alpena, plus construction of an east-west multi-lane highway across the Upper Peninsula. The Upper Great Lakes Regional Commission has said that such a highway in the Upper Peninsula could have the greatest single impact on the economic development of the northern Lower Peninsula and the Upper Peninsula. Such an east-west Upper Peninsula highway could be an entirely new system, or could be merely an extension and addition to the present road system.

It is interesting to note that Michigan spends \$60 per capita on highways, which is well below the national average of \$76 per capita. Some of the surrounding states spend from a low of \$68 per capita in Indiana to a high of \$98 per capita in Wisconsin. The gas tax increase, if passed, will raise the per capita cost to about \$66.50.

Another transportation issue that will face the Legislature is the need for effective billboard control. U.S. Transportation Secretary Volpe has warned the state that unless "appropriate legislation" and "effective controls" are instituted by late November, Michigan might lose as much as ten percent in federal highway funds. This amounts to \$20 million.

TAXATION

Whether the Legislature concerns itself further with property tax reform and constitutional amendments for such reform remains to be seen. The failure of the Senate to act on Constitutional Amendment "GG" eliminates any possibility of voting this year. However, due to the fact that there is widespread support for property tax reform and that both Governor Milliken and the Democratic leadership are looking at different types of constitutional tax reform petitions may pressure the Legislature into action. Farm Bureau has worked closely with both the Governor

and his staff and the Democratic party leadership.

Governor Milliken's petition proposal for constitutional reform would only apply to reduction of property tax by limiting the millage limitations and eliminating the millage for school operation, but allowing, by local vote, six mills for new programs.

The Democratic petition proposal would reform property taxes in a similar manner, but would also tie into the constitutional amendment provisions requiring a graduated income tax.

The joint suit by Governor Milliken and Attorney General Kelley to determine the constitutionality of local school property taxes will have a strong influence on whatever might be done. It is very likely that Michigan's property taxes for school purposes could be declared unconstitutional in that they are inequitable between school districts. New methods and alternatives of financing schools will need to be found.

LAND USE INTERIM REPORT

Farm Bureau has been represented at most of the hearings held on the Interim Report of Governor Milliken's Special Commission on Land Use. At the hearing in Flint, for instance, Farm Bureau's testimony complemented the goals outlined in the report and the fact that the Commission had recognized the problems of agriculture regarding land use and taxation of agricultural land. It was pointed out that the overall goals of the Commission might take considerable time to implement and that, in the meantime, the prediction that 20 of the 22 best agricultural counties will be consumed by urban sprawl could come true.

One way of helping to preserve agricultural land could be the passage of H. 4100 or S. 130, which would require the assessment of farmland based on its value for farming purposes rather than on some vague potential value, along with a roll-back tax in the event land use is changed or the land is sold for some other purpose. Some variation of this system is now in force in 26 states and has proved that it can be a tool in equitable taxation of farm property and, at the same time, in the preservation of farmland and open space. Farm Bureau said that too often tax assessors are, in reality, determining land use patterns. Land use experts, on the other hand, can accomplish very little as long as such a situation exists.

It was pointed out that farmers, on the average, now are carrying a burden of more than 20% of their net income for property taxes as compared to somewhere between 3-5% for other segments of the economy. It was stated that the old "highest and best use" concept is obsolete when used for tax purposes. The statement said that farmers are victims of an insidious "real estate roulette". Being unable to pay the taxes forces selling, often to a developer with large financial reserves, who can afford to hold the property for huge speculative profits. It was stated, further, that such "confiscation of the value of land is no more acceptable than would be the confiscation of other types of investment."

It was pointed out that, in addition to tax equity for farmland, many other benefits result from open spaces and green acres, such as the purification of water and of air, also the diffusion of air contaminants which occurs when open space separates communi-

ties. Many urban people are dependent on farmers for their recreation, such as hunting. This is especially true in the southern half of the Lower Peninsula, where only two percent of the lands are in public ownership.

Another recreational activity that is growing is the fact that many urban families go to the outskirts of the city to pick their own fruits and vegetables — not only for recreation, but as an outing for the family and a source of food at its very highest quality.

Farm Bureau stated that while only one out of 100 Michigan citizens operates a farm, 27% of our citizens derive some part of their income from agriculture. It stated further that the nonfarm population will have to decide whether it is in their best interest that farming, and its contribution to the economy, should be preserved. Farmland can no longer be considered as merely "wasteland," "undeveloped" land, and land waiting to be "developed." "It must be considered for what it is — a priceless natural resource."

HIGHWAY SAFETY

A new major study is being undertaken on highway safety, with emphasis on the problem driver. Farm Bureau is well represented on this study at the invitation of Secretary of State, Richard H. Austin. Helen Atwood, Farm Bureau Women's Coordinator, will serve on the Task Force on Education and Rehabilitation. The Farm Bureau Women's Committee is very active in the area of farm safety, along with other safety issues. Dan Reed, Farm Bureau Secretary-Manager, will serve on the Task Force on Courts and Prosecution. Bob Smith, Legislative Counsel, is serving on the Task Force on Traffic Law Enforcement.

JUDICIAL STUDY

The special legislative 36-member commission studying the Judicial Article of the Michigan Constitution has met and divided into working committees. Bob Smith, representing Farm Bureau on this commission, is serving on the Selection and Tenure Subcommittee. Among the many questions facing this subcommittee is how the judges of the entire court system — from the Supreme Court, through the Court of Appeals, down to Circuit and District Courts — should be selected. Presently, the so-called nonpartisan election of Supreme Court Justices is rather meaningless inasmuch as the nominations for the most part are determined by political parties.

One system under consideration is taken from the "Missouri Plan" whereby there can be a Judicial Nominating Commission which makes recommendations to the Governor, who, with consent of the Senate, appoints the Supreme Court Justices. The Justices, then, are responsible to the people from time to time by running in an election on their record. The voter determines whether the judge shall be retained.

Term of office is another issue, along with whether retirement shall be required at a given age. Some maintain that the appointment should be for life, with full retirement benefits; others maintain that the Judiciary must be, in some manner, responsible to the people.

The Supreme Court has recently spoken out on some of these issues and maintains that the court system throughout the state should be financed fully by the state.

FBS Volume Discount Refunds

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."

"The dozens of items which

go into modern agricultural production are becoming increasingly costly and the individual farmer can rapidly lose control of these costs unless he combines with fellow farmers in purchasing as well as in marketing," Callum said.

"The Farm Supply Division congratulates the participating cooperatives and branches for using the volume discount plan to strengthen their operations and improving services to their customers."

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.

Ford Agrees With FB On Apple Prices

The price freeze has caught apple growers with their prices down!

While fresh apples are not covered by the freeze, the processed product (applesauce or apple slices) is. Processors are not willing to pay more for the apples than they did last year. And last year's apple prices were at a disaster level and the lowest in several years.

Meeting in Grand Rapids with 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 United States.

In 1967-69, apple slices had sold for 16-18¢ per pound, with an average price to growers of \$4.33 cwt. Last year, the price to growers dropped to \$2.50 cwt., with slices at 14-14½¢ 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 the answer will be. 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 I 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 a special wage-price unit in the office of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Said Dr. Cowden, "While I cannot promise that any action will be taken on your problem, Dr. Siebert will analyze 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.

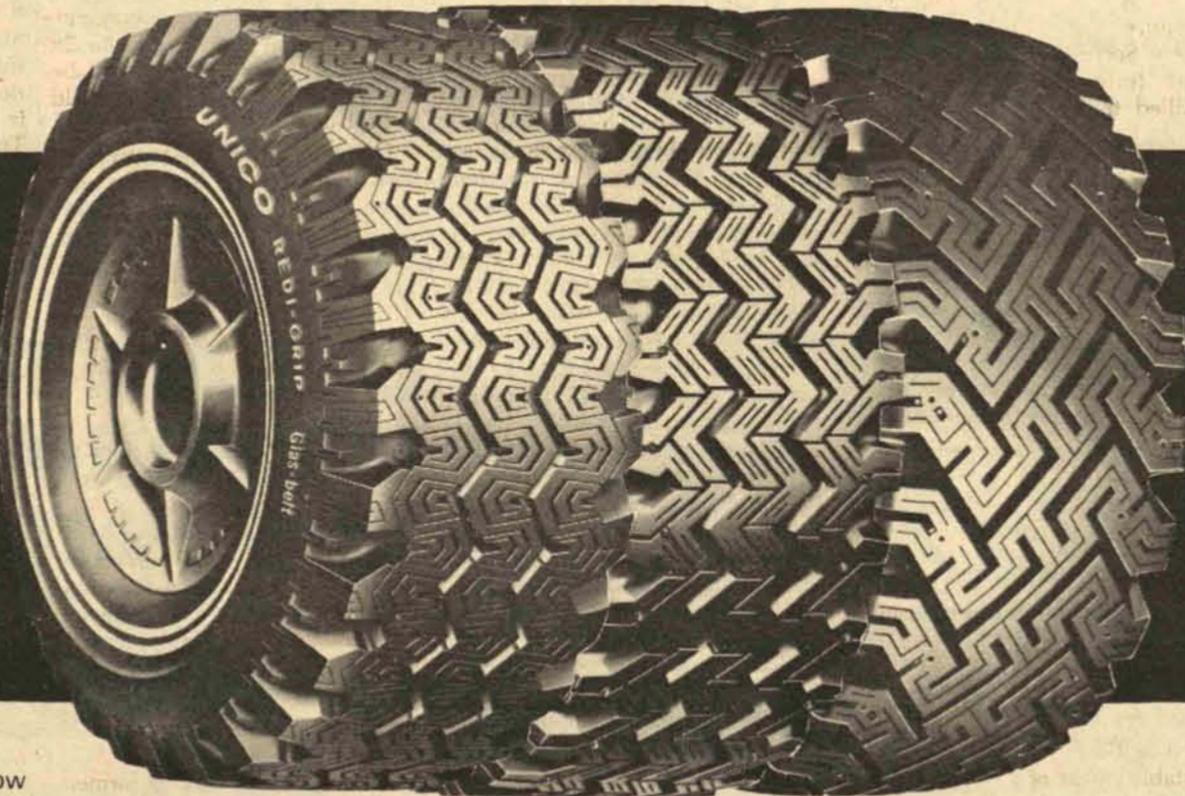
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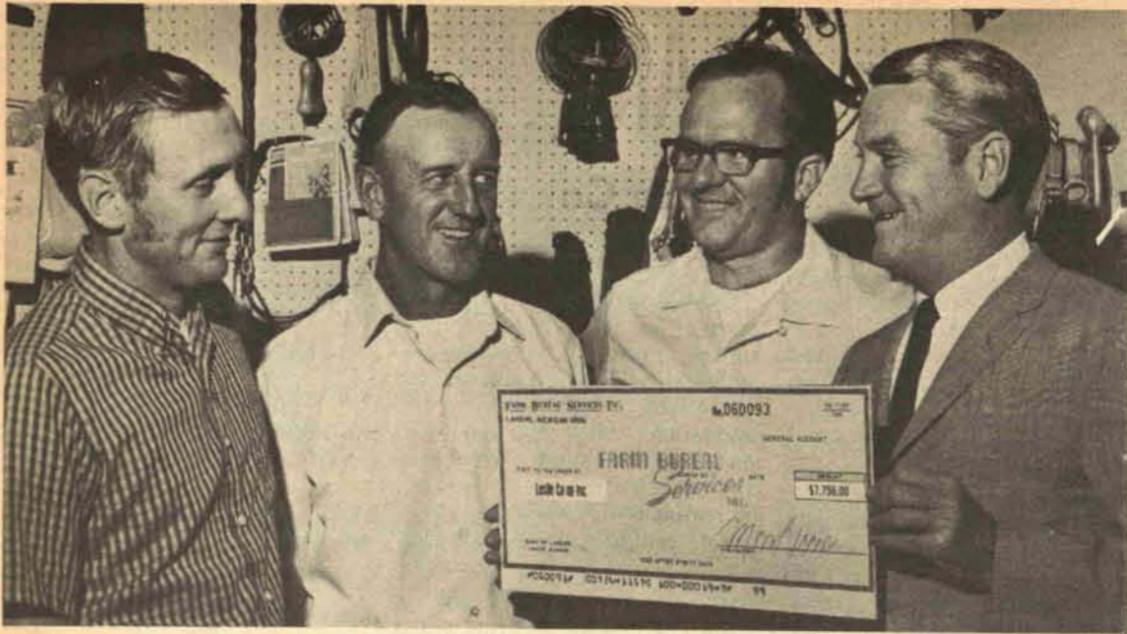
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ALLEGED POLLUTION LAWSUIT HEARD IN CIRCUIT COURT

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, it would be fair to say that agriculture defended its position very well. Evidence clearly indicated that the defendant was well above average in management practices used for sanitation, cleanliness, good housekeeping

and odor control. One of the foremost experts in the United States on swine waste management testified that he could not make any further recommendations in this regard to the defendant. It was also clearly established that any livestock operation will emit some odors, and that without livestock there would be no red meat.

Legal counsel for the plaintiffs placed emphasis on the components 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

sets pollution standards it would be legislating. Circuit Court Judge Leo Corkin 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 is proposed in a bill 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 \$1.50 per hour in January, 1972, and to \$1.70 per hour in January, 1973.

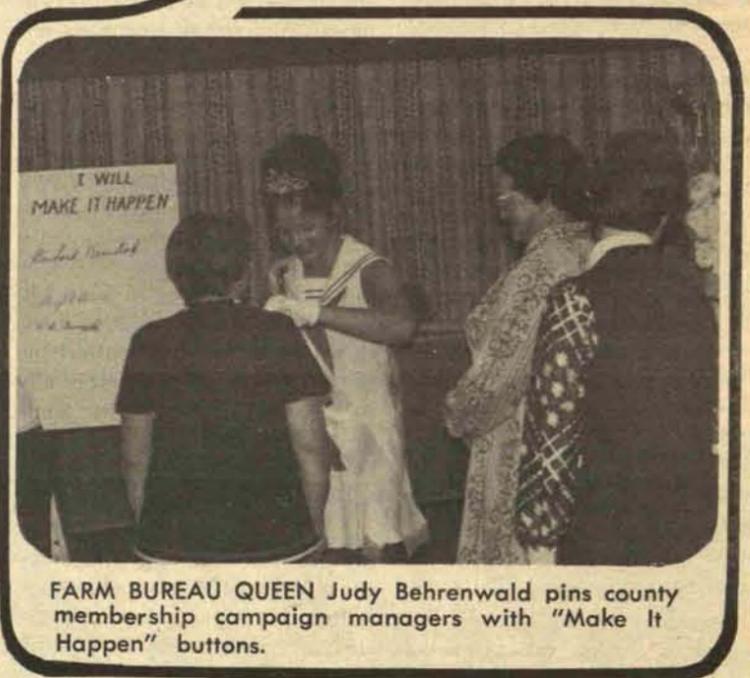
Non-agricultural workers would also receive increases, with those having been covered under the act prior to 1966 receiving a \$2.00 minimum in January of 1972. Those who have been covered under the act in 1966 and since would be increased to \$1.80 in January of 1972 and \$2.00 in January of 1973.

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 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 entire wage structure. The measure would be a serious threat to the wage stabilization program and could trigger another vigorous round of run-away inflation.

MAKE IT HAPPEN!



FARM BUREAU QUEEN Judy Behrenwald pins county membership campaign managers with "Make It Happen" buttons.

MLE-MFB Livestock Committee Studies Ohio Plan

The joint committee named by Michigan Livestock Exchange and Michigan Farm Bureau visited Ohio recently to study livestock marketing procedures in the state.

The Board of Directors of Michigan Farm Bureau, in its October session at Farm Bureau Center, heard Eugene Roberts, co-chairman of the committee, report on its interviews with representatives of Ohio Producers Livestock Association and Ohio Farm Bureau.

"I believe it is the consensus of the committee that we are making progress," Roberts, District 9 Board member, told the Board. "We are determined to

work toward a meaningful cooperative program for the benefit of the livestock industry of Michigan."

Serving as co-chairman with Roberts and representing MLE is Blaque Knirk, of Branch County. Other committee members are Ed Oeschger and Norris Young, representing MLE, and Walter Frahm and James Sayre, of Farm Bureau.

The committee plans to travel to Illinois to confer with representatives of Interstate Livestock Producers Association, an affiliate of Farm Bureau in Illinois, Iowa and Missouri.

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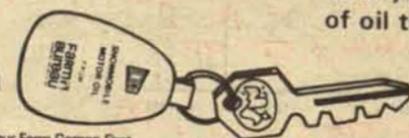
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Apple Harvest Moves Along

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 fine 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 as 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 avail-

able but, to date, they have not increased the price in an effort to procure more raw product. Spy is the most sought after variety, especially by those processors who put up canned and frozen apple slices. Applesauce 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 slicing apples are selling for \$3.25 to \$3.50 per cwt., 2 3/4" up, with the preferred sauce varieties selling for \$2.50 per cwt, 2 1/2" 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 rains toward the end of the growing season, if the grower could leave the fruit hang long enough to get the benefits of the rains! Growers have had better than average weather for picking this year; except for a few

MARKETING AND COMMODITIES

Freeze Catches Apple Processors With Their Prices Down

rainy days, pickers have enjoyed moderately warm, dry weather. Most areas have not experienced excessive winds to cause a serious drop problem.

The majority of the areas have enjoyed adequate amount of help available to get the fruit harvested on time. Unfortunately, this is not true in all areas. Scattered areas do not have sufficient pickers or the pickers they do have, have not made a serious effort to do a job of picking.

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

Michigan apple growers are suffering through a second season of disastrous processing prices — prices well below their cost of production. Why? For one reason, there is another large apple crop in the East. But, another major reason is that the wage-price freeze caught processed apple product prices far below average price levels. Now, despite a much improved stocks-on-hand position, processors cannot put the price of their products up to realistic levels that would cover both grower and processor costs.

Michigan apple processors are very eager to point out that the wage-price freeze imposed by President Nixon has caught them in an unfavorable position with respect to the selling price of their products. After being deluged with apples last fall, the price of applesauce and frozen slices dropped due to the large volume of sauce and slices packed by the processors. With last year's large pack, apple slice buyers sat back and waited for the price to drop before placing orders. Slices finally started to move at 14¢ to 14.5¢, stayed there all summer and are presently frozen at that price. Two years ago the price was 18¢ to 18.5¢ per pound.

The price per case for consumer size cans of applesauce was \$3.60 early in 1970. By harvest time 1970, it had dropped to \$3.15. It stayed at this low level

until April of this year when it advanced to \$3.25. In late July, it made another 10¢ jump to \$3.35. Unfortunately, the \$3.35 price was not in effect long enough, in most instances, to meet the requirements of the wage-price freeze and had to be dropped back to the \$3.25 price level. It is at the \$3.25 level for most processors at this time.

How has this affected the grower?

Rather than absorb the price decrease out of his margin, the processor pushes the decrease back to the grower via lower prices on raw product. This is only logical, since the processor is more concerned about his "return on investment" than the costs of production of the grower.

Attempts have been made by MACMA and AAMA, the International Apple Institute and the National Canners Association to show that the level at which processing apple prices were frozen was unrealistic. All requests to raise the level at which apple product prices were frozen were rejected.

Representative Bela Kennedy, from Bangor, has made a personal commitment to help in any way possible to obtain realistic adjustments which will place processed apple products on a level which will cover the grower and processor costs, plus a modest margin.

Hay Listing Service Outlined

Supply and demand conditions in the 1971 growing season have prompted 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 indicated a shortage.

Surplus-hay 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 lists 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 and the county Farm Bureaus will provide this as a service to members only. No responsibility will be taken by Farm Bureau for handling hay, verifying quality, or collecting payments. Assembling and providing the lists will be the service provided by Farm Bureau.

The first 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 tabulate a report on the member utilization of the service. County Farm Bureaus presently indicating a surplus of hay include Alcona, Alpena, Benzie, Emmet, Chippewa, Northwest Michigan, Iosco, Kalkaska, Mack-Luce, Menominee, Otsego, and Wexford.

County Farm Bureaus presently indicating a deficit of hay are Allegan, Calhoun, Cass, Eaton, Genesee, Gladwin, Kent, Jackson, Gratiot, Lenawee, Mecosta, Montcalm, Monroe, Wayne, Muskegon, Oceana, Saginaw, St. Joseph, Shiawassee, Tuscola, and Wash-tenaw.

Farm Bureau members desiring to list hay or receive the hay list should consult their county Farm Bureau secretary.

MEMBER TO MEMBER SALES

For the third year county Farm Bureau women participated in the member to member sale of red tart cherries. Pitted tart cherries in chilled form (slush pack) and IQF form (individually quick frozen) were moved from cherry producing Farm Bureau members to members in other counties by MACMA and the Farm Bureau women.

The women made a major contribution to marketing by assisting in the pioneering of one of

the first Farm Bureau member to member sales projects.

Plans are being formulated to expand the project to a multi-state operation. Member to member sales of apples, cherries, peaches, oranges, grapefruit and other products have a great potential in this type of project.

The Florida Farm Bureau Marketing Association will have a booth at the MFB Annual Meeting Product Show to explain the member to member sales program.

"MAKE IT HAPPEN" Marketing

by Harry Foster
MACMA

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 bargaining and marketing affiliate, operates within the policy guidelines adopted by the delegates at the Michigan Farm Bureau annual meeting. Policy recommendations from several county Farm Bureaus are directing that MACMA become more involved in price bargaining and product movement for members. They are also recommending that every marketing tool and technique be implemented to meet the need of our marketing system complex. This includes self-help legislation, tariff protection and more involved 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 committeemen, members, and staff. Success is not an accident . . . we make it happen.

What is ahead? A whole bright profitable future. The system of moving food from the farm to consumer has been rapidly changing during recent years. These changing patterns are continuing at an accelerated rate. These changes are presenting new opportunities to better serve consumers while realizing a profit. The people who are willing to take an aggressive approach to the marketing system are the ones who 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 support "make it happen" marketing. Policies must be formulated, implemented and supported by involved members.



You can lower the cost of loving by 40%.

Now get a 20 or 40% discount everywhere, everytime you call long distance within Michigan. Just dial direct.

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WHAT IS OSHA?

by M. J. Buschlen
Operations Manager, MASA

This is the second in a three-part series. Part one appeared in the October issue of the Michigan Farm News on page 9. Part two discusses the record-keeping system and part three will deal with compliance with safety standards.

On December 29, 1970, the President signed into law the Williams-Steiger Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, which became effective April 28, 1971. The purpose of the legislation is to assure safe and healthful working conditions for the nation's wage earners, including those in agriculture.

Recordkeeping

The recordkeeping system consists of three basic documents.

(1) OSHA Form No. 100 — a log of recordable occupational injuries or illnesses. Recordable injuries or illnesses are defined on the back of Form No. 100. Minor injuries requiring only first-aid treatment need not be recorded, but a record must be made if it involves medical treatment, loss of consciousness, restriction of work or motion, or transfer to another job. A continuous study of this log will aid you in determining the occupational injury and illness experience of your employees and the work activity which most frequently causes accidents.

(2) OSHA Form No. 101 — a supplementary record containing additional detailed information on individual incidents.

(3) OSHA Form No. 102 — a summary form which is to 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 course of their investigations and inspections. The summary Form No. 102 must be prepared within one month after the end of the year and it must be posted in the work place — accessible to your employees. Keep all of these records on your farm for five years. You only send in a report in case of a fatality resulting from work-related injury or illness.

Put the Poster Up

The law requires that employees 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. If you did not receive the recordkeeping forms and poster, write OSHA — 848 Federal Office Building — 219 South Dearborn Street — Chicago, Illinois 60604, or contact MASA, P. O. Box 960, Lansing, Michigan 48904. We can help with a limited supply.

Why Keep Records

The recordkeeping system has a dual purpose — statistical and compliance.

The frequency of injuries or illnesses related to a given activity will provide the information necessary to develop safety standards for any given activity. If, for example, a summary of the records kept by dairy farmers showed that many workers were being electrocuted in the milking parlor, a new safety standard relating to the electrical wiring within the milking parlor could be developed, which probably would be more protective than the existing electrical codes.

It is in the best interest of every employer to establish a rigid system of recording any injuries, no matter how trivial, to reduce the possibility of serious complications following a minor accident. Employees always have the right to prefer charges against the employer and may collect damages if the employer is found to be negligent in his responsibilities to the employee. Although not required by law, a photograph of the scene may be helpful for future reference.

Investigation, Compliance, Enforcement

Labor Department safety inspectors may enter without delay and at any reasonable time, any establishment covered by the act.

Any employee who believes that a violation of the Occupational Safety and Health Act exists may request an inspection by sending a signed written notice to the Department of Labor.

Where an investigation reveals a violation, the employer is issued a written citation describing the specific nature of the violation. There is a procedure established for an appeal. Hearings on the case may be held, but it appears that violations will be dealt with firmly, fairly, and severely.

We understand that some businesses have already been cited for failure to display the poster and for failure to comply with the recordkeeping requirements. Citations issued for serious violations incur mandatory monetary penalties of up to \$1,000 for each violation, while penalties in the same amount may be incurred where no serious violations are cited.

Any employer who fails to correct a violation for which a citation has been issued, within the period prescribed therein, may be penalized up to \$1,000 each day the violation persists.

January 1, 1972

It is understood that farmers will be expected to display the poster, begin to keep the required records and abide by the safety standards which are in effect January 1, 1972. Existing safety standards will be reported in the next issue of the MICHIGAN FARM NEWS. Additional standards will be announced from time to time throughout 1972. Watch for these new standards as they are announced in future issues of MICHIGAN FARM NEWS.

The first public seminar to reveal the provisions of the Williams-Steiger Occupational Safety Act — OSHA — will be held for farmers during the Michigan Farm Bureau Annual Meeting, November 8, at the Pantlind Hotel, Grand Rapids, beginning at 3:00 p.m. The legal implications and the practical application of the act will be presented by well-informed speakers and discussion panelists. Time will be provided for questions and answers. Information, educational materials and displays will be available. Come whether you are an official delegate to the convention or not.

Emergency Transportation Strike Legislation Favored

"I have not let up in my drive for emergency strike legislation involving rail and air transportation," Congressman Jim Harvey, of Michigan's Eighth District said in pointing to the adverse affects of the recent United Transportation Union's railroad strike on the agricultural industry.

"The daily loss to the California economy has been estimated by the United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association to be \$11.2 million. That's for each and every day of the 19 day long strike last July and August," Harvey revealed. "Unfortunately, many types of agricultural commodities spoil and cannot be stored until rail service can be resumed. Since alternative transportation is either unavailable or prohibitively expensive, many farmers had no choice but to plow their crops under during a prolonged rail stoppage."

Harvey, a sponsor of legislation which would provide mechanisms to limit selective strikes and provide means to end disputes in a reasonable time period, commented that the recent strike occurred just before the peak harvest season so that many farm commodities were not touched.

"However, beet sugar experienced production cutbacks of up to 70% in certain areas of the

country due to the inability of the refineries to receive sugar beets. Any alternative transportation proved extremely expensive, and the United States Sugar Beet Association reported that re-routing beet supplies added approximately 30 cents per ton to shipping costs," Harvey said.

The Michigan Eighth District Representative, whose bill now has attracted by far the greatest Congressional support with 69 other members of the House as co-sponsors, said that rail service is the only transportation available to producers in many areas.

President William Kuhfuss, American Farm Bureau Federation Head and an Illinois farmer, told Congressman Harvey that, "Farm Bureau policy is clear on the issue and that reforms with respect to the wasteful and antiquated utilization of railroad labor resulting from labor-management agreements are long overdue. Unless attention is given to this basic factor, it is certain that other measures will be ineffective."

"A nationwide rail strike would have a far-reaching affect on the economy. Arbitration of railroad labor disputes using the concept that the arbiter shall choose one of the final proposals of the two parties would be desirable," Kuhfuss stated.

HOW MUCH FOR YOUR VOTE?

Under the title, "How to Buy Votes With Other People's Money," a national organization recently pointed out that politicians spend a lot of time thinking up new ways to tax money away from one group of Americans so they can get credit for giving it to another group.

The organization points to a recent example, Senator Muskie (D-Maine) announced that he and Senator Mondale (D-Minnesota) will offer legislation to completely change the basic financing plan for Social Security . . . originally set up on the principle that those who expect to receive benefits would make

contributions to the fund during their working years.

Muskie wants to change this. He would free many in the lower income brackets from any Social Security tax at all. The cost of their benefits would be shifted entirely to those with medium and higher incomes. This would, of course, tend to eliminate any connection between costs and benefits for many voters.

Muskie also would like to move still further toward wiping out the relationship between costs of Social Security and taxes by putting at least part of the cost of the program on general revenues.

ONE FOR ALL

Fall means many things to Farm Bureau members; harvest time, beginning of the new school year, county annual meetings and the state annual meeting.

It is also the time the United Community Chest drives are conducted throughout the state. Many people, including Farm Bureau members, volunteer their time and efforts in the solicitation of funds as well as generously sharing their finances for the betterment of those agencies supported by the United Fund.

Americans are noted for their generosity. Generosity is an admirable trait, but when generosity takes the form of betterment of the communities where we live, it is really self preservation.

These annual drives serve as an excellent way to make a one-time contribution to the many health, welfare and family service agencies which work within communities to make them better places to live.

SAFETY AND HEALTH PROTECTION ON THE JOB

The Williams-Steiger Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 provides job safety and health protection for workers. The purpose of the Federal law is to assure safe and healthful working conditions throughout the Nation.

The U.S. Department of Labor has primary responsibility for administering the Act. The Department issues job safety and health standards, and employers and employees are required to comply with these standards.

BY LAW: SAFETY ON THE JOB IS EVERYBODY'S RESPONSIBILITY!

EMPLOYERS: The Williams-Steiger Act requires that each employer furnish his employees a place of employment free from recognized hazards that might cause serious injury or death; and the Act further requires that employers comply with the specific safety and health standards issued by the Department of Labor.

EMPLOYEES: The Williams-Steiger Act also requires that each employee comply with safety and health standards, rules, regulations, and orders issued under the Act and applicable to his conduct.

COMPLIANCE WITH SAFETY AND HEALTH REQUIREMENTS

To ensure compliance with safety and health requirements, the U.S. Department of Labor conducts periodic job-site inspections. The inspections are conducted by trained safety and health compliance officers. The law requires that an authorized representative of the employer and a representative of the workers be given an opportunity to accompany the inspector for the purpose of aiding the inspection. Workers also have the right to notify the Department of Labor and request an inspection if they believe that unsafe and unhealthful conditions exist at their work-site. In addition, employees have the right to bring unsafe conditions to the attention of the safety and health compliance officer making the inspection. If upon inspection the Department of Labor believes that the Act has been violated, a citation of violation and a proposed penalty is issued to the employer.

Citations of violation issued by the Department of Labor must be prominently displayed at or near the place of violation.

The Act provides for mandatory penalties of up to \$1,000 for each serious violation and for optional penalties of up to \$1,000 for each non-serious violation. Penalties of up to \$1,000 are required for each day during which an employer fails to correct a violation within the period set in the citation. Also, any employer who willfully or repeatedly violates the Act is to be assessed civil penalties of not more than \$10,000 for each violation.

Criminal penalties are also provided for in the Act. Any willful violation resulting in death of an employee, upon conviction, is punishable by a fine of not more than \$10,000 or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both. Conviction of an employer after a first conviction doubles these maximum penalties.

The Act provides that employees may not be discharged or discriminated against in any way for filing safety and health complaints or otherwise exercising their rights under the Act.

For assistance and information, including copies of the Act and of specific safety and health standards, contact the employer or the nearest office of the Department of Labor.

J. P. Healy
Secretary of Labor



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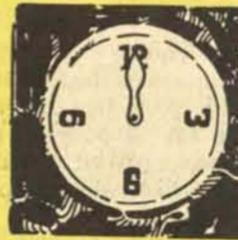
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And Farmers Petroleum gives you **around-the-clock BURNER SERVICE** nearly everywhere.



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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.

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DISCUSSION TOPIC
by KEN WILES
DIRECTOR OF COMMUNICATIONS

Gasolinitis

AUTO INSPECTION/SAFETY REGULATIONS

This month we are going to discuss the most vital and valuable thing in the world — your life — and what can be done to prevent your losing it, or having it impaired, or even imperilled while you are driving or riding in a motor car.

The mysterious malady which transforms an otherwise reasonable individual into a demon, who loses his sense of values as soon as he gets behind a steering wheel has been called "gasolinitis." To avoid being five minutes late, he risks being early in the Hereafter. Worse yet, he gambles with property and lives that are not his.

The continued use of our streets and highways as lethal outlets for repressed emotions of aggression and disastrous displays of rudeness and defiance adds emphasis to the ever increasing need for an effective method of reducing slaughter on the highways.

One way advocated as a means to cut down on highway traffic deaths is to keep closer check on who is allowed to drive. Driver licenses could be issued to select individuals who are likely to be good drivers and denied those likely to be hazardous. Driving is, after all, a privilege not a right.

Despite the big push for safer cars that cause less pollution, redesigned or rebuilt highways to remove safety hazards, and continued publicity on offensive driving, highway deaths continue to head upward. The thousands killed and injured in traffic accidents each day led one authority to estimate that at present rates, nearly fifty percent of all Americans will someday be killed or maimed in auto smashups.

More than two out of every three traffic deaths in Michigan in 1969 occurred in places classified as rural. In urban areas, 30 percent of the victims were pedestrians and in rural areas 90 percent of the victims were occupants of motor vehicles.

According to Michigan Traffic Accident Facts for 1969, prepared by the Department of State Police, There is no aspect of traffic safety more urgent than the problem of the dangerous young driver. Although they may seem to be unduly criticized, the available facts established young drivers under 25 of age as an extraordinarily high risk group.

The proportion of those drivers 15 to 24 years of age involved in all accidents is the highest of any age group, accounting for 38.71 percent of all involved drivers. This age group accounts for 35.6 percent of all drivers involved in fatal accidents.

The National Safety Council recently commented that in the past, too little attention had been given to the problems of the beginning young driver. Perhaps, it suggested, consideration should be given to increased supervision for newly licensed young drivers, particularly male.

Tests for drivers' licenses could be made tougher and periodic re-examination of new young drivers during the first few years of their experience might be considered.

An increasing number of youngsters are licensed to drive as soon as they reach the age of 16. Whether they receive the proper instruction prior to being turned loose on the highways and byways has long been debated.

One of the best prospects for accident reduction and safer driving is the continuation of driver education efforts and driver improvement programs. Michigan can currently boast of a national award-winning driver education program, high school oriented and administered by the Department of Education. This program enrolls 97 percent of eligible students in qualifying courses annually. Driver improvement schools, relating to the courts, work to reestablish proper driving skills and attitudes in problem drivers.

With the entrance of the Federal Government into the state traffic safety field (Highway Safety Act of 1969) an acceleration of research and development is producing promising dividends. The richest opportunities for cutting the death toll, most safety experts agree, lie in building cars to give

occupants a better chance to survive an accident.

Belts and harnesses, go largely unused. Headrests are standard on all cars sold in the United States and prevent whiplash injuries to the neck, if properly adjusted. Experience has shown that the average driver cannot be relied on to always use the provided safety devices. So, safety researchers are now seeking devices that will work automatically in case of a crash.

All safety devices for cars, new or used, however, would not eliminate the inexperienced motorist, the driver who often runs afoul of the law or the drunken driver. It is the driver, most experts believe, who is mainly responsible for accidents.

Without any particular priority, enforcement investigation shows irresponsible attitude, lack of skill, inattention, fatigue, physical impairment, lack of knowledge and failure to drive defensively as accident-producing factors. The more experienced driver often compensates for many of the self-induced mistakes, drawing on learned skills and experimental techniques.

Drinking is indicated to be a factor in at least half of the fatal motor-vehicle accidents. Routine accident reports do not show the same frequency of drinking, but it is believed that such reports understate the frequency, since the necessary time and equipment are not available to perform alcohol tests on all persons involved in accidents. The trend seems to indicate that where the "Implied Consent" law, as in Michigan, is in effect, there is a lower average death rate than in those states that do not have the legislation.

The affluent society of today permits more young persons to own and drive cars—21.09 percent of the 1969 driving public. This, coupled with the increasing use of drugs and alcohol and, in some young drivers a triple hazard—an inexperienced driver, an inexperienced drinker, and an irresponsible citizen.

Not to be forgotten is the fact that young drivers are more likely to drive dilapidated cars. These cars are often fixed or "juiced up" by the inexperienced mechanic-driver. A headlight that didn't show what it should have, a brake that slipped when it should have held, a spring or bolt that broke, a tire that blew . . . can all add up to injury from mechanical failure that might have been prevented.

Michigan has completed three full years of motor vehicle inspection using the check lane system. Michigan's inspection program is different from states with formal inspection programs which place all of the emphasis on the vehicle. In Michigan, emphasis is also placed on a very important component missed in most states; namely, the driver. In addition to detecting unsafe vehicle conditions, many unsafe drivers are contacted by inspecting officers. At the same time, however, it must be admitted that many vehicles and drivers "escape" the check lane system. It is for this reason that some are advocating a compulsory motor-vehicle inspection law be enacted.

While compulsory periodic inspection of motor vehicles alone might not reverse the trend of increasing highway deaths, it could be a key part of a comprehensive auto safety program. Available accident information indicates faulty mechanical condition is a major contributing cause of traffic accidents yearly. Thus, it is reasonable to presume that motor-vehicle inspection could be one of the most practical means to make reasonably certain all vehicles are kept in a safe operating condition.

The purpose of periodic motor-vehicle inspections is to discover any unsafe vehicle condition that might contribute to an accident and, by removing the hazard or hazards, prevent the accident.

Periodic motor-vehicle inspection has many major benefits that include:

a) Vehicles in unsafe condition are detected and required to be corrected, thus reducing the accident potential.

b) Drivers are provided an early warning of hazards in the making; a motorist advised that his brakes meet only minimum safety requirements is alerted to the need for early, if not immediate, brake attention.

c) Law enforcement is bolstered in two ways—motor-vehicle inspection detects violations of the law requiring all vehicles be maintained in a safe condition and gives opportunity to check motor and serial numbers against registration certificates, an 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 to him that certain 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.

g) 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 inspections stations.

Advantages claimed for a state-licensed system is that new-car dealers, service stations, and garages already have facilities suitable for conducting inspections with only minor additional expense involved in adding required testing equipment.

Using the state-licensed system, fewer state employees are required, since only supervisory and administrative personnel are needed. Official inspection stations may be designated in each community 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 relatively little capital outlay involved.

Serious problems that have been encountered in some cases with state-licensed inspection stations are slipshod or incompetent inspectors, those willing to approve a defective car for a price. Some car owners have expressed the opinion that mechanics exploit them by reporting phony troubles.

State owned and operated inspection systems claim that they have the best system as their inspectors give impartial and uniform inspection to all vehicles.

State inspectors check only the safe condition of the vehicles with no interest in possible resulting repair jobs. With fewer stations, personnel are easier to train and supervise; thus, there is better uniformity and adherence to established standards.

Measures recently stressed by one individual as being essential to a sound program of traffic safety were:

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

Sound traffic laws and enforcement practices that will provide educational values for all motorists and will be a potent deterrent to the willfully reckless.

Licensing procedures which will make a driver's license a meaningful certificate of fitness.

Training courses for high school students and other new drivers that will give fullest assurance of the right attitudes and skills.

Highway design features and traffic control devices that will give motorists maximum help in avoiding accidents.

And finally, public information programs that will make all of the people adequately aware of their responsibilities 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 need to be reminded of fundamentals, and people are always paramount.

We must be concerned that more Americans die on our highways than are falling before the guns of all our enemies all over the world. This appalling record does not include the injured who go on partially living. 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? 2,320
- 2) How many market their grain at:
 - Local cooperatives 796
 - Local independent elevators 1,001
 - Farm Bureau Services Branches 350
 - Other facilities 263
- 3) How many of your group members are livestock producers or feeders? 3,047
- 4) How many use an order buyer? 331
- 5) Does your group believe farmers should invest their own money to improve their marketing system?
 - Yes — 511 No — 150
 - If no, why not? Can't afford it; too small a group; it usually does not pay off.
- 6) 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.

The best mastitis treatment ever developed still costs you profits.



Prevent mastitis with **bovadine**® teat dip
The only teat dip with **Tamed Iodine**®.

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LONG ISLAND CITY NEW YORK 11101

Bus Trip Planned To AFBF 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 just 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 exasperations that go with Chicago traffic.

The buses will depart on Sunday morning, December 5, from both Grand Rapids and Lansing and return on Wednesday afternoon, December 9.

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 in early to insure you have a room to stay in while in Chicago December 5 through 9.

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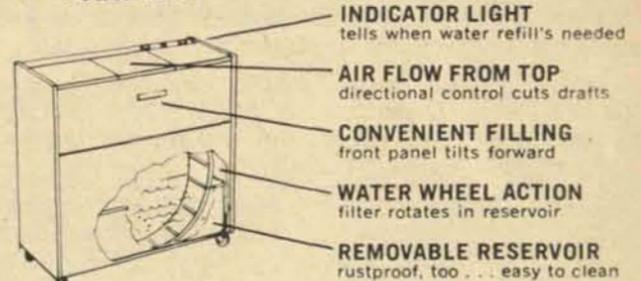
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Features:



Where Your Farm Comes First
Farm Bureau
FARMERS PETROLEUM

FARM BUREAU MARKET PLACE

SPECIAL RATE TO FARM BUREAU MEMBERS: 25 words for \$2.00 each edition. Additional words, 10 cents each. Figures such as 12 or \$12.50 count as one word. NON-MEMBER advertisers: 15 cents per word one edition, two or more editions, 10 cents per word. Copy deadline: 20th of the month.

8 FARM EQUIPMENT

NEW AND USED PATZ MATERIAL handling equipment. Barn cleaners, cattle feeders, manure stackers, manure spreaders, silo unloaders, conveyors and other items. On of the best parts stock in Western Michigan. Individual parts or complete rebuilt like new ready to install — parts and units factory direct to farmers. Cow stalls and free stalls, ¼ to 10 HP motors in stock, Booms Red & White top silos at early order discount. 3 years to pay . . . 5% on unpaid balance. Wynn-garden Equipment, Route # 3, Fremont, Michigan 49412. (6-6t-83b)

FARROWING STALLS \$26.75; SLIDE IN STOCK RACKS \$119.50; CALF CREEP FEEDERS Single \$92.50 — Double \$137.50. DOLLY ENTERPRISES, 219 Main, Colchester, Illinois 62326. (11-1t-25p)

14 FOR SALE

MAPLE GROVE APIARIES — processing plant, plus bees and 40 acres, other real estate. Call or write Harvey Gosen, Wolfgram Realty, 2870 West Verne Road, Burt, Michigan 48417. Phone: 517 - 755-2858. (11-2t-29p)

20 LIVESTOCK

MILKING SHORTHORNS: Young Bulls, yearlings and calves for sale. Write for tabulated pedigrees or better yet, pay us a visit. Stanley M. Powell and Family, Ingleside Farm, Route #1, Box 238, Ionia, Michigan 48846. (7-tf-33b)

HEREFORD BULLS — pure bred herd sires. Ready for service. Also, registered heifers and calves. Egypt Valley Hereford Farm, 6611 Knapp St., Ada, Michigan. Phone OR 6-1090. (Kent County) (11-tf-25b)

REGISTERED DUROCS. Top quality boars and gilts. Production data and carcass information available. Byrum & Sons, RFD #1, Onondaga, Michigan. Phone 517 - 628-2641. (2-tf-25b)

FOR SALE: One Registered Romney Yearling Ram — \$75. Phone: 313 - 798-8290. Eldon C. Barclay Sr., Almont, Michigan 48003.

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ANY MAKE WRIST WATCH CLEANED, repaired, parts included. Total price \$5.95. 7-day service. Our 19th year. Elgin trained experts. Send for free shipping box. Hub's Service, 344 N. Alfred, Elgin, Illinois 60120. (5-4t-31p)

26 POULTRY

DAY OLD OR STARTED PULLETS — The DeKalb profit pullet. Accepted by the smart poultryman for high egg production, superior egg quality, greater feed efficiency. If you keep records, you'll keep DeKalbs. Write for prices and catalog. KLAGER HATCHERIES, Bridgewater, Michigan. Telephones: Saline HAZel 9-7087, Manchester GARDen 8-3034.

SHAVER STARCROSS 288 — Started pullets available most every month. Get wise and try these top profit makers as your next flock. MacPherson Hatchery, Route #3, Ionia, Michigan. Phone 527-0860.

KLAGER'S DEKALB PROFIT PULLETS — Order your started pullets that have been raised on a proven growing program. The growing birds are inspected weekly by trained staff, vaccinated, debeaked and delivered by us in clean crates. If you keep records, you will keep KLAGER DEKALBS. KLAGER HATCHERIES, Bridgewater, Michigan. Telephones: 313 429-7087 and 313 428-3034.

36 MISCELLANEOUS

HOMEWORKERS WANTED: CASH, SALARY, OR COMMISSION, full or part time, utilizing mail service opportunities. Full exciting selection left with you. For details, send 25¢ and a stamped, self-addressed envelope to WJR Enterprises, Box 44068, Dept. M-7, Cincinnati, Ohio 45244. (11-1t-40b)

36 MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED TO BUY: OLD COCA-COLA TIN SERVING TRAYS, the large ovals or rectangular, or the small miniature ovals. Also other old advertising trays with pictures. Old Tin Wind-up Toys, Old Iron Toys, Old Dolls, Glass Animals. Please describe and price. Write to: Ruth Blackford, Route #1, Nashport, Ohio 43830. (7-6t-47p)

MAKE YOUR "WILL"! Four forms, attorney's informative book . . . plus "Family Estate Planner." Send \$1. WILLS, Box 30188 (MFN), Cincinnati, Ohio 45230. (9-tf-20p)

WANTED HOMEWORKERS: \$100 weekly addressing envelopes. For details send 25¢ and large, stamped, self-addressed envelope to: WJR Enterprises, Box 44068, Department M7, Cincinnati, Ohio 45244. (12-tf-26b)

WANTED: ALLIS ROUND HAY BALER, any place, any condition. Alfred Roeder, Seneca, Kansas 66538. (9-4t-14p)

COUNTRY RECORDS — and tape cartridges — fiddle tunes — Blue Grass, etc. Free circular. Uncle Jim O'Neal, Box A-MFN, Arcadia, California 91006. (10-6t-25p)

36 MISCELLANEOUS

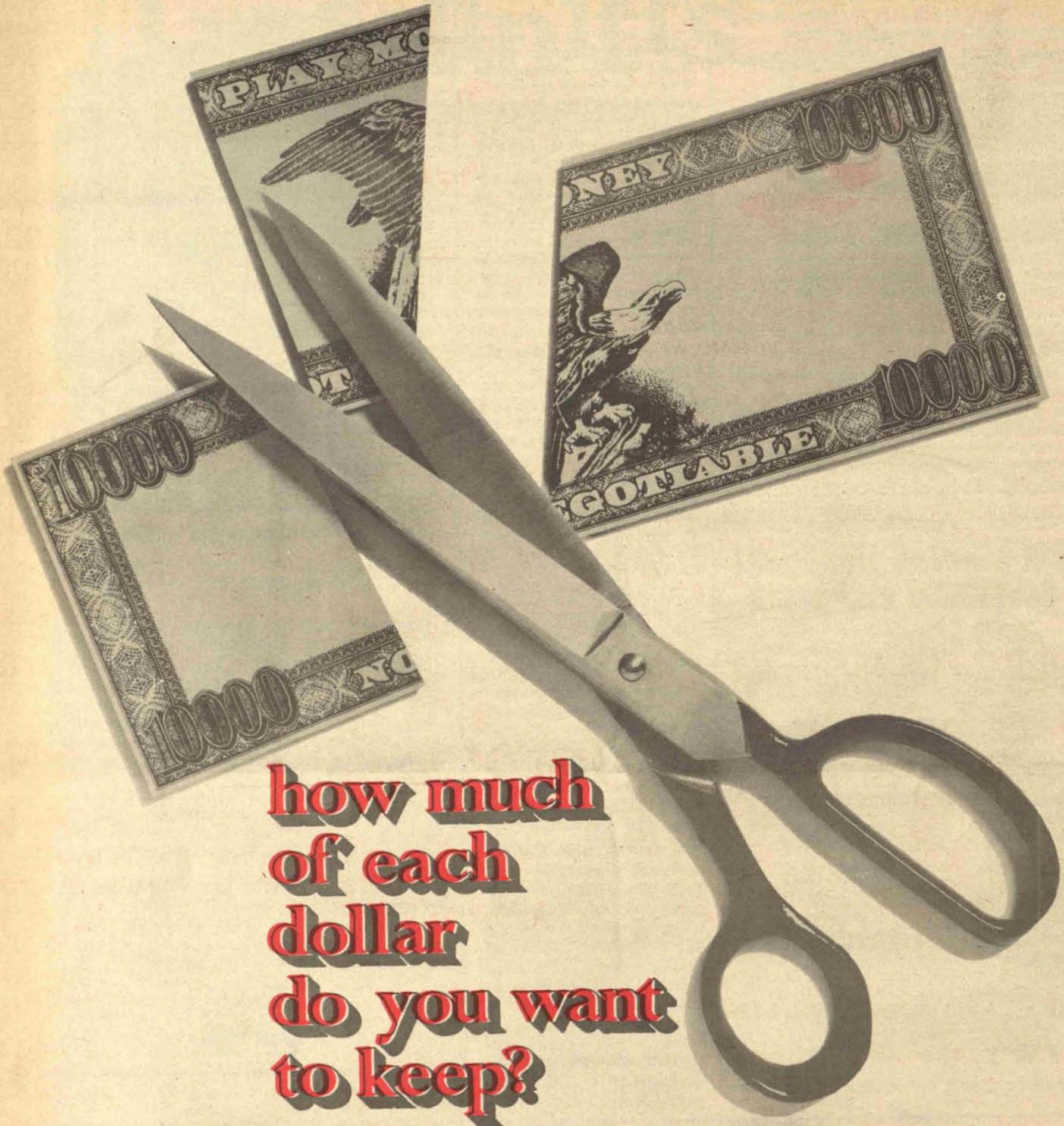
FREE COMPLETE REFUND MANUAL (\$1 value) when subscribing to 40-page monthly refunding-contesting magazine. \$4 year plus this ad. Jaybee, Box 39M1, Valley Park, Missouri 63088. (9-6t-25p)

STOP RUSTY WATER FROM RUINING WASH, staining fixtures. Proven filter keeps complete water system free of rust, sand, tastes, odors and other impurities. Uses economical, washable filters. 30 day trial offer. Free information. Write: RUSTRAP, 836-AC W. 79th, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55420.

BIRD HOUSE PLANS — 10 New designs, easily built, ideal winter projects. Guaranteed, \$1. Chelsea, Box 110N, Germantown, Maryland 20767 (11-3t-18p)

FLYING EAGLE CENT, LARGE CENT, HALF-DIME, Bust Dime \$3.95 each. Indian Cent, V-Nickel, Barber Half-dollar, Quarter, Dime set in plastic case \$3.50. Silver Dollar \$2.95. Edel's, Carlyle, Illinois 62231. (11-1t-29p)

ORIGINAL SONGBOOK Michigan Water Winter Wonderland by Mary Leipprandt, A.S.C.A.P. writer, \$1.75. Member of 'Lucky 50' Farm Bureau Group. Write: 3864 North Sturm, Pigeon, Michigan 48755. (11-2t-24p)



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