Our society today is image conscious. We all tend to worry about what the other person thinks of us and what we are doing, and with good reason.

You can pick up just about any newspaper or magazine and read how some company or organization is trying to build a new image.

Farmers have the same concern and must strive constantly to appeal to the public to accept the products of the farm. Farmers feed the nation, and yet they have been caught in a cross fire of controversy over use of chemicals such as pesticides which are indispensable to high food production.

Each time there is an investigation or a "scandalous" report about food, consumers of today become more alarmed and worried about the safeness of the food they eat. The farmers' image is under attack. When it is reported that new crop is going to ruin, U.S. beef because producers use hormones in its production, the consumer wonders about the safeness of this meat. The farmers' image is questioned. When mercury is reported to be found in fish, the consumer doubts the safeness of food. The farmers' image is diminished.

The public is beginning to realize that they have cause to fear in the consumer that may enjoy eating a salad. The farmers' image is at stake.

Today's consumer holds many misconceptions about the farmer; what he is or is not adding to or sprays on food, and how he is producing it.

Today, one man in agriculture can feed himself and 40 others. Even as the need for more food is being predicted as our population increases, agriculturalists are facing many more restrictions in the development and use of agricultural chemicals. It has been reported that it now costs between $3 and $5 million more to develop and register a new compound. Crop production has increased from 20 to 30 percent in the past 30 years. The judicious use of chemicals in agriculture has greatly assisted in providing adequate food production.

Many consumer questions are answered by Dr. Charles E. Edwards, Commissioner, Food and Drug Administration in an exclusive interview with the April 19, 1971, U.S. News and World Report article "How Safe Is Your Food?" Following are excerpts from that interview.

Q. How widespread are pesticide residues in food? A. This varies according to the type of pesticide you are talking about. By and large, though, our monitoring of the U.S. food supply shows that pesticide residues have been falling within the tolerances that we have established. Periodically we find residues that are in excess of tolerances, but, at this time, there are no immediate problem areas.

Q. Have pesticide residues in food caused any deaths? A. Not to my knowledge.

Q. Should America worry more about the safety of its food supply? A. Yes. I don't think they need to worry. I think that they should continue to insist that we have a strong, potent Food and Drug Administration to protect the consumer from pesticides.

Farmers of today buy more than food when they shop at the food store—they buy health, energy, enjoyment, convenience and safeness.

Carl Kentner

REVIEW OF NEW FARM TRUCK DRIVER RULES

"The petition of the American Farm Bureau Federation has been submitted and representatives of the Federation and Department officials have scheduled a meeting for April 1, 1971, to resolve any difficulties." Michigan Farm Bureau, Michigan Congressmen and a number of Michigan farmers urged the Administration to hold this meeting.

The AFBF petition asked for consideration of needed changes in the rules for farm trucks of less than 10,000 pounds gross weight that are engaged in the transportation of farm products. The regulations were ordered to become effective January 1, 1971. Farm Bureau urged a suspension of the regulations to be held on the drastic changes ordered by the Department.

RULES EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 1971

Secretary Volpe's letter continued—"The present suspension of certain rules will expire on July 1, 1971, however, we are considering a willingness to take steps to exempt pickups and other small trucks with a gross weight of not more than 10,000 pounds. Other recommendations were discussed but no assurance was given that they would be considered favorably. There will, however, be further discussions and the door was not closed.

The critical impact on farmers is the local hauling of farm products in truck loads larger than 10,000 pounds gross weight. Farm Bureau is asking that local hauling be interpreted to be a radius of at least 100 miles from the farm.

SAFETY RECORDS GOOD

No safety problem is at stake. Farm Bureau has offered facts and figures in support of its position. No safety problem is at stake. Farm Bureau has offered facts and figures in support of its position.

Farm Bureau is asking the Department of Transportation to consider completely lifting the limitation on interstate drivers from 18 years up to 21.

MICHIGAN FARMLANDS PROTECTION ACT

"The Michigan Farmlands Protection Act of 1968, which became law July 1, 1968, is aimed at preventing the loss of Michigan farmland. The state's farmland protection law is one of the most comprehensive in the nation. The public has the right to 21 years of age to use, enjoy, and protect farmland, and is being educated about the importance of farmland conservation.

Dr. Kaye indicated a willingness to take steps to exempt pickups and other small trucks with a gross weight of not more than 10,000 pounds. Other recommendations were discussed but no assurance was given that they would be considered favorably. There will, however, be further discussions and the door was not closed.

The critical impact on farmers is the local hauling of farm products in truck loads larger than 10,000 pounds gross weight. Farm Bureau is asking that local hauling be interpreted to be a radius of at least 100 miles from the farm.

The failure of Congress to act on this important agricultural legislation, makes it necessary that the House and Senate pass the legislation at the earliest possible time and that the House and Senate pass the legislation at the earliest possible time.
MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

May 1, 1971

FARM BUREAU IN ACTION . . .

RECEIVES AWARD . . .

RECEIVES AWARD — Donald Armstrong (left), executive vice-president of Farm Bureau Services and Farmers Petroleum Marketer, received an Outstanding Alumnus Award during the Michigan State University Agricultural Technology Alumni Association annual banquet on the MSU campus March 3. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong accepted a token of the award from Dr. Harold Ecker, director of MSU's Institute of Agricultural Technology. Armstrong, a 1950 graduate of the elevator and farm supply short course at MSU, was recognized for his success in management.

HEALTH CARE SURVEY RESULTS

What kind of a health care plan would you prefer? This was the basic question asked of over 2,000 Farm Bureau members in a survey distributed last February by Michigan Blue Cross and Blue Shield.

The survey was designed, primarily, to determine which of three proposed plans members would prefer. Because all respondents remained anonymous, it was impossible to reply to the questions asked by same replying to the survey. Please contact your County Farm Bureau Secretary for the latest on the status of the survey.

The three plans described in the survey included the following types of coverage:

A. The present plan which includes an $50.00 deductible, hospital program with comprehensive Blue Shield or doctors coverage available primarily in the hospital and the out-patient department. No share-the-cost benefit.

B. An alternate plan which provided the same benefits as Plan A but with the member paying the first $50.00 on each adult hospital admission and 20% of all doctor's benefits under the contract.

C. An alternate plan providing the same benefits as Plan B but with a supplementary coverage giving unlimited hospital coverage and including a major medical type coverage in which the member pays $100.00 deductible and a 20% co-insurance amount.

The alternate programs, which stressed share-the-cost features, represent a reduction in monthly rates of from 21% on a family for Plan B, to 16% for Plan C, to 20% for comprehensive semi-private family coverage under Plan A.

Of those individuals surveyed, we received almost double the number of responses necessary for an accurate analysis of the members. The results indicated that 97.7% of those surveyed wished to remain with the present program.

In due part to the results of this survey, the Michigan Farm Bureau Board of Directors decided to remain with the present Blue Cross and Blue Shield program. However, it should be stressed that Michigan Farm Bureau will continue to study alternative programs and when an acceptable plan becomes available, it will be offered to all members.

Notes From All Over . . .

Henry Gleason, president of Kalamazoo Milk Producers Cooperative, was appointed to the Mich. Milk Producers Cooperative Board of Directors as the KMPC's representative.

Mr. Gleason is active in the Michigan Farm Bureau, Grange, Dairy Herd Improvement Association, Mich. Animal Breeders Cooperative and the Michigan Livestock Exchange. He and a son, Jim, farm 780 acres and milk 152 registered Holsteins.

Pres. Elton Howard (center) and Mrs. Howard (left) made the presentation and thanked the Howards for their many contributions to the program. Pres. Elton Howard, Marlette were presented with gifts by the N. W. Region members that signed up the most Farm Bureau members in the N. W. Region. Under FAA Instructor David Diehl, Saginaw, was appointed to the Michigan Milk Producers Cooperative Board of Directors as the KMPC's representative.

Three Farm Bureau Services Retail Division personnel have made position changes, according to John Williamson. Lee Worley, assistant manager of the St. Johns Cooperative Company, will assume the management responsibilities of Kent County Farm Bureau effective May 10. Lee is an MSU graduate and farm supply short course graduate and has completed one year in veterinary medicine. The Worley's will move to the Kent City area soon.

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STATE YOUNG FARMER CHAIRMAN . . . Karl Howard (right) and Mrs. Howard (center) Maryette were presented with gifts by the MFB Board of Directors at a recent board meeting, recognizing them for their many contributions to the program. Pres. Elton Smith (left) made the presentation and thanked the Howards for their many hours of dedicated service. Dick Wieland, Dist. 10 Director, attended the March 13 event.

Past Young Farmer Chm. Honored

STATE YOUNG FARMER CHAIRMAN . . . Karl Howard (right) and Mrs. Howard (center) Maryette were presented with gifts by the MFB Board of Directors at a recent board meeting, recognizing them for their many contributions to the program. Pres. Elton Smith (left) made the presentation and thanked the Howards for their many hours of dedicated service. Dick Wieland, Dist. 10 Director, attended the March 13 event.

NEW FFA PRESIDENT

Joe Fabian, senior at Coopersville High School and the son of Mr. and Mrs. Joe S. Fabian, was elected state president of the FFA at the annual FFA convention in late March.

He will guide the nearly 10,000 blue jacketed FFA members for 1971, taking over the reins from John D. Young of Harbor Beach.

Joe's supervised agriculture program, under FFA Instructor Roger Peacock, includes swine, beef, and corn. He is a member of Farm Bureau, a member of the county Young Farmer committee and was a delegate to the 1770 MFB sponsored Citizenship Seminar. At high school, he has served on the FFA Community Service, Leadership, State and National FFA committees, is a member of the Honor Society and Student Council in addition to several extracurricular activities.

Joe plans to attend Grand Valley State College and take Pre-law.

N.W. Region Membership Champ

AN AWARD . . . for signing up the most Farm Bureau members in the N. W. Region was presented at the Barnyard Bash to Mr. and Mrs. Garrd Drathen, Antrim county. Mr. Drathen was membership chairman. Dick Wieland, Dist. 10 Director, attended the March 13 event.

Saginaw County Young Farmers met recently in Saginaw, with 70 young couples attending. Howard Ebbenhoeh, Saginaw County FB president and John Spero welcomed the guests. Speakers at the event were Larry Exing, MFB, and YF State Chairman David Diehl. Saginaw County YF chairman Clifton Compton challenged the Young Farmers with "You people here today will be governing Farm Bureau in the near future and should become active in that policy now." Mr. Diehl told the Young Farmers that "young people bring new ideas thus they can make Farm Bureau the kind of organization under which they themselves and future generations can successfully produce food and fibre for our nation.

Three Farm Bureau Services Retail Division personnel have made position changes, according to John Williamson. Lee Worley, assistant manager of the St. Johns Cooperative Company, will assume the management responsibilities of Kent County Farm Bureau effective May 10. Lee is an MSU graduate and farm supply short course graduate and has completed one year in veterinary medicine. The Worley's will move to the Kent City area soon.

El Cross, long time employee of Kent City Farm Bureau, is leaving the field of management but will remain at Kent City.

Ron Myers, manager of the Mt. Pleasant Branch of Farm Bureau Services, has left this position and is now with the Breckenridge Branch of Farmers Petroleum. Ron has been with FBS for eight years. He and his family will continue to live in Shepherd.

WICKS MODULAR HOMES

WICKS MODULAR HOMES

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Eight foot ceiling, drywall, 2 x 4 construction, 4 x 12 roof pitch, 3%" wall, 6" ceiling insulation.

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STATEWIDE CONSTRUCTION

Non-profit organizations who wish information to develop group housing, please write the above address.
GOVERNOR MILLIKEN RECOMMENDED COMPLETE ELIMINATION OF PROPERTY TAXES FOR SCHOOL OPERATION

The Farm Bureau Board of Directors, in session at the time the Governor announced his program, passed a resolution congratulating the Governor. At his leadership in presenting a "broad and comprehensive educational reform program," and supported the opportunity for the program to take "any necessary constitutional changes at a special election in 1971." They further urged "immediate legislative action on educational finance reform.

The statement added that "the income tax, with its more equitable method of taxation and should be the major source of school financing. Also, that Farm Bureau supports "the elimination of the property tax from our education financing near the educational systems" because "property taxation has become confiscatory on farmers and many others in our state."

The statement pointed out that "educational finance reform must be given the highest priority."

The VAT that is recommended is being studied very carefully to determine whether it will apply to farmers or only to corporate-type businesses. The Governor's staff has not yet decided on the extent of this new tax. It could well be that it applies to farmers it could be a tax burden that might wipe out much of the benefit gained from the elimination of part of the property tax.

There are a total of 15 general proposals on education as summarized by the Governor. Many of them are in direct relation to Farm Bureau policies on educational reform and finance reform.

It is easy for any individual to support elimination of the property tax for school purposes, but it becomes more difficult for an individual to determine whether he likes the steps that are necessary to replace such large amounts of revenue. A complete proposal, stating the Governor's, brings these problems into sharp focus. There will be, no doubt, many compromises. The Governor's program recognizes some of the ideas promoted by Representative Roy Spencer and many others and also the taxation petition idea promoted by Representative Roy Smith.

The entire program does challenge the legislature to act and makes it more likely that some kind of program will pass and will be more equitable than any program that has been before the people. In any event, Farm Bureau members must be alert to the individual portions of any program as to their total affects on agriculture and rural areas.

"GREEN ACRES" TAX ASSESSMENT REFORM

With the possibility of major legislative action on school finance reform, some now say that H.B. 4100 and S.B. 130, which require assessment of farmland on the market value, may not be necessary. This is not true. It is a separate and distinct problem and should be dealt with by passage of legislation. Even with the benefits of its significant drawbacks these areas could still be in a position of paying higher and higher taxes due to spiraling assessments on their land based on potential values. Thus, forcing, in an effort to increase the basic and eliminating a basic natural resource.

The number of states taking action on this issue continues to grow. For instance, Virginia's Governor has just signed a bill eliminating the Green Acres program, the legislatures in the states of New York, New Hampshire and Maine are considering such legislation and the number of states that have acted now total about 25.

FARM LABOR

Representative Dennis Cawthorne (R-Manistee), in a most courageous demonstration of leadership, announced that he would introduce agricultural labor legislation, recognizing the rights of our farmers, owners, workers and consumers. The comprehensive proposal, among other things, would ban the insidious and vicious secondary boycott. For further information, see the President's Column in this issue.

There are at least 20 other labor bills in the legislatures that could affect farmers directly or indirectly. They range from elimination of some of the exemptions in the Workers' Compensation Act to in-creasing the minimum wage, bringing agriculture under some of the industrial-type labor legislation. For instance, one bill in the House, H.B. 4397, introduced by Mrs. Elliott (D-Detroit) and

David S. Holmes, Jr. (D-Detroit) would bring farm labor under provisions of the Employment Security Act.

On the other hand, in the Senate, another bill, S.B. 93, introduced by Robert Davis (R-Gaylord) and Oscar Bowsman (R-Muskegon), would definitely recommend a work farm labor camp for the purpose of visiting and associating with migrant agricultural workers without violating the trespass laws. This has been among the major social issues of the agricultural labor camp controversy. It should be pointed out, however, that the worker also has the right of a tenant and can request any such people to leave if he so desires. The opinion currently does not permit such visitation to the fields, but only to the licensed camp.

A workmen's compensation case now in the courts may bring farm employees paid on a piece rate basis under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act. A federal action was brought against the State of Michigan Labor Department. It has been transferred and is presently pending before the Michigan Court of Appeals.

STATE-LOCAL TAX SHARING

The Governor, in his Economic Report, proposed a form of state-local revenue sharing, to apply only to those local governments, cities, villages, and townships. They will receive this year an estimated $338.3 million in unrestricted shared revenue, amounting to about $13.63 for each resident. In 1969, 1970, and 1971, total tax revenues of an agricultural property tax (state aid apparently was sufficient), 259 levied less than one mill and 428 levied extra mill. This is as said the townships, as a grant receive $1.10 state aid for each dollar of locally-raised revenue. Cities and villages, as a group, receive 17 cents in state aid for each dollar of local revenue.

A formula has been proposed to determine the relative tax efforts by the local unit in relation to the tax efforts of all local units, meaning that a local unit of government, township, etc., making a tax effort more than twice that of its neighbors would receive more money, those making less than the average would receive less money per person. For example, in 1971-72, the per person amount of state revenue from the income and intangibles taxes for townships, villages and cities was $5.99 per person. A local unit with a tax effort twice the state average would receive that times two, or $11.41 per person, and a local unit with a tax effort one half the state average would receive $2.79 per person. Local units would continue to receive an estimated $12.06 per person that is mandated by the constitution. It is provided that this equalization will receive at least as much aid in future years as they received in 1970-71 from these particular taxes.

The effect is to give Detroit an estimated $143 million more in 1971-72. Several other cities, such as Farmington Hills, would receive over $200,000 additionally, and others over $100,000.

While it is true that some townships may have more than adequate money, others are struggling and in others redistribution would have little effect. Farm Bureau's position is that this concept cannot be converted to this basis, as it does not take into consideration the fact that those supported on income ability, would be unable to increase taxes to qualify for full state sharing. Another factor is that in many cases townships are in the process of rapid growth and may need a continuation of present systems of distribution.

ENVIRONMENT

Farm Bureau has testified on two bills, one in the Senate and one in the House, providing for the eventual ban of phosphates in detergents. Farm Bureau believes that the food processors must use phosphate-type detergents at least until other alternatives are available. The only other alternatives known at the present time are considered to be hazardous to health. (See the second part of the three-part series on Agriculture and Environmental Concern elsewhere in this issue.)

Michigan Farm News
**A Minute With Maxine...**

Spring! Yes, isn’t the first green of spring a welcome sight after the grey and black of winter? Humming tractors are a common sound these days as the fields turn to a rich golden brown. Busy days are here, but let’s not be too busy to exercise safety. Safety in the use of farm machinery, behind the wheel on the highway or in the sun, yes, the sun can cause severe burn when our skin is not conditioned. So take it easy when you are out in the sun.

It’s time for roadside pickup or cleanup. After the snow melts, we find quite a collection of cans and bottles along our roadides and they aren’t pretty, so let’s pick them up. It might even save a repair to a tractor tire.

Are you planning something special for Michigan Week? I hope so. I attended a meeting of the Michigan Week Committee recently and in my packet of materials, I found this poem. I would like to share it with you.

**The Miracle of Michigan**

The story is old of how, long ago, shortly after the world began God looked down and smiled on a special place, for He had a wonderful plan. He had given to all the nations on earth the finest of scenery; to some He gave mountains, to others great plains, to many a giant sea. There were fertile farm lands, and forests and hills, and lovely rivers and lakes spread a vast panorama across the world — and God smiled at the beauty it makes.

But while He was putting each scene on its spot, His loving Hand touched a place
And there, just beyond, on a point of land, His scepter rested in its base.

’Twas exactly the place He wanted to pause, in the midst of the world He’d planned, and this site was blessed more than all the rest — for it bore the print of His Hand.

He had touched His world in this one dear place; and this is how it began
That the best of all places on earth should be our state of Michigan.

In this one fine state He’d concentrate a bit of all He’d done. He’d planned, after the grey and black of winter; humming tractors are a common sound these days as the fields turn to a rich golden brown. Busy days are here, but let’s not be too busy to exercise safety. Safety in the use of farm machinery, behind the wheel on the highway or in the sun, yes, the sun can cause severe burn when our skin is not conditioned. So take it easy when you are out in the sun.

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Are you planning something special for Michigan Week? I hope so. I attended a meeting of the Michigan Week Committee recently and in my packet of materials, I found this poem. I would like to share it with you.

**M.F.B. Young Farmer Committee**

John A. Spero of Birch Run has been appointed by President Elton Smith to represent District 8 on the Michigan Farm Bureau Young Farmer Committee. John and his wife Diane operate a 325 acre farm in Saginaw County.

The M.F.B. Young Farmer Committee has announced its program plans for the year which include the selection of a young lady as the Michigan Farm Bureau Queen, a "Discussion Meet," and a new program — the selection of an Outstanding Young Farmer Family.

Each county Farm Bureau is encouraged to enter one queen contestant in the state contest which will be held in November at the Michigan Farm Bureau annual meeting. Contestants may be single or married and must be at least 17 years of age and not have passed her 31st birthday. All contestants must be Farm Bureau members, or if younger than 21 years of age, parents must be members.

The Discussion Meet affords young, active farmers the opportunity to exchange ideas and information in an effort to solve problems. Topics at the district and state contest will deal with Michigan Farm Bureau policy in the areas of agricultural labor, taxation, land use and agriculture and the environment.

The selection of an Outstanding Young Farmer Family will be made at the M.F.B. annual meeting. Any Farm Bureau member family actively farming, the husband being no more than 30 years of age as of December 31, 1971, is eligible.

**Queen Judy in Miss Michigan Contest**

Michigan Farm Bureau’s 1971 queen, Judy Behrenwald, has tossed her hat (or crown) into the Miss Michigan pageant circle — hoping to add this star-studded crown to her collection.

Judy, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Behrenwald of Lakeview, Montcalm County Farm Bureau members, is a senior at Michigan State University, and will graduate this spring with a degree in education.

The Montcalm County Farm Bureau Young Farmers are sponsoring Judy’s entry into the Miss Michigan contest. The following Montcalm County contributors have aided them in the project:
- Farm Bureau Insurance Group, Stanton
- Farm Bureau Services, Greenville
- Allen’s Farm Services, Vickersville
- Farm Bureau Petroleum, Sidney
- H. J. Martin Corp., Carson City
- Parr & Son Inc., McBride
- Jerry’s Barber Shop, Edmore
- Crooks Farm Power, Edmore
- Wilbert Rasmussen & Sons, Edmore
- Keith Sackett & Sons, Edmore and Nathan Sackett & Son, Edmore.

Others are: James Quisenberry & Sons, Six Lakes; Leppink’s, Lakeview; Herbert Perkins, Edmore; Montcalm Central Bank, Stanton; Edmore, Crystal and Sheridan; Bird Fertilizer Co., Edmore; Lakeview Ford-Mercury Sales & Service, Lakeview; Farmers Elevator, Lakeview; Lio Ervin, Edmore; P.O.A. of Alma, Lakeview; R. & C. C. Hollinger, Lakeview; Smith Hardware, Lakeview; Hyde Equipment, Lakeview; Mece Oils-Pontiac & GMC, Lakeview and Arthur Behrenwald & Sons, Lakeview.

**Spring District Meeting**

Nearly 80 members... attended the MFB State Women’s District V Spring meeting held in Corunna in mid-April. John Williamson (seated center) FBS Retail Div., was the morning speaker and Arden Peterson, MSU Extension Service, was the afternoon speaker. Visiting with Mr. Williamson are, seated to his right, Mrs. Houdieh and Mrs. Maxine Topliff, State Chairman. Standing, (L to R) Mrs. Marion Sutton and Mrs. Esther Seams.
AFBF-AAMA Advances Two of Staff

William J. Kuhfuss, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation and the American Agricultural Marketing Association (an affiliate of AFBF) has announced the promotion of two of its staff members, Kenneth Hood and Harold J. Hartley.

Kenneth Hood, general manager of the AAMA since 1966, has been named secretary of market development and research for the AFBF. He was also named to the board of directors of the American Management Board, Inc., a corporate affiliate of the Federation, which has the primary function to coordinate and correlate the activities of business affiliates of the AFBF.

Named to succeed Hood as the AAMA’s general manager is Harold J. Hartley. Mr. Hartley has served as manager of the AAMA’s fruit and vegetable division since January, 1982.

Kenneth Hood taught marketing and farm management at Cornell University (N.Y.), later becoming professor of agricultural economics extension at Penn State. He joined AFBF in 1952, serving the organization in many capacities.

Harold Hartley joined the AFBF staff in 1959. He is a graduate of SIU, Ill., worked with the Iowa Farm Bureau Federation, the Illinois Fruit Council and the National Peach Council prior to his AFBF affiliation.

1971 FEEDER PIG MARKETING COMMITTEE

NEWLY ELECTED ... 1971 MACMA Feeder Pig Marketing Committee — seated, I to R — Murray Turnipseed, Kalkaska; Howard Seeley, Lake City; Arden Jenkins, Kalkaska; Duane Stevens, Hillman and William Haas, MACMA Feeder Pig manager. Standing, Donald Hower, Lake City, committee chairman.

Poultry Commodity Committee

MEMBERS OF THE .. . Poultry Commodity Advisory Committee (with county designation) are seated, left to right, Dan Bushey, Delta county; Bill Byrum, MACMA, secretary; Gene Roberts, As-saukeet co.; MFB board member, chairman; John Echler, vice-ch., Huron; Charles Zeiler, Hillsdale. Standing, (I to r) are Robert Burke, Monroe; Clayton Dick, Monroe; Austin Greenhaw, Montcalm; Alton Fisher, Grant; Al Cook, Ingham; Richard Raynells, Van Buren; Bob Linnick, Allegan and Sanford Yeomans, Ionia.

USDA Adopts Poultry Marketing Regulations

The U.S. Department of Agriculture announced adoption of poultry marketing regulations which were proposed and published in the Federal Register July 21, 1970, under provision of the Packers and Stockyards Act. They will be effective June 1, 1971.

These regulations are designed as guidelines for packers and live-poultry dealers and handlers in their dealings with poultry farmers.

The regulations are concerned with contracts, accounting, records and weighing of live poultry. They provide that the poultry farmer receive complete disclosure, in writing, of all factors affecting his payment.

Among these, the regulations provide that the farmer must be furnished with:

1. A written contract which includes all significant details, including duration, termination conditions, and payment terms;

2. Settlement sheets with all information necessary to compute payments due to the grower.

The regulations also require packers, live-poultry dealers and handlers to:

1. Retain for two full calendar years all books, records, and documents involving poultry transactions under the P&S Act;

2. Use scales for weighing live poultry that are installed, maintained, and operated so as to ensure accurate weights; and

3. Furnish the grower or seller a copy of a scale ticket which contains all required information.

Packers, live-poultry dealers and handlers are prohibited from making, issuing, or circulating false or misleading reports concerning live poultry prices or conditions.

These regulations, 201.10 through 201.110, were published in final form in the Federal Register on Jan. 23, 1971. Copies may be obtained from the Information Officer, Packers and Stockyards Administration, USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250.

Wheat Producers To Receive Final Payment

Members participating in the Farm Bureau Wheat Marketing Program will receive about 40¢ per bushel final payment on the 1970 crop wheat consigned to the program. This settlement will be in addition to the advance payment received at harvest time, which averaged 60¢ per bushel for the state and varied according to the freight rate zone of the participating cooperative elevator that handled the wheat.

Producers were given for their 1970 crop wheat the highest total amount paid during the four years the Farm Bureau Wheat Marketing Program has been operating. The harvest time pay- ment was increased 4¢ per bushel over the previous year and was as high as $1.15 per bushel in one area of the state. The anticipated 40¢ per bushel final payment exceeds the 35.6¢ per bushel final settlement received by participating producers for their 1969 crop wheat.

The Michigan Farm Bureau Soft Wheat Advisory Committee met recently and recommended that the final payment be made to producers in early May.

The committee concluded that the 1970 crop Farm Bureau Wheat Marketing Program was the most successful to date and asked that the Program be continued on the same operational basis for the 1971 wheat crop.

Marketing of the Program wheat was conducted by the Grain Department of the Michigan Elevator Exchange. The Michigan Farm Bureau Soft Wheat Advisory Committee, comprised of 11 wheat producers, advised on the operation of the Program and the marketing of Program wheat. Local cooperative elevators throughout the state producing areas and the Michigan Elevator Exchange terminals received wheat from participating producers. These receiving elevators worked closely with the Exchange and the county Farm Bureau wheat committees.

Producers who were Farm Bureau members and had signed Program agreements were eligible to participate in the Program. They had the options of consigning all, none or a portion of the wheat to the Program when their wheat crossed the scales at their local cooperative elevator. Producers who were not enrolled in the Program had fewer marketing alternatives.

MACMA SPRING CATTLE SALE

The MACMA Feeder Cattle Division is expanding its service to members by holding a spring Stockers and Feeder Sale Saturday, May 8, at the MACMA facility in Rudyard. This sale will provide members with a good market for late summer and fall calves which were too young for last fall’s sale or for heavier cattle carried through the winter. Many of the cattle have been on roughage and will be in good flesh to go directly to pasture.

Members of the Division are very enthusiastic about the progress being made. At the all-member meeting a month ago, members decided that buyers should be able to obtain members’ cattle by these methods of private treaty used in MACMA’s previous sales. These methods are (1) contracting for the cattle prior to the sale, (2) ordering by telephone before the sale and (3) buying over the gate on the day of the sale.
Voting delegates at the 1979 Michigan Farm Bureau Annual Meeting adopted a policy entitled "Environmental Concerns." This policy reads in part: "... We urge all persons engaged in agriculture and forestry to become informed of pollution sources and discipline themselves so as not to add to the problem ...."

The following article is Part II of a series to provide members with information on agriculture and environmental concerns. Copies of this article were printed in the April issue of Michigan Farm News.

Why increase?

A major reason for the animal waste problem is the rapid increase of specialized production units. In 1929, the average dairy herd grazed to left over large open areas of land and scattered their wastes naturally. The cow is now confined to feedlots and other minimum space areas. Concentrated livestock systems of this type permit a greater efficiency in animal production. However, these systems also concentrate large volumes of animal wastes in small areas, which prevents their natural decomposition and assimilation on pastures as is done when animals are more widely dispersed.

It is now commonplace to see swine units marketing 300 to 1500 hogs by the time they reach market age. In addition, exceeding 25,000 hogs are no longer considered large. Feedlots containing 100,000 hogs are growing with alarming frequency in many dairy operations with milk cow populations of 90 to 150.

A comparison of the daily waste output per animal unit with that of a cow demonstrates how the animal waste problem is increasing in perspective. A cow creates as much waste as 20 men. A hog, equal to 11 people; a pig equals 25 people; a chicken equals 2 people. A sheep creates equal to that of 2.5 people; and approximated rabbit output is as equal to much solid waste as one person. A demand for a clean, environment does not make it clear to operation of a livestock system with an animal population producing as much solid waste as city of 10,000 persons, without an adequate means of managing and disposing of these wastes, may create serious problems.

Within the past year, several tours were made of operations against Michigan livestock operators on pollution charges. These actions, of course, bring considerable attention to livestock and swine enterprises. In addition, increasing complaints are being received by water pollution agencies citing odors from livestock production facilities of late. These feedlot operators have been cited for water pollution and ordered to install extensive abatement measures costing several thousand dollars.

Anthony J. Zuley, Michigan Farm Bureau Public Affairs, secretary. Not pictured are F. Schwiderson, MFB board member; R. Baccus, G. Topping, 3; R. Brown, 1; D. Knirk, at-large; J. Sayre, MFB board member.

Agricultural Environmental Committee

REPRESENTATIVES OF SEVERAL ... commodity organizations met at Farm Bureau Center on February 25 to discuss agricultural waste disposal problems. The Agricultural Environmental Committee was formed to assist in the solution of agricultural pollution issues. The committee met April 7 at Farm Bureau Center with representatives of the Office of the Governor, Water Resources Commission, Michigan Department of Agriculture and Michigan State University.

Members of the committee, and the commodity represented, are: Chairman Robert Norris, R. Bender, H. Trembley, S. & W. Wilden, MFB board member; D. Howes, R. Lee, and L. Russink, 2; D. Ward, at-large; R. W. Peterson, 7; E. Roberts, MFB board member and A. Almy, MFB Public Affairs, secretary. Not pictured are F. Schвидerson, MFB board member; R. Baccus, 11; A. Rush, 6 and F. Polks, Jr., 10.

ATTENDING A SPRING MEETING ... at Farm Bureau Center were (left to right by Districts) L. Weissenger, B. G. Topping, S. Johnson, R. Brown, 1; D. Knirk, at-large; J. Sayre, MFB board member; D. Howes, R. Lee, and L. Russink, 2; D. Ward, at-large; R. W. Peterson, 7; E. Roberts, MFB board member and A. Almy, MFB Public Affairs, secretary. Not pictured are F. Schвидerson, MFB board member; R. Baccus, 11; A. Rush, 6 and F. Polks, Jr., 10.

by Albert A. Almy

Once a suit has been initiated, defendant must show he is not polluting or likely to pollute. In effect, this reverses the normal legal system in which a person is considered innocent until proven guilty. This reversal is not intended to result in this concept into law. The net effect of this law could be to turn over the environment and attempt to do by court decree what can be done by administrative agency.

Farmers, in particular, have reason to be concerned with this law. It can mean interference with the production of food by government or other responsible people. Many urban development people are thinking of springing up around farming operations. It is likely that these people are ready to use the suit with persons who do not like livestock odors, farm equipment noise, and other and people and other factors related to produc-

duction. In delays in many agricultur-

al development projects, there is
to be determined, interference with the same basis as formal pollution abatement orders.

WRC orders can be appealed to a higher court on the matter of adequacy of pollution prevention programs and validity of procedures.

Water pollution is detected by several means. That is, by investiga-
tion of complaints by the WRC or any other person is considered in-

nocent until proven guilty. The WRC, or any agency, has the right to re-

ter and inspect any property at reasonable times and places for the purpose of in-

vestigating actual or suspected sources of air pollution or determin-
ing compliance or noncompliance with any rule or regulation it promulgates.

As defined by law, air pollution means the presence in the air of dust, fumes, gas, mist, odor, smoke, vapor or any combination thereof in such quantities and characteristics and under such conditions and duration which are injurious to human life or property or which interferes with the enjoyment of life and pro-

perty, and which are reasonably detrimental to plant and animal life in this State. Three acting members of the WRC. Three members of the Agriculture Committee: Department of Health, Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources. The remain-
ing six members are citizens of the state appointed by the Com-

missioner with approval of the Sen-

ate. Of these six citizens, two are representatives of industrial management, one of whom is a trained professional engineer with experience in air pollution problems; two are representatives of local government bodies, one of whom is a licensed doctor of medicine experienced in treating industrial residues; and two are representatives of the general public. Each citizen represents districts within the State.

In the case of complaints or obvious violations of air pollution regulations, the APEC initiated an investigation. If the investiga-
tion indicates the complaint is valid or a regulation is being violated, a voluntary agreement for control of the emission in question can be reached. If this cannot be reached by voluntary agreement, the APEC may file a formal statement of charges and requires the defendant to answer the charges at a public hearing. The APEC will then make such final determination as it deems appropriate under the circumstances and notify the defendant. Orders by the APEC can be appealed to the Circuit Court and the APEC shall have the burden of proving the correctness of such challenged rules, regulations or order of the APEC.

Few farmers are aware that permits are required before facilities are constructed that could produce air pollution.

(The to be continued in June Farm News)
National Health Programs

Dan E. Reed

The role of national government in health care is becoming a major issue in this Congress. It looks like it will be passed in the 1971 session. In this case, Farm Bureau members should give careful thought to policy recommendations to be considered by state, state and national Farm Bureau conventions.

At least seven plans to provide various types of health coverage have been introduced or are being introduced —

1. Health Security Act — the most far-reaching proposal, provides cradle-to-grave type of coverage and is sponsored by Senator Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Representative Martha Griffiths (D-Michigan). Senator Kennedy estimates costs of the plan in the first year at $41 billion. Administration spokesmen estimated the cost of a similar plan last year at $22 billion.

2. Catastrophic Protection — Senator Russell Long (D-Louisiana) introduced such a bill last year and has indicated he will re-introduce it this year. The program would cover the first sixty days of hospital care and would not begin paying other medical expenses until $2,000 of expense had been incurred by the family. The estimated cost is $2 1/2 billion, to be financed by payroll taxes on employers and employees.

3. Medicare — proposed by the American Medical Association, would provide income tax credits for purchasing private health insurance. A $1,000 deductible and a $250 annual cost would be required. The cost of this plan was estimated at $7 billion.

4. National Health Care Act — has been introduced by Representative Omar Burleson (D-Texas). The plan has been developed by the Health Insurance Association of America, which represents insurance companies in the health coverage business. Cost of coverage in an approved company would be totally deductible from income tax both by employer and employee.

5. Optional Extended Medicare — Senator Jacob Javits (R-New York) has introduced a plan similar to Medicare but available to all persons, not just those over 65. Financing would be by federal subsidies and payroll tax, estimated to cost 10 percent of payroll by 1975.

6. Ameriplan — Developed by the American Hospital Association, the plan would set up a federal universal health insurance program. Federal funds would pay a portion of the cost of care for the poor and some for the near-poor. It would include a health maintenance and catastrophic illness coverage. Cost not estimated.

7. The Administration Plan — consists of two major programs, one for workers and families and another for the poor. Under the first plan, all employers would be required to provide minimum health insurance to workers and families. Catastrophic coverage would require that benefits include not less than $100,000 per family member. Estimates of the cost of this program would be $66 million.

A recent Department of Labor bulletin estimated that 40 percent of the state’s families are covered by health insurance. Thus a policy of extending this coverage to 60 percent of the families would not be estimated.

Secretary Hardin Changed Milk Support Price

About two weeks after his announcement that dairy supports would continue at the same level, Secretary of Agriculture Clifford M. Hardin changed his mind and raised an increase in the support price for manufacturing milk to $4.93 per cwt.

WHO GETS SHARING FUNDS?

The federal revenue sharing plan, recently proposed by the President, includes proposals specifically designed to implement rural development, about $1.1 billion in federal funds would be made available in fiscal 1972. Only $179 million of this amount would be in addition to existing programs, including Extension Service and R.F.A.P. (formerly A.C.R.P.) funds.

Funds would be divided among the 50 states, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and Guam. Three factors would determine each state's share — the state's population, the state's rural income compared to the nation's average, and the state's change in rural population compared to the nation's population of all states. By these criteria, Kentucky would receive the largest proportion — $60 million. West Virginia and then Texas would receive the next largest proportions of the $1.1 billion.

From President Nixon's Address to the Nation, April 7, 1971

If the United States should announce that we will quit, regardless of what the enemy does, we would have thrown away our principal bargaining counter to win the release of American prisoners of war; we would re- ascend as the world's greatest economic and military power; we would have given our enemies the exact information they need to marshal their attacks against our remaining forces at their most vulnerable time.

In announcing the new higher support level, Hardin said, "Farmer costs have escalated sharply, particularly in consistence feeds which have gone up $10-20 per ton.

At the time of the first announcement, it was reported that Federal milk production was up one percent from a year earlier; production per cow was up two percent from a year earlier, and that CCC had contracted in February to buy 386 million pounds of butter, 7.8 million pounds of cheese, and 28.2 million pounds of non-fat dry milk.

In 1970, purchases included no cheese; only four million pounds of non-fat milk, and 30 million pounds of butter.

Concern has been expressed by some dairy organizations that the new higher support level will be the basis for large increases in government storage stocks, which may force a decline later.

California Farm Labor Bill Considered

Farm Bureau and other agricultural interests in California have introduced the California Agricultural Labor Relations Act of 1971 in the State Legislature.

The bill proposes a five-member Agricultural Labor Relations Board, to be appointed by the Governor, and would grant California farm workers the right to determine whether or not they want to join a labor union.

Employers would manage and control their own operations and could speak freely and frankly with employees regarding labor matters but could not interfere with the rights of those employees to organize.

Secondary boycotts would be unlawful. Mass picketing and other actions at preventing the handling or sale of agricultural products would be prohibited. Labor organizations would not be allowed to coerce or intimidate employees, picket their homes or injure their persons or property.

Excessive or discriminator membership fees would be unlawful. Jurisdictional strike activities would be prohibited.

Sutan ... atrazine less your growth-free

Your corn grows free from all major grasses and weeds. Free from the growth stress that weeds cause. Free to develop strong, vigorous roots that reach down to take maximum advantage of soil nutrients and moisture. Free from extra cultivations, possible root damage and free of tracyy fields at harvest time.

This season, use dependable, economical Sutan plus atrazine on all your corn acreage. Stop the toughest grasses and weeds—nutgrain, cocklebur, johnsongrass, crotolaria, crabgrass, crumbsgrass, morningglory, lambquarters, pigweed, ragweed, nightshade and others that lower your profits. Mix Sutan plus atrazine in the soil as you prepare your seedbed. There's no need to depend on unpredictable rainfall to move the pesticide into the weed seed zone. Sutan and atrazine will be waiting to control weeds after you have sown. Used as directed, Sutan controls weeds without leaving harmful residues in the soil. Free yourself from work and worry . . . see us today for your supply of Sutan.

Where Your Farm Comes First MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

About two weeks after his announcement that dairy supports would continue at the same level, Secretary of Agriculture Clifford M. Hardin changed his mind and raised an increase in the support price for manufacturing milk to $4.93 per cwt.

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Where Your Farm Comes First
The "Power Additives" you need most are not in the gasoline and diesel fuel! That's what you said. And we listened.

Like all fuel companies, we at Farmers Petroleum fell in love with our additives. Our gasoline with HPA has extra kick. Our diesel fuel with HPAD has extra pulling power.

You told us you wanted more than just High Performance fuel, so we've added 7 more additives: service, quality, price, information, emergency deliveries, complete product line, and budget pay plans. Give us a call. We listen. We hustle.
Discussion Topic

By GARY A. KLEINHENN
Director, Education and Research

YOU, as a Farm Bureau member, are the most important person in all of Farm Bureau.
YOU are the fuel for the engine, you as a member created.
YOU are the maintenance man, responsible to keep the engine running.
YOU decide whether Farm Bureau jets along or whether it chugs and sputters by your involvement working to achieve what you, as a member, have decided must be done.

YOUR active participation, as a member in Farm Bureau, assures the continued success for your home, farm and your agricultural industry.

YOUR hand controls the throttle of all Farm Bureau.

But why . . .

I am a Farm Bureau member because . . . only you can complete the phrase because you are different. You are independent. No other farmer has exactly the same needs as you have.

"What knits farmers together," says Elton B. Smith, president of Michigan Farm Bureau, "is farmers wanting to speak for themselves." He said, at a recent Farm Bureau meeting, "In other words, we want to guide our own destinies. The way it's done is by farmers joining together to work for it. We farmers also want economic well-being. The solution? Farmers joining together to work for it."

But what about you? As we said, only you know the specific reasons why you joined Farm Bureau. Essentially, however, as Mr. Smith indicated, your answer will probably include the need for a greater voice in achieving your goals. Farm Bureau then is the tool that can make it possible because it not only represents the voice of farmers, but also because farmers have made their organization an effective tool to answer their specific farm needs.

Farm Bureau is evidence that when farmers are faced with a problem, they are working together to meet the challenge. Challenges in all areas, including marketing and bargaining, labor-management problems, taxation, natural resources, international trade, transportation and education.

The member is the maker and controller of Farm Bureau and its affiliate companies; Farmer's Petroleum Cooperative, Farm Bureau Services, Farm Bureau Insurance Group, Michigan Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Association and the Michigan Agricultural Services Association.

Making Farm Bureau work is the responsibility of the member. On this note, the State Discussion Topic Committee selected this topic because they believed it would be good to discuss membership responsibility as an introduction for new Farm Bureau members and as a health review for the faithful members who have become the backbone of Farm Bureau.

Member responsibility is underlined in the 1970 Michigan Farm Bureau Policy Book and although rewritten in the 1971 state policies, it remains effective Farm Bureau Policy.

"We have, in Farm Bureau, a very democratic organization with the right to participate in making recommendations and decisions. This opportunity to participate is available to us by attending community group meetings, county annual meetings and the state annual meeting. We are pleased that our members take this responsibility seriously."

"We would point out that this right to participate carries with it the responsibility to support the decisions of the majority. This requires a sense of organization discipline which can only be self-imposed by the member."

"We encourage our members to discuss, disagree and recommend changes in the policy when these actions are appropriate. WE ALSO REQUEST THAT MEMBERS GIVE ENTHUSIASTIC SUPPORT TO ALL MATTERS OF FARM BUREAU POLICY AFTER THEY HAVE BEEN PROPERLY APPROVED."

Farm Bureau, as a voluntary organization, has won many accolades and among the most lasting is, "Your Farm Bureau!" (1930) McGraw-Hill, by Alice Sturgis. She is probably more widely known by the non-farm public for her "Sturgis Standard Code of Parliamentary Procedure," of which Farm Bureau was the first nationwide passerelle to adopt the method for more effective meeting procedures.

Mrs. Sturgis is one lady who hasn't waited for "Women's Liberation" as she is widely recognized as the foremost parliamentarian and as the leading authority on the actual workings of voluntary organizations . . .

The publisher reports, "This book marks a departure of Alice Sturgis from the field of parliamentary procedure into the broader area of organizational structure and functioning — a field in which she is an authority. It is a milestone in membership identification and identification training. By participating in this new type of enterprise, the Farm Bureau again leads the field."

A COMMITMENT

Joining Farm Bureau is a commitment of each farmer to work for the betterment of agriculture and his local community. And as a member, to achieve these ends, you can expect the tools of Farm Bureau to be on hand to aid you. Mrs. Sturgis explains that these are rights each member is entitled to. Among the specific membership rights which you gain are:

1. To be notified of meetings.
2. To receive official Farm Bureau publications.
3. To attend meetings.
4. To present motions or resolutions for consideration by Farm Bureau members.
5. To discuss questions at Farm Bureau meetings and to advocate and work for whatever action you think best.
6. To vote.
7. To nominate candidates.
8. To be a candidate for Farm Bureau office.
9. To take part in the records of the organization.
10. To insist on the enforcement of the rules and procedures of Farm Bureau.
11. To share equally in all benefits offered by Farm Bureau.

These are your rights as a Farm Bureau member. However, if you are assuming these rights you also assume responsibilities.

1. To study and vote on Farm Bureau issues.
2. To participate in developing Farm Bureau policies.
3. To abide by the decisions of the majority of the members.
4. To support Farm Bureau policies.
5. To carry out duties which may be assigned to you.
6. To work within the structure of the organization and according to its policies and rules.

"Your Farm Bureau," states, "You as a member must face and undertake your share of the responsibilities which you assume when you join Farm Bureau. You can't shift or dodge or bypass the responsibilities of membership. They are obligations which must be met if you as a member and Farm Bureau as an organization, are to advance."

TESTS OF A GOOD MEMBER

These questions, according to Mrs. Sturgis, may help you to determine for yourself how good a member you can be, as judged by the standards of membership:

1. Do you attend meetings regularly? The power and the productivity of Farm Bureau is created and nourished in its meetings. The members who attend are the ones who propose, discuss, and decide important but Farm Bureau meeting. It is through committee work that you become acquainted with other members and grow to understand your organization intimately. If you are appointed it is because your fellow members have confidence in what you can contribute. If you actually can't take a committee job this year, perhaps you can plan to accept one next year.

2. Do you usually serve on committees if appointed? Committees do most of the work of Farm Bureau. It is through committee work that you become acquainted with other members and grow to understand your organization intimately. If you are appointed it is because your fellow members have confidence in what you can contribute. If you actually can't take a committee job this year, perhaps you can plan to accept one next year.

3. Do you offer constructive suggestions? The member who can offer helpful ideas builds up and stimulates the group. It is easy to criticize adversely and to find fault. It takes neither skill nor brains to find fault. It is on the other hand, it requires thought and intelligence to offer sound helpful ideas and plans. If you do find fault, it is your duty to suggest a remedy.

4. Do you understand cooperation? Most of us are born individualists. We have to learn to exercise self-discipline before we can work cooperatively with a group.

5. Do you encourage other members? Or do you take the work that others do for granted? Do you remember to congratulate the chairman who is responsible for an excellent program, the speaker who has offered a constructive thought, and the committee chairman who has presented an exceptional report?

6. Do you assume responsibility without being asked? For example, if someone who is not a member misunderstands what Farm Bureau is doing, do you courteously set him right on facts?

7. Do you save Farm Bureau time and money whenever you can? For example, do you wait until you get a call for your Farm Bureau dues, or do you send a check promptly at the beginning of the fiscal year?

Did you take the test? A perfect score, we think, is impossible. But, it is a vital goal in building the strength of Farm Bureau. Farm Bureau is people . . . the member . . . the voice of agriculture. If there is a motto, a slogan, a few words to underline the basic philosophy of the organization with which, the members can truthfully say, "We are Farm Bureau."

what are a FARM BUREAU responsibilities?
Discussion
Topic Summary
Six hundred twelve groups returned questionnaires; approximately 6,360 members. Survey results: (Numerals indicate numbers.) Those who agreed with licensing said: If only licensed people were allowed to use pesticides, it would stop the law and garden users who don't use the proper amounts—licensing should require tracking. (115)

Those not agreeing: Licensing would be too complicated, involve too much red tape and require excessive administrative expense in addition to being impossible to enforce (238); just buying a license wouldn't make anyone more careful (60); and commercial operators (for hire) should be licensed (65). Restrictions or licensing should be on the pesticide, manufacturer and/or distributor rather than user (45); and an educational program is preferable to licensing (28).

Q. As farmers, what can your community groups do to help establish positive attitudes towards the sale of chemicals in controlling pests? A. Encourage everyone to read carefully and follow directions and to consult county agent if in doubt about what or amount to use (215); and put forth an educational program concerning pesticides to stress the need and how cautious a farmer is in handling them and to generally create a good image (217).

Farm Bureau supports President Nixon's rural community development revenue sharing proposal. Under this program, the respective states would receive block grants for rural development in lieu of funds that are currently earmarked for a variety of specific programs. The total amount of federal funds available for state rural development activities would be increased; matching requirements would be eliminated, and states would be allowed to determine the way in which federal grants are to be used to advance rural development.

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5 BUCKET PLASTIC SCOOPERS — for feed
5 PAPER BAG HANDLES — for feed
CROPS BRUSH CLIPPERS — used. New Dual electric
2 PAPER BAG CLAMPERS — used. New. Dual electric
5 ROOF BRUSH CLIPPERS — used. New. Dual electric
5 PLAIN COW BIBS
5 BUCKET PLASTIC SCOOPERS
5 LARGE BUCKET SPOUTS
5 SMALL BUCKET SPOUTS
5 PAPER BAG CLAMPERS
5 BUCKET CLAMPERS
20 LIVESTOCK

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FOR SALE: Eleverator equipped to grind, shell rice and toast corn. McFarlin Company, 405 North, Ann Arbor Road, Rollins, Michigan 48136. (4-20-25b)

FOR SALE: 2 Frigidaire ice machines. 75 cents each. Phone: 943-1050.

FOR SALE: One 1945 Dodge weapon trailer. St. Clair, Detroit, Michigan 48209. (4-25-69)

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WANTED BALE BROOMS. H. B. Brown, Unionville, Michigan 48459. (4-25-69)

WANTED: ALL CATTLE SHORTS. Under Utah, any place, any condition. Alfred Beeler, Saugatuck, Kansas 6602. (3-16-19p)

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MILKING SHORTHORN: Young Bulls, registrations, and calves for sale. Write for information. John B. Ess, Sanborn, Michigan 49085. (4-20-26)

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FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC

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KEGGER'S DEKALB PROFIT PULLETS—Order before limited quantities have been used on a growing program. The growing birds are expected weekly during the months of June, July, and August. The pullet will be delivered by you in clean, cozy, and supply it free choice too. Comes in 20, 50, and 100 per box. We deliver to all states. Savings—$81.00. Shipped. To order, send money order to Keffer's Hatcheries. RALEY'S DEKALB PROFIT PULLETS-390 Trophy lure, 9005立刻 Demize lure. The Trophy lure produced over 40% of the coho's caught last season. Your cost $87.50, plus $1.23 Sales Tax if shipped. You send $88.73.

HARDY FOOT ROT SALT—Enriches with manganese, plus salt—all at 80c. Hardy Foot Rot Salt also provides copper, cobalt, zinc, iron, iodine and all the essential trace minerals; and supply it free choice too. Comes in 20, 50, and 100 per box. We deliver to all states. Savings—$81.00. Shipped. To order, send money order to Keffer's Hatcheries. RALEY'S DEKALB PROFIT PULLETS-390 Trophy lure, 9005立刻 Demize lure. The Trophy lure produced over 40% of the coho's caught last season. Your cost $87.50, plus $1.23 Sales Tax if shipped. You send $88.73.

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MARKET PLACE SPECIAL

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS
May 1, 1971

ELEVEN
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<td>1,270.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grapes</td>
<td>9,500</td>
<td>377.15</td>
<td>163.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$91,900</strong></td>
<td><strong>$3,648.43</strong></td>
<td><strong>$2,908.18</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**HE SAVED OVER $700 IN WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION PREMIUMS**

We can help lower your premiums too... through division of payroll. Last year Farm Bureau Insurance Group was the first Michigan insurer to use this money saver... naturally. That's why we're called the farm experts.