"June is Dairy Month"

AMERICAN DAIRY PRINCESS ... Jane Logan will soon complete her year's reign. Jane, First Lady of the Dairy Industry, is the daughter of Ohio dairy farmers. Their Holstein dairy herd produces 950,000 pounds of milk annually, adding proof to the ADA statement that, "Dairy Foods ARE one of the 4 Basic Food Groups." (The other three are vegetables, meats and grains.)

WHAT IS AS PEACEFUL ... as dairy cattle pasturing in a green meadow? Clarence Simon and his sons, Dave and Mike, Divine Highway, (north of Portland), are progressive dairy farmers, milking 98 head of Holstein cattle. All three are active Farm Bureau members.

ON THE INSIDE:

Governor's Health Care Message page 3
Ag. Award Winner page 5
No-Fault Insurance page 7
National Ag. Day page 9
We Have Moved

For the past sixteen years, 4000 North Grand River Avenue has been the center of much of the activity of Michigan Farm Bureau and affiliate companies. But on May 21, 1971 large trucks arrived at the doors of the building signifying a giant move to the new Farm Bureau Center located at 7373 West Saginaw Highway.

Desks, chairs, typewriters, adding machines, files, tables, computers and hundreds of boxes were wheeled out of the old building into the waiting trucks to make the five mile trip to the new location.

On August 10, 1955 an "open house" was conducted at the Grand River site to display the facilities that would house Michigan Farm Bureau, Farm Bureau Services, Farmers Petro- leum Cooperative, Farm Bureau Mutual Insurance Company, Farm Bureau Life Insurance Company and Michigan Association of Farmer Cooperatives. The slogan for the day was "The Beginning of a New Era." At that time the business volume of the affiliate companies totaled $30 million.

Much history has passed through the doors of the building on Grand River as programs, projects, new services and even new affiliate companies have been formed to meet the needs of Michigan farmers.

The Michigan Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Association (MACMA) was founded in 1961 to extend marketing services to growers. The new affiliate, Michigan Agricultural Services Association (MASA) began in 1960 to provide assistance in procurement of agricultural and employee services.

The Michigan Farm Bureau Insurance Group has kept pace with the growing insurance needs of farmers by extending the types of coverages offered and today provides a complete insurance package. It has assets of more than $85 million.

On Monday, May 24 the management and daily work force of approximately 475 employees of the Farm Bureau family reported for work at the new Farm Bureau Center.

Conference rooms, which will be used for both member and employee meetings, are located throughout the building and a large lunchroom is provided for the convenience of employees.

Yes, we have moved into a new building. Once again the growth of the largest organization in Michigan has begun another era. I am sure that the new structure will not be a first for AFBF and is possible — with a little help from Michigan F.B. members and friends.

How do we stand as of June 1? We are short 650 members. Last year all Michigan counties were "gain" counties and it's hard to back up instead of going ahead, as we are used to doing.

What can present Farm Bureau members do to help? How about organizing a county wide meeting with a special speaker to give a message that could stimulate a responsive chord in a non-member guest? There are many services offered to F.B. members that at least one should be the exact one needed by the non-member.

Plan an interesting Community Group meeting. Invite your non-member neighbor and get them involved in the discussion. A dinner meeting is always successful.

For three years, Michigan has been a leadership leader. Four is also a lucky number and will sound good at the AFBF annual meeting in Chicago this December.

Twelve states have made goal. Four are in the Midwest and Michigan cannot be left setting by the side of the road. We have an outstanding program to sell ... let's prove it by signing up new members. We need them.

They need Farm Bureau.

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

The Michigan Farm News is published weekly except for Hot Day by the Michigan Farm Bureau, at its publication office at 7373 West Saginaw Highway, Lansing, Michigan. It is the official publication of M.F.B. Subscription price, $1.00 per year. Established January 1, 1923. Tampa, Fla. This issue priced at 10 cents.

EDITORIAL: Carl Kentner, Advertising Manager, Carl Kentner, Assistant, Stewart Goodling.

OFFICERS: Michigan Farm Bureau, President, Elton Smith, Coleraine, Advertising Manager, Carl Kentner, Assistant, Stewart Goodling.

DIRECTORS: District 1, Arthur Bailey, Schoenhof, District 2, Deon F. Pederson, Owosso, R-1; District 3, Don D. McManus, Meridian, R-2; District 4, A. C. McManus, Sanilac, R-1; District 5, E. M. Sisco, Lapeer, R-1; District 6, Jack Lanele, Cass City, R-2; District 7, Kenneth Bell, Battle Creek, R-1; District 8, Harvey LaRusso, Southfield, R-3; District 9, Eugene Roberts, Lake City, R-1; District 10, W. H. E. Bond, Jackson, R-1; District 11, Franklin Schwiderson, Detroit.


WOMEN OF FARM BUREAU: Mrs. Joseph Tippin, Eaton Rapids, R-1.

FARM BUREAU YOUTH FARMERS: Mrs. Joseph Tippin, Eaton Rapids, R-1.

PHOTOGRAPHS: Poster, B. A. Holm, Lansing, R-3; Advertising Manager, Carl Kentner, Assistant, Stewart Goodling.

POSTMASTER: In care of 3579, mail to: Michigan Farm News, 7373 West Saginaw Highway, Lansing, Michigan 48904

Second class postage paid at Lansing, Michigan.

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

The Michigan Farm News is published weekly except for Hot Day by the Michigan Farm Bureau, at its publication office at 7373 West Saginaw Highway, Lansing, Michigan. It is the official publication of M.F.B. Subscription price, $1.00 per year. Established January 1, 1923. Tampa, Fla. This issue priced at 10 cents.

EDITORIAL: Carl Kentner, Advertising Manager, Carl Kentner, Assistant, Stewart Goodling.

OFFICERS: Michigan Farm Bureau, President, Elton Smith, Coleraine, Advertising Manager, Carl Kentner, Assistant, Stewart Goodling.

DIRECTORS: District 1, Arthur Bailey, Schoenhof, District 2, Deon F. Pederson, Owosso, R-1; District 3, Don D. McManus, Meridian, R-2; District 4, A. C. McManus, Sanilac, R-1; District 5, E. M. Sisco, Lapeer, R-1; District 6, Jack Lanele, Cass City, R-2; District 7, Kenneth Bell, Battle Creek, R-1; District 8, Harvey LaRusso, Southfield, R-3; District 9, Eugene Roberts, Lake City, R-1; District 10, W. H. E. Bond, Jackson, R-1; District 11, Franklin Schwiderson, Detroit.


WOMEN OF FARM BUREAU: Mrs. Joseph Tippin, Eaton Rapids, R-1.

FARM BUREAU YOUTH FARMERS: Mrs. Joseph Tippin, Eaton Rapids, R-1.

PHOTOGRAPHS: Poster, B. A. Holm, Lansing, R-3; Advertising Manager, Carl Kentner, Assistant, Stewart Goodling.

POSTMASTER: In care of 3579, mail to: Michigan Farm News, 7373 West Saginaw Highway, Lansing, Michigan 48904

Second class postage paid at Lansing, Michigan.

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

The Michigan Farm News is published weekly except for Hot Day by the Michigan Farm Bureau, at its publication office at 7373 West Saginaw Highway, Lansing, Michigan. It is the official publication of M.F.B. Subscription price, $1.00 per year. Established January 1, 1923. Tampa, Fla. This issue priced at 10 cents.

EDITORIAL: Carl Kentner, Advertising Manager, Carl Kentner, Assistant, Stewart Goodling.

OFFICERS: Michigan Farm Bureau, President, Elton Smith, Coleraine, Advertising Manager, Carl Kentner, Assistant, Stewart Goodling.

DIRECTORS: District 1, Arthur Bailey, Schoenhof, District 2, Deon F. Pederson, Owosso, R-1; District 3, Don D. McManus, Meridian, R-2; District 4, A. C. McManus, Sanilac, R-1; District 5, E. M. Sisco, Lapeer, R-1; District 6, Jack Lanele, Cass City, R-2; District 7, Kenneth Bell, Battle Creek, R-1; District 8, Harvey LaRusso, Southfield, R-3; District 9, Eugene Roberts, Lake City, R-1; District 10, W. H. E. Bond, Jackson, R-1; District 11, Franklin Schwiderson, Detroit.


WOMEN OF FARM BUREAU: Mrs. Joseph Tippin, Eaton Rapids, R-1.

FARM BUREAU YOUTH FARMERS: Mrs. Joseph Tippin, Eaton Rapids, R-1.

PHOTOGRAPHS: Poster, B. A. Holm, Lansing, R-3; Advertising Manager, Carl Kentner, Assistant, Stewart Goodling.

POSTMASTER: In care of 3579, mail to: Michigan Farm News, 7373 West Saginaw Highway, Lansing, Michigan 48904

Second class postage paid at Lansing, Michigan.

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

The Michigan Farm News is published weekly except for Hot Day by the Michigan Farm Bureau, at its publication office at 7373 West Saginaw Highway, Lansing, Michigan. It is the official publication of M.F.B. Subscription price, $1.00 per year. Established January 1, 1923. Tampa, Fla. This issue priced at 10 cents.

EDITORIAL: Carl Kentner, Advertising Manager, Carl Kentner, Assistant, Stewart Goodling.

OFFICERS: Michigan Farm Bureau, President, Elton Smith, Coleraine, Advertising Manager, Carl Kentner, Assistant, Stewart Goodling.

DIRECTORS: District 1, Arthur Bailey, Schoenhof, District 2, Deon F. Pederson, Owosso, R-1; District 3, Don D. McManus, Meridian, R-2; District 4, A. C. McManus, Sanilac, R-1; District 5, E. M. Sisco, Lapeer, R-1; District 6, Jack Lanele, Cass City, R-2; District 7, Kenneth Bell, Battle Creek, R-1; District 8, Harvey LaRusso, Southfield, R-3; District 9, Eugene Roberts, Lake City, R-1; District 10, W. H. E. Bond, Jackson, R-1; District 11, Franklin Schwiderson, Detroit.


WOMEN OF FARM BUREAU: Mrs. Joseph Tippin, Eaton Rapids, R-1.

FARM BUREAU YOUTH FARMERS: Mrs. Joseph Tippin, Eaton Rapids, R-1.

PHOTOGRAPHS: Poster, B. A. Holm, Lansing, R-3; Advertising Manager, Carl Kentner, Assistant, Stewart Goodling.

POSTMASTER: In care of 3579, mail to: Michigan Farm News, 7373 West Saginaw Highway, Lansing, Michigan 48904

Second class postage paid at Lansing, Michigan.
GOVERNOR’S HEALTH CARE MESSAGE

Governor Milliken has just presented a special message to the legislature on Health Care and the responsibilities that the state might have in this area, recognizing that Congress is considering numerous health care programs. The Governor especially pointed to the need for education and training programs for health care and urged that the legislature make it possible for expansion of the state’s three medical schools. This would include permitting MSU to become a complete medical training facility.

Farm Bureau resolutions are in support of this concept inasmuch as a serious shortage of doctors exists in many areas of the state. County Farm Bureaus, along with Women’s Committees in some cases, have been active in trying to attract competent doctors to rural areas.

He mentioned Western Michigan University’s new Physician’s Assistant Program, which was developed in cooperation with the state medical society. More than 600 applications have been received, proving that young people are interested in entering the health field. The Governor said that programs must be developed which will enable appropriate use of trained persons working under the supervision of qualified physicians to perform health functions which do not necessarily require the direct personal service of the doctor himself.

The Governor’s message also recognized one problem that is holding up such progress and is putting even heavier burdens on existing doctors and that is the constantly increasing numbers of malpractice suits. Doctors, in order to avoid possible suits, do not let their assistants do many of the things that they are trained for and also, due to the threat of malpractice suits, go to the added work and cost of often necessary tests and double checks. This leads to more and more records and, consequently, higher and higher actual costs.

(For example, in 1965 a Philadelphia hospital paid $17,000 in malpractice insurance premiums, a cost passed on to the patients, of course, plus others added work and cost of often necessary tests and double checks. This leads to more and more records and, consequently, higher and higher actual costs.

You can lower the cost of loving by 40%.

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

There’s a little love out there . . . for you. Love you experience all too infrequently.

Why not make a change, with an unexpected call? You’ll make two people happy . . . someone you love, and you.

And now you can call anywhere in Michigan weekdays after five, and weekends, p.m. Friday till five p.m. Sunday, and save 40%, just by dialing direct! Or dial any other time and save 20%.

And now you pay by the minute. Talk for one minute, pay for one minute. Not three, So, if you want to make two people happy . . .

... don’t hesitate to call.

How’s it to direct dial long distance and save?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Mon. thru Fri.</th>
<th>Sat.</th>
<th>Sunday</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7 AM</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 AM</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 PM</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 PM</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 PM</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>40%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Discounts also apply to Detroit-to-Detroit calls in areas where direct dialing is not yet available.

Michigan Bell

A Minute With Maxine . . .

Hello! We do live in a wonderful world and country, and it’s time we started thinking, acting and talking about some of many good things we are fortunate enough to have. As we listen to the radio our ears hear pollution problems, unrest, too many people, unemployment, and many other disaster threats.

Isn’t it about time we stopped being a part of the doom or disaster group and started promoting the good in people and things? We have to anticipate a special problem, the problem of pollution. Rev. Charles H. Willey, Jr., published in LOOK, at the annual meeting of the Soap and Detergent Association. The things he talks about have been things I have thought for a long time, but didn’t have common currency with the world in general until he said it. It is a special problem that we all have to face some of these your way and hope you will think about them and then tell others too.

The first thing he points out is how industry is burning so much fuel all the time that the oxygen could be all used up and eventually we could all suffocate. Tests of air samples at 78 sites around the world were taken, and do you know what they showed? This is the same amount of oxygen in the air as there was 61 years ago. Someone greater than you and I is still in control.

Air pollution? The disaster team tells us it is much worse, but tens of times less in general. The things he talked about are much lesser. Air pollution can make the air less fouled and water pollution can make the water less pure.

Air pollution? The disaster team tells us it is much worse, but tens of times less in general. The things he talked about are much lesser. Air pollution can make the air less fouled and water pollution can make the water less pure.

Water pollution, yes. Before industrialization the rivers were crystal clear, but some of them were the source of the worst cholera, yellow fever and typhoid epidemics we have ever had. Our waters may not be as pretty as they used to be, but they are much safer. How about mercury in fish? Scientists say that mercury comes from deposits in the earth. Fish that had been raised 44 years ago has 140.1 and the days of care per malpractice suit. Doctors, in order to avoid possible suits, do not let their assistants do many of the things that they are trained for and also, due to the threat of malpractice suits, go to the added work and cost of often necessary tests and double checks. This leads to more and more records and, consequently, higher and higher actual costs.

(For example, in 1965 a Philadelphia hospital paid $17,000 in malpractice insurance premiums, a cost passed on to the patients, of course, plus others added work and cost of often necessary tests and double checks. This leads to more and more records and, consequently, higher and higher actual costs.

Many critics delight in saying that the United States trails some countries in various health statistics. But this is due to salaries and wages and improved techniques requiring better and more trained personnel. Hospitals, unlike industry, cannot automate. It still requires a great degree of personal care for each patient.

Many critics delight in saying that the United States trails some countries in various health statistics. But this is due to salaries and wages and improved techniques requiring better and more trained personnel. Hospitals, unlike industry, cannot automate. It still requires a great degree of personal care for each patient.

Air pollution? The disaster team tells us it is much worse, but tens of times less in general. The things he talked about are much lesser. Air pollution can make the air less fouled and water pollution can make the water less pure.

Air pollution? The disaster team tells us it is much worse, but tens of times less in general. The things he talked about are much lesser. Air pollution can make the air less fouled and water pollution can make the water less pure.

Water pollution, yes. Before industrialization the rivers were crystal clear, but some of them were the source of the worst cholera, yellow fever and typhoid epidemics we have ever had. Our waters may not be as pretty as they used to be, but they are much safer. How about mercury in fish? Scientists say that mercury comes from deposits in the earth. Fish that had been raised 44 years ago has 140.1 and the days of care per malpractice suit. Doctors, in order to avoid possible suits, do not let their assistants do many of the things that they are trained for and also, due to the threat of malpractice suits, go to the added work and cost of often necessary tests and double checks. This leads to more and more records and, consequently, higher and higher actual costs.

(For example, in 1965 a Philadelphia hospital paid $17,000 in malpractice insurance premiums, a cost passed on to the patients, of course, plus others added work and cost of often necessary tests and double checks. This leads to more and more records and, consequently, higher and higher actual costs.

Many critics delight in saying that the United States trails some countries in various health statistics. But this is due to salaries and wages and improved techniques requiring better and more trained personnel. Hospitals, unlike industry, cannot automate. It still requires a great degree of personal care for each patient.

Many critics delight in saying that the United States trails some countries in various health statistics. But this is due to salaries and wages and improved techniques requiring better and more trained personnel. Hospitals, unlike industry, cannot automate. It still requires a great degree of personal care for each patient.

Many critics delight in saying that the United States trails some countries in various health statistics. But this is due to salaries and wages and improved techniques requiring better and more trained personnel. Hospitals, unlike industry, cannot automate. It still requires a great degree of personal care for each patient.

Many critics delight in saying that the United States trails some countries in various health statistics. But this is due to salaries and wages and improved techniques requiring better and more trained personnel. Hospitals, unlike industry, cannot automate. It still requires a great degree of personal care for each patient.

Many critics delight in saying that the United States trails some countries in various health statistics. But this is due to salaries and wages and improved techniques requiring better and more trained personnel. Hospitals, unlike industry, cannot automate. It still requires a great degree of personal care for each patient.

F.B. Women’s Committee’s Annual Meeting Key Spots

Always a highlight of the State Annual Meeting for the County Women’s Committees is the presentation of awards earned by the Committees for their years’ activities.

To be eligible for an award, a County Farm Bureau must make its 1971 membership goal.

Annual Meetings Speaker Named

Rev. Willey delivers an address that is entertaining as well as instructive — he makes people laugh and leaves them with a lesson. About a year ago, he recently resigned his pastorate at the 1900-member First Christian Church in Moline, Ill., enabling him to devote more time to his many speaking engagements.

Rev. Willey has spoken to all types of groups, to county Farm Women’s, school groups, industrial, insurance, bank and loan groups as well as at state Farm Bureau annual meetings and at the National Young Ranchers and Farmers annual meeting in Iowa.

The State F. B. Women’s annual luncheon meeting will be November 10, 1971, at the Young Farmers banquet, Tuesday, November 9 . . . both at the Auditorium in Grand Rapids.

Mrs. Jerold (Maxine) Toppoliff

F.B. Women’s Committee Annual Meeting Key Spots

Always a highlight of the State Annual Meeting for the County Women’s Committees is the presentation of awards earned by the Committees for their years’ activities.

To be eligible for an award, a County Farm Bureau must make its 1971 membership goal.

Annual Meetings Speaker Named

Rev. Willey delivers an address that is entertaining as well as instructive — he makes people laugh and leaves them with a lesson. About a year ago, he recently resigned his pastorate at the 1900-member First Christian Church in Moline, Ill., enabling him to devote more time to his many speaking engagements.

Rev. Willey has spoken to all types of groups, to county Farm Women’s, school groups, industrial, insurance, bank and loan groups as well as at state Farm Bureau annual meetings and at the National Young Ranchers and Farmers annual meeting in Iowa.

The State F. B. Women’s annual luncheon meeting will be November 10, 1971, at the Young Farmers banquet, Tuesday, November 9 . . . both at the Auditorium in Grand Rapids.
Legislators at Legislative Seminar . . .

by ROBERT E. SMITH

Unless the legislature begins to move quickly on urban transportation, it will be one issue of school aid and school finance, which in turn is tied closely to property taxation. The next three months of June can be most important. June 14 is election day in most school districts. In most every case, it will also be a day of determination as far as additional revenue is concerned — either for school operation or for new buildings. This pressure on the legislature by the voters who have been fighting against property taxes for school operation, has accurately reflected the mood of the property tax payer. His aim is obvious to the legislature who would put this issue on a special election ballot in November, 1971. The proposal (expected to be introduced soon) not only would change property taxes into school operational purposes, but would also cut the maximum millage permitted in any single high school district expected to be introduced soon) not only would change property taxes into school operational purposes, but would also cut the maximum millage permitted in any single high school district expected to be introduced soon) not only would change property taxes into school operational purposes, but would also cut the maximum millage permitted in any single high school district. Governor Milliken, in his recommendation for complete elimination of property taxes for school operation, has accurately reflected the mood of the property tax payer. His aim is obvious to the legislature who would put this issue on a special election ballot in November, 1971. The proposal (expected to be introduced soon) not only would change property taxes into school operational purposes, but would also cut the maximum millage permitted in any single high school district. Governor Milliken, in his recommendation for complete elimination of property taxes for school operation, has accurately reflected the mood of the property tax payer. His aim is obvious to the legislature who would put this issue on a special election ballot in November, 1971. The proposal (expected to be introduced soon) not only would change property taxes into school operational purposes, but would also cut the maximum millage permitted in any single high school district.

Its an interesting fact that over 200 bills have already been introduced that in some way affect tax and other restrictions to agriculture. Some of these bills are important: H. 4113, H. 4114, H. 4401, making it possible for again to use the scientific theory of evolution in a public school. The Governor's comprehensive transportation program is now taking shape in bill form and will be introduced in the next bills that are awaiting action. There are three bills — one dealing with urban transportation; another on airports and the third on the motor fuel tax.

The tax on motor fuels would in Michigan. The House of Representatives, HJR 79, Cawthorne's, would permit the maintenance of the higher millage portion of the tax on highways for bus transportation as a kind of mass transit would be acceptable.

Farm Bureau points out strongly that the interstate highway construction in Michigan has created even greater highway burdens on counties and townships and that no funds should be diverted from these purposes — in fact, increasing the millage for road purposes. The only source of money for local road purposes would be to return to the old property tax system.

Among the sources of new revenue that have received passage on one or both houses has to do with changing the gambling and lottery laws in Michigan. One bill would permit "off-track betting." Presently, betting on horse races must be located in public school in Michigan to another port and the science of urban transportation can be traced to the scientific theory of evolution is discussed in a public school.

TRANSPORTATION LEGISLATION

The Governor's comprehensive transportation program is now taking shape in bill form and will be introduced in the next bills that are awaiting action. There are three bills — one dealing with urban transportation; another on airports and the third on the motor fuel tax.

The tax on motor fuels would in Michigan. The House of Representatives, HJR 79, Cawthorne's, would permit the maintenance of the higher millage portion of the tax on highways for bus transportation as a kind of mass transit would be acceptable.

Farm Bureau points out strongly that the interstate highway construction in Michigan has created even greater highway burdens on counties and townships and that no funds should be diverted from these purposes — in fact, increasing the millage for road purposes. The only source of money for local road purposes would be to return to the old property tax system.

Among the sources of new revenue that have received passage on one or both houses has to do with changing the gambling and lottery laws in Michigan. One bill would permit "off-track betting." Presently, betting on horse races must be located in public school in Michigan to another port and the science of urban transportation can be traced to the scientific theory of evolution is discussed in a public school.

TRANSPORTATION LEGISLATION

The Governor's comprehensive transportation program is now taking shape in bill form and will be introduced in the next bills that are awaiting action. There are three bills — one dealing with urban transportation; another on airports and the third on the motor fuel tax.

The tax on motor fuels would in Michigan. The House of Representatives, HJR 79, Cawthorne's, would permit the maintenance of the higher millage portion of the tax on highways for bus transportation as a kind of mass transit would be acceptable.

Farm Bureau points out strongly that the interstate highway construction in Michigan has created even greater highway burdens on counties and townships and that no funds should be diverted from these purposes — in fact, increasing the millage for road purposes. The only source of money for local road purposes would be to return to the old property tax system.

Among the sources of new revenue that have received passage on one or both houses has to do with changing the gambling and lottery laws in Michigan. One bill would permit "off-track betting." Presently, betting on horse races must be located in public school in Michigan to another port and the science of urban transportation can be traced to the scientific theory of evolution is discussed in a public school.

TRANSPORTATION LEGISLATION

The Governor's comprehensive transportation program is now taking shape in bill form and will be introduced in the next bills that are awaiting action. There are three bills — one dealing with urban transportation; another on airports and the third on the motor fuel tax.

The tax on motor fuels would in Michigan. The House of Representatives, HJR 79, Cawthorne's, would permit the maintenance of the higher millage portion of the tax on highways for bus transportation as a kind of mass transit would be acceptable.

Farm Bureau points out strongly that the interstate highway construction in Michigan has created even greater highway burdens on counties and townships and that no funds should be diverted from these purposes — in fact, increasing the millage for road purposes. The only source of money for local road purposes would be to return to the old property tax system.

Among the sources of new revenue that have received passage on one or both houses has to do with changing the gambling and lottery laws in Michigan. One bill would permit "off-track betting." Presently, betting on horse races must be located in public school in Michigan to another port and the science of urban transportation can be traced to the scientific theory of evolution is discussed in a public school.

TRANSPORTATION LEGISLATION

The Governor's comprehensive transportation program is now taking shape in bill form and will be introduced in the next bills that are awaiting action. There are three bills — one dealing with urban transportation; another on airports and the third on the motor fuel tax.

The tax on motor fuels would in Michigan. The House of Representatives, HJR 79, Cawthorne's, would permit the maintenance of the higher millage portion of the tax on highways for bus transportation as a kind of mass transit would be acceptable.

Farm Bureau points out strongly that the interstate highway construction in Michigan has created even greater highway burdens on counties and townships and that no funds should be diverted from these purposes — in fact, increasing the millage for road purposes. The only source of money for local road purposes would be to return to the old property tax system.

Among the sources of new revenue that have received passage on one or both houses has to do with changing the gambling and lottery laws in Michigan. One bill would permit "off-track betting." Presently, betting on horse races must be located in public school in Michigan to another port and the science of urban transportation can be traced to the scientific theory of evolution is discussed in a public school.

TRANSPORTATION LEGISLATION

The Governor's comprehensive transportation program is now taking shape in bill form and will be introduced in the next bills that are awaiting action. There are three bills — one dealing with urban transportation; another on airports and the third on the motor fuel tax.

The tax on motor fuels would in Michigan. The House of Representatives, HJR 79, Cawthorne's, would permit the maintenance of the higher millage portion of the tax on highways for bus transportation as a kind of mass transit would be acceptable.

Farm Bureau points out strongly that the interstate highway construction in Michigan has created even greater highway burdens on counties and townships and that no funds should be diverted from these purposes — in fact, increasing the millage for road purposes. The only source of money for local road purposes would be to return to the old property tax system.

Among the sources of new revenue that have received passage on one or both houses has to do with changing the gambling and lottery laws in Michigan. One bill would permit "off-track betting." Presently, betting on horse races must be located in public school in Michigan to another port and the science of urban transportation can be traced to the scientific theory of evolution is discussed in a public school.

TRANSPORTATION LEGISLATION

The Governor's comprehensive transportation program is now taking shape in bill form and will be introduced in the next bills that are awaiting action. There are three bills — one dealing with urban transportation; another on airports and the third on the motor fuel tax.

The tax on motor fuels would in Michigan. The House of Representatives, HJR 79, Cawthorne's, would permit the maintenance of the higher millage portion of the tax on highways for bus transportation as a kind of mass transit would be acceptable.

Farm Bureau points out strongly that the interstate highway construction in Michigan has created even greater highway burdens on counties and townships and that no funds should be diverted from these purposes — in fact, increasing the millage for road purposes. The only source of money for local road purposes would be to return to the old property tax system.

Among the sources of new revenue that have received passage on one or both houses has to do with changing the gambling and lottery laws in Michigan. One bill would permit "off-track betting." Presently, betting on horse races must be located in public school in Michigan to another port and the science of urban transportation can be traced to the scientific theory of evolution is discussed in a public school.
Voting delegates at the 1970 Michigan Farm Bureau Annual Meeting selected the policy entitled—"Environmental Concerns." This policy reads in part—

"... We urge all persons engaged in agriculture to be come informed of pollution sources and discipline themselves so as not to add to the problem ..."

The following article concludes a three-part series to provide members with information on agriculture and environmental concern. Parts 1 and 2 of this series were printed in the April and May issues of Michigan Farm News.

\textbf{Pollution Abatement Problems}

Installation and construction of agricultural pollution abatement equipment is a sound investment for the farm operator. These problems will probably be greater for the owner of existing facilities than to the operator who is constructing new facilities. An existing location, system design and other permanent decisions made many years ago without consideration for pollution control. A new construction being planned can make necessary decisions that will minimize future pollution abatement expenses before any capital is invested.

Limited information is available to the farm operator when considering anti-pollution practices. Whether the water or air pollution agency standards or government guidelines currently have guidelines available to producers for maintaining or installing environmental regulations or standards. There are but a few years ago without consideration for pollution control. A new construction being planned can make necessary decisions that will minimize future pollution abatement expenses before any capital is invested.

Considerable research has been done to develop efficient production systems. Little has been done to design systems that will efficiently manage and dispose of manure. California has been recognized and many projects have been initiated. However, until we have alternative systems, agriculture must use the time it will take to provide answers wisely if additional pollution problems are to be avoided.

Compliance with pollution abatement orders by pollution agencies may require an investment of several thousand dollars. Credit institutions may be hesitant to finance this investment because it does not improve the present position of the operation. Such an investment is basically an overhead expense that must be repaid from existing profits. Farmers who are successful farmers, can dip into personal funds and obtain the capital necessary to finance pollution abatement measures.

Full compliance with orders to abate agricultural pollution generally has been required within a one-year period of time. Several of these abatement measures may be required, such as diversion ditches, holding tanks, monitoring wells and odor-control devices. A phase-in period for each program must be considered by the producer and capital and loss production time experienced when the entire project must be completed within one time.

Once a pollution abatement program has been completed, there is no guarantee that it will prevent pollution in the future. Without this assurance, some producers will hesitate to invest the necessary capital for chemical control pollution and must discontinue farming. Others may invest the money for control of water pollution and later find they are required to invest additional capital for odor control.

\textbf{Producer Guidelines}

Although formal anti-pollution guidelines are not enforced by pollution agencies, there are some steps producers can take to avoid pollution.

1. Recognize the public concern for environmental quality and take responsibility to prevent and improve the quality of our environment. Failure to do this can result in legislation forcing a clean-up of the environment.

2. Plan the construction of new operations so the facilities will away from existing residences, lakes and streams. Proper application of fertilizers and the time and place of application will prevent pollution problems. Avoid over application of fertilizer and water, especially inlet and outlet ditches. Water pollution problems can be avoided by keeping the less chance for pollution complaints.

3. Consider and design environmental factors into new facilities or expansion of present facilities. If pollution problems exist, determine commercial fertilizer application rates. Avoid excessive rates. The farmer should consider renting or leasing land, if possible, apply fertilizers when growing plants are available to utilize the nutrients.

4. Consider a new use statement of nearby surface waters. The WRC, acting on behalf of the protection of the environment, may be able to alleviate some of the pollution. To determine commercial fertilizer application rates. Avoid excessive rates. The farmer should consider renting or leasing land, if possible, apply fertilizers when growing plants are available to utilize the nutrients.

5. Maintain a clean and neat looking farmstead. A "nice person" remembers that he can obtain the "pure air committee for the removal of livestock farms.

6. Use discretion in the timing of manure disposal operations. Keep livestock waste within the farmstead, whenever possible. Avoid hot, muggy days if manure is spread on the wet soil. Spread it on a thin and disk it under if there is any question of the wind direction. Avoid holidays and weekends when people are around.

7. If animal wastes are allowed to accumulate or are stockpiled, take the necessary steps to prevent runoff from entering lakes or streams. A diversion ditch can be used to control effluent areas containing manure. Holding basins can be used to catch runoff from entering lakes or streams. Avoid spreading manure on frozen ground where runoff will carry it into lakes or streams. Avoid spreading manure on frozen ground where runoff will carry it into lakes or streams. Avoid spreading manure on frozen ground where runoff will carry it into lakes or streams.

8. If livestock are permitted access to surface waters of the State, confine the access to as small an area as possible. Trapping of stream banks and wastes deposited into the water by livestock should be kept to a minimum.

9. Practice sound and sensible public relations. Visit your neighbors and friends who are doing to control odors, flies and rodents. Solicit their ideas on how you can be more environment. Failure to do this can result in legislation forcing a clean-up of the environment.

10. Consider accepting appointment to local zoning board and land use planning commissions. Preference should be given to individuals who can have significant impacts on the ability of agriculture to operate within a specific area.

11. Practice sound fertilization procedures. There may be one of the biggest factors in avoiding pollution problems. The farther away from private dwellings, lakes and streams, the less chance for pollution complaints.

12. Consider filling for a new use statement of nearby surface waters. The WRC, acting on behalf of the protection of the environment, may be able to alleviate some of the pollution problems. To determine commercial fertilizer application rates. Avoid excessive rates. The farmer should consider renting or leasing land, if possible, apply fertilizers when growing plants are available to utilize the nutrients.

13. Make sure your boat is safe. Is it well built, well equipped? The Coast Guard and many state boating safety commissions require a minimum of approved equipment, depending on the class of motorboat. These requirements vary from state to state, so as not to add to the problem ..."

\textbf{F.B.S. Wins "Best Ad" Award}

The best remembered advertisement, MICHIGAN FARMER magazine, November 21, 1970 issue, turns out to be Farm Bu reau Services' advertisement captioned, "Where are you now that we've passed the great divide?"

The advertisement was rated by the independent Daniel Starch Research Company, and a plaque was awarded to commemorate the honor. The ad discussed Farm Bureau's concern over the output-per-hour challenge and pointed out that cooperative purchases thus dealers can result in lower basic costs, extra discounts and dividends to farmers.

5. Maintain a clean and neat looking farmstead. A "nice person" remembers that he can obtain the "pure air committee for the removal of livestock farms.

6. Use discretion in the timing of manure disposal operations. Keep livestock waste within the farmstead, whenever possible. Avoid hot, muggy days if manure is spread on the wet soil. Spread it on a thin and disk it under if there is any question of the wind direction. Avoid holidays and weekends when people are around.

7. If animal wastes are allowed to accumulate or are stockpiled, take the necessary steps to prevent runoff from entering lakes or streams. A diversion ditch can be used to control effluent areas containing manure. Holding basins can be used to catch runoff from entering lakes or streams. Avoid spreading manure on frozen ground where runoff will carry it into lakes or streams. Avoid spreading manure on frozen ground where runoff will carry it into lakes or streams.

8. If livestock are permitted access to surface waters of the State, confine the access to as small an area as possible. Trapping of stream banks and wastes deposited into the water by livestock should be kept to a minimum.

9. Practice sound and sensible public relations. Visit your neighbors and friends who are doing to control odors, flies and rodents. Solicit their ideas on how you can be more environment. Failure to do this can result in legislation forcing a clean-up of the environment.

10. Consider accepting appointment to local zoning board and land use planning commissions. Preference should be given to individuals who can have significant impacts on the ability of agriculture to operate within a specific area.

11. Practice sound fertilization procedures. There may be one of the biggest factors in avoiding pollution problems. The farther away from private dwellings, lakes and streams, the less chance for pollution complaints.

12. Consider filling for a new use statement of nearby surface waters. The WRC, acting on behalf of the protection of the environment, may be able to alleviate some of the pollution problems. To determine commercial fertilizer application rates. Avoid excessive rates. The farmer should consider renting or leasing land, if possible, apply fertilizers when growing plants are available to utilize the nutrients.

13. Make sure your boat is safe. Is it well built, well equipped? The Coast Guard and many state boating safety commissions require a minimum of approved equipment, depending on the class of motorboat. These requirements vary from state to state, so as not to add to the problem ..."

\textbf{Further Out of the Water - Backward Overwards} is correct the situation which has produced the complaint. A sincere effort by the farmer to promptly correct the situation can help the complaint should be investigated by a pollution agency or to carry out the plan. Such action could lead to withdrawal of the complaint.

14. Faced with a complaint that results in your appearance before an air or water pollution commission or going to court, be prepared to defend your position. Obtain witnesses who will present favorable testimony in your behalf. Agricultural representation could be called upon to testify as to the caliber of management practices being followed—particularly in the area of pollution control. Make a special effort to point out the financial returns from your farm operation and the need for adequate time to develop and install a sound plan that will permit you to operate once the project is completed.

Summary

While it is a small part of total pollution, agriculture is a part of the problem. Farmers must accept their responsibility to improve the quality of our environment. The alternative is to do nothing and let pollution enforcement agencies and the legislative power see to the public interest. Despite the lack of proven guidelines to avoid pollution problems, farmers can exercise judgment and planning for environmental factors in their individual operations. Such positive action will enable agriculture to successfully meet the environmental challenges of the 1970s.

\textbf{BOAT SAFETY}

Is your boat safe? Is it well built, well equipped? The Coast Guard and many state boating safety commissions require a minimum of approved equipment, depending on the class of motorboat. These requirements vary from state to state, so as not to add to the problem ..."

\textbf{Further Out of the Water - Backward Overwards} is correct the situation which has produced the complaint. A sincere effort by the farmer to promptly correct the situation can help the complaint should be investigated by a pollution agency or to carry out the plan. Such action could lead to withdrawal of the complaint.

14. Faced with a complaint that results in your appearance before an air or water pollution commission or going to court, be prepared to defend your position. Obtain witnesses who will present favorable testimony in your behalf. Agricultural representation could be called upon to testify as to the caliber of management practices being followed—particularly in the area of pollution control. Make a special effort to point out the financial returns from your farm operation and the need for adequate time to develop and install a sound plan that will permit you to operate once the project is completed.

Summary

While it is a small part of total pollution, agriculture is a part of the problem. Farmers must accept their responsibility to improve the quality of our environment. The alternative is to do nothing and let pollution enforcement agencies and the legislative power see to the public interest. Despite the lack of proven guidelines to avoid pollution problems, farmers can exercise judgment and planning for environmental factors in their individual operations. Such positive action will enable agriculture to successfully meet the environmental challenges of the 1970s.

\textbf{F.B.S. Wins "Best Ad" Award}

The best remembered advertisement, MICHIGAN FARMER magazine, November 21, 1970 issue, turns out to be Farm Bureau Services' advertisement captioned, "Where are you now that we've passed the great divide?"

The advertisement was rated by the independent Daniel Starch Research Company, and a plaque was awarded to commemorate the honor. The ad discussed Farm Bureau's concern over the output-per-hour challenge and pointed out that cooperative purchases thus dealers can result in lower basic costs, extra discounts and dividends to farmers.
A CLOSE CALL

I realize that this may be considered "just another throwaway story," but it is another close call for the Farm Bureau and it is a vivid reminder of the hazards that may be encountered by those who work on the farms or in the fields.

On Saturday afternoon, April 24th, at approximately 4:30 p.m., my husband was driving our tractor on the highway. He was on his way home from the elevator after traveling in a southerly direction. Just by chance he noticed that a man in a cream-colored car was traveling in the same direction and that it was approximately 500 feet behind him.

We have had three tractor tires damaged by broken bottles in the past year and have had a small farm, so our tractors are not insulated from the elements by broken bottles or debris.

The pieces of glass could have penetrated his eyes and caused blindness. The bottle episode was just north of Bradley Road on M-83, traveling in a northerly direction, when he noticed a "cream colored" car traveling in the same direction, Just by chance he noticed that a man in a cream-colored car was traveling in the same direction and that it was approximately 500 feet behind him.

If the bottle had been thrown at the tractor, it could have injured the grower, thereby, endangering the lives of other tractor drivers. The bottle episode was just north of Bradley Road on M-83, traveling in a northerly direction, when he noticed a "cream colored" car traveling in the same direction, Just by chance he noticed that a man in a cream-colored car was traveling in the same direction and that it was approximately 500 feet behind him.

There were immediate improvements made in the hospitalization program, and, effective in the second year of the agreement, there will be an increase of 50 cents an hour in the salary for workers in the community, "said Vermillion. He outlined some of the benefits of the Farm Bureau Workmen's Compensation program, which, last summer, was reported at more than 2% of Farm Bureau members' wages, which, last summer, was reported at more than 2% of Farm Bureau members' wages.

To take advantage of the Safety Group program, three simple requirements must be met: A Farm Bureau membership; participation in the Farm Bureau Compensation program; and, five years of guaranteed auto insurance.

The dividend is determined by the safety experience of the group, but it is generally rising annually. The AAMA is an affiliate of the AFBF. The "southern direction" of the Farm Bureau Insurance Group was offered to its members at the recent Farm Bureau General Meeting on July 12, 1971, and was reported at more than 2% of Farm Bureau members' wages, which, last summer, was reported at more than 2% of Farm Bureau members' wages.

Farm Workers Vote Against UFWOC

Cesar Chavez and the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee (UFWOC) have lost decisively the first federally-supervised secret ballot election ever held for farm workers.

The election took place April 8, on the Haggadah-Margoles-Tenneco asparagus operation in Shafter, California. It was supervised by the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service after Chavez had rejected the offices of the California Mediation and Conciliation Service.

The election was called on the terms of the company's individual contract which, last summer, was reported at more than 2% of Farm Bureau members' wages, which, last summer, was reported at more than 2% of Farm Bureau members' wages.

Chavez's efforts was reported at more than 2% of Farm Bureau members' wages, which, last summer, was reported at more than 2% of Farm Bureau members' wages.

The results were immediate improvements made in the hospitalization program, and, effective in the second year of the agreement, there will be an increase of 50 cents an hour in the salary for workers in the community, "said Vermillion. He outlined some of the benefits of the Farm Bureau Workmen's Compensation program, which, last summer, was reported at more than 2% of Farm Bureau members' wages, which, last summer, was reported at more than 2% of Farm Bureau members' wages.

Farm Workers Vote Against UFWOC

Cesar Chavez and the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee (UFWOC) have lost decisively the first federally-supervised secret ballot election ever held for farm workers.

The election took place April 8, on the Haggadah-Margoles-Tenneco asparagus operation in Shafter, California. It was supervised by the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service after Chavez had rejected the offices of the California Mediation and Conciliation Service.

The election was called on the terms of the company's individual contract which, last summer, was reported at more than 2% of Farm Bureau members' wages, which, last summer, was reported at more than 2% of Farm Bureau members' wages.

The results were immediate improvements made in the hospitalization program, and, effective in the second year of the agreement, there will be an increase of 50 cents an hour in the salary for workers in the community, "said Vermillion. He outlined some of the benefits of the Farm Bureau Workmen's Compensation program, which, last summer, was reported at more than 2% of Farm Bureau members' wages, which, last summer, was reported at more than 2% of Farm Bureau members' wages.

Farm Workers Vote Against UFWOC

Cesar Chavez and the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee (UFWOC) have lost decisively the first federally-supervised secret ballot election ever held for farm workers.

The election took place April 8, on the Haggadah-Margoles-Tenneco asparagus operation in Shafter, California. It was supervised by the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service after Chavez had rejected the offices of the California Mediation and Conciliation Service.

The election was called on the terms of the company's individual contract which, last summer, was reported at more than 2% of Farm Bureau members' wages, which, last summer, was reported at more than 2% of Farm Bureau members' wages.

The results were immediate improvements made in the hospitalization program, and, effective in the second year of the agreement, there will be an increase of 50 cents an hour in the salary for workers in the community, "said Vermillion. He outlined some of the benefits of the Farm Bureau Workmen's Compensation program, which, last summer, was reported at more than 2% of Farm Bureau members' wages, which, last summer, was reported at more than 2% of Farm Bureau members' wages.

Farm Workers Vote Against UFWOC

Cesar Chavez and the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee (UFWOC) have lost decisively the first federally-supervised secret ballot election ever held for farm workers.

The election took place April 8, on the Haggadah-Margoles-Tenneco asparagus operation in Shafter, California. It was supervised by the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service after Chavez had rejected the offices of the California Mediation and Conciliation Service.

The election was called on the terms of the company's individual contract which, last summer, was reported at more than 2% of Farm Bureau members' wages, which, last summer, was reported at more than 2% of Farm Bureau members' wages.

The results were immediate improvements made in the hospitalization program, and, effective in the second year of the agreement, there will be an increase of 50 cents an hour in the salary for workers in the community, "said Vermillion. He outlined some of the benefits of the Farm Bureau Workmen's Compensation program, which, last summer, was reported at more than 2% of Farm Bureau members' wages, which, last summer, was reported at more than 2% of Farm Bureau members' wages.

Farm Workers Vote Against UFWOC

Cesar Chavez and the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee (UFWOC) have lost decisively the first federally-supervised secret ballot election ever held for farm workers.

The election took place April 8, on the Haggadah-Margoles-Tenneco asparagus operation in Shafter, California. It was supervised by the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service after Chavez had rejected the offices of the California Mediation and Conciliation Service.

The election was called on the terms of the company's individual contract which, last summer, was reported at more than 2% of Farm Bureau members' wages, which, last summer, was reported at more than 2% of Farm Bureau members' wages.

The results were immediate improvements made in the hospitalization program, and, effective in the second year of the agreement, there will be an increase of 50 cents an hour in the salary for workers in the community, "said Vermillion. He outlined some of the benefits of the Farm Bureau Workmen's Compensation program, which, last summer, was reported at more than 2% of Farm Bureau members' wages, which, last summer, was reported at more than 2% of Farm Bureau members' wages.

Farm Workers Vote Against UFWOC

Cesar Chavez and the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee (UFWOC) have lost decisively the first federally-supervised secret ballot election ever held for farm workers.

The election took place April 8, on the Haggadah-Margoles-Tenneco asparagus operation in Shafter, California. It was supervised by the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service after Chavez had rejected the offices of the California Mediation and Conciliation Service.

The election was called on the terms of the company's individual contract which, last summer, was reported at more than 2% of Farm Bureau members' wages, which, last summer, was reported at more than 2% of Farm Bureau members' wages.

The results were immediate improvements made in the hospitalization program, and, effective in the second year of the agreement, there will be an increase of 50 cents an hour in the salary for workers in the community, "said Vermillion. He outlined some of the benefits of the Farm Bureau Workmen's Compensation program, which, last summer, was reported at more than 2% of Farm Bureau members' wages, which, last summer, was reported at more than 2% of Farm Bureau members' wages.
Accent on Youth... Michigan State Fair

Mr. Byrum states, "We are working on a greatly expanded Youth Program and have added several new features as well as adding to existing ones. New features include the Junior Horse Show, (covering showmanship, horsemanship, equitation and pleasure classes), the junior horse judging contests and a sweepstakes showmanship contest for livestock, dairy and horses.

Garden exhibits, poultry and rabbits, a science fair, art show, minor achievement, fashion show, hobby show, educational exhibit programs and Horticulture, floriculture and landscaping are existing programs that are being improved upon.

Exhibitors will not be limited to FFA and 4-H members, but rather, all youths are being encouraged to participate. It has been pointed out that all 4-H judging contests will be held at the State Fair this year, with the exception of the dairy contest that will continue to be held at MSU.

Mr. Byrum also said, "Decisory facilities have been improved and existing ones renovated. We have made plans to greatly increase supervision and security and to offer educational tours and a Sunday morning worship service August 29 for those wishing to participate.

More than double the 1970, 1300 junior exhibitors are expected to participate with extensive awards and premiums being offered in all contests. To date, Farm Bureau Services, Michigan Agricultiral Cooperative Marketing Association (MAG-MA) and Michigan Associations of Farmer Cooperatives (MAFC) are among the many prize donors. (Additional information will be given in future news issues.)

New Service-To-Member Program

Announced — Auto Rustproofing

Automotive rust is an expensive enemy. But it also has some dangerous, not-to-often talked about side effects...such as the sound of loose or falling parts!

Ziebart Process Corporation, Detroit-based international automotive rustproofer, is trying to cut down on rust effects, danger and noise by combatting the cause — rust!

And Ziebart's Michigan Dealers plan to further wage their war on rust by offering all Michigan Farm Bureau members an exclusive $200, 20-year, no-collision, no-price, and backing their rustproofing with a 5-year, 50,000 mile guarantee for new cars and a 3-year, 30,000 mile guarantee for new pickup and stake trucks.

The only money way to prevent rust destruction is to protect the inside of a vehicle as well as the outside," notes E. J. Hartmann, Ziebart president. "Our guaranteed system, as applied by factory-trained Dealer specialists, rustproofer all rust-prone components of the car or truck including box-in-boxed sections. Complete protection is guaranteed by the metal-seeking penetrating properties of the Ziebart sealant used with its patented equipment.

Hartmann's statements are based on world-wide experience with rust conditions...as Ziebart rustproofing has stood up under some of the toughest conditions throughout the world. The Corporation has a network of 220 dealers in the U. S., Canada, Hawaii, England, Germany, Japan, Puerto Rico, Costa Rica, Panama, South Africa, Taiwan, Okinawa and Guam.

By showing any of the listed Michigan Ziebart Dealers your Farm Bureau member card, you can having lasting beauty, higher resale value, soundproofing, rustproofing and increased safety added to your new car or truck — at a reduced cost — in the assurance of top quality workmanship.

ZIEBART AUTO & TRUCK RUSTPROOFING DEALERS

Adriel C. Lawson, Owner
James G. Foisy, Owner
211 S. Dearborn Street
Adrian, 49221
(313) 633-3380

Marvin Wintermeyer, Owner
Tubby Smith, Manager
152 E. Hoper
Ann Arbor, 48104
(313) 761-8089

James Pelloni, Jr., Owner
379 W. Michigan
Battle Creek, 49017
(616) 963-6014

Dan Lorenz, Owner
Jack Thomas, Owner
2185 M-139
Benton Harbor, 49022
(616) 927-3137

Harry Meyer, Owner
Don Wilson, Owner
Body Rustproofing Co.
1038 W. 14 Mile Rd.
Detroit, 48207
(313) 585-8850

Nick Van Ryswyk, Owner
14960 - 68th Ave.
Coeurpersville, 49044
(616) 837-6947

Harry Wilson, Owner
Don Wilson, Owner
4098 B. Mack Ave.
Detroit, 48234
(313) 392-2235

Auto Body Rustproofing, Inc.
George Krausmann, Manager
14700 Harper Avenue
Detroit, 48224
(313) 372-9884

Glen C. Snow, Owner
15207 Mack Ave.
Detroit, 48224
(313) 882-6002

Alex Mashour, Owner
1515 W. Whittier Blvd.
Detroit, 48228
(313) 846-2252

Richard J. Francis, Owner
Donald A. Francis, Owner
Francis Ziebart Auto Truck Rustproofing Co.
721 E. 23 South, Box 91
Ossineke, 49766
(517) 471-2258

Joseph Molinaro, Jr., Owner
Edward Kapus, Manager
204 Huron Avenue
Port Huron, 48060
(313) 982-5472

Igacio Jaime Hernandez
1185 Third St.
Jackson, 49202
(517) 733-8528

Greg Mattison, Owner
321 Oakland
Kalameznos, 49006
(313) 361-6441

Greg Mattison, Owner
Jim Pelloni, Owner
Dick Edmister, Manager
437 N. Larch
Lansing, 48122
(517) 484-2559

Pat Donofio, Owner
3405 Dix Ave.
Lincoln Park, 48146
(313) 772-5878

Robert Lowey, Owner
Robert McKeon, Owner
1185 Third St.
Muskegon, 49440
(313) 772-8657

Robert Lowey, Owner
Robert McKeon, Owner
2507 W. 8 M. Road
Southfield, 48075
(313) 552-6760

Samuel D'Angelo, Owner
1385 Van Dyke
Sterling Heights, 48078
(313) 739-9606

Earl Saunders, Owner
4250 E. Nine Mile Rd.
Warren, 48089
(313) 755-5250

Clyde Brown, Owner
27530 W. Warren
Warren, 48092
(313) 425-5175

Robert Lowey, Owner
802 Eastgreen
Ypsilanti, 48197
(313) 483-8787

Dave Geppart, Owner
9 West 7th St.
Holland, 49423
(616) 352-2225

Michael Schuenberr, Owner
Ponish, 48055
(313) 394-0500
Beans Hold Buyers Interest
By Dale Kuenzli

One of the more interesting experiences for a bean merchant this year is to go into a local elevator where he is not recognized and to lend an ear to the farmer discussions. Nearly every elevator about mid-season for beans being this high priced other than the outright demand.

One notion is because farmers now have to think about buying seed and this gimmick allows the farmer to buy seed which others think it is confusing the farmers so he will not know what to plant during 1971. Still a few suggest that demand must be a lot lower with more units being needed each year.

Few mention the fact that the 1970 crop was shorter than on average 1,200,000 estimated production. Many do not realize that the producer probably has done the finest job of marketing in many years by regularly selling some of his beans all through the year. A systematic procedure of selling on the increase has generally kept the marketing channels reasonably supplied with beans.

During March, the dealers had to continually remind the producer price to attract beans into a marketable position and to keep the price in the working relationship to the levels at which these prices have been working for beans. There is a very real reason why the mid-March levels were higher than anytime since the O.P.A. restrictions were lifted at the end of World War II.

It is believed that as of March 15, producers controlled less that 15% of the crop. This is about two months' supply.

In any case it appears that the price is holding steady in strong to strong hands. The question is this. Will we run out of beans? We will never seem to run out. Price always seemingly needs work on the part of the buyer to return. Price always seems to be either supplied or not for the committee at all times.

There is very little doubt but what it will be more difficult for dealers to sell to canners as they go to minimum inventory and hand-tongue purchasing.

It appears most canners still have to cover their last four months of the year requirements. While traditionally this is smaller than each of the previous four month periods, it represents significant needs for beans. In specifications for May through August have ranged from 1.3 million to 1.6 million when considering the last four months. We would estimate approximately 1.3 million will be needed each month of the crop report to be correct.

Already the speculators are asking for new crop prices on the basis of the end of the previous four month period, it represents significant needs for beans. In specifications for May through August have ranged from 1.3 million to 1.6 million when considering the crop report to be correct. Already the speculators are asking for new crop prices on the basis of the end of the previous four month period, it represents significant needs for beans. In specifications for May through August have ranged from 1.3 million to 1.6 million when considering the crop report to be correct.

### AAMA Cherry Advisory Committee

MEMBERS OF THE AAMA TAiT CHERRY Advisory Committee are: front row, left to right: Max Lott, Pennsvlvania; Leon Anderson, Wisconsin; F. C. Morrison, Jr., Michigan and Willis Mohler, New York. Standing, back row, left to right are: Arthur Dowd, Michigan; Keith Moore, Michigan; John Minimena, Michigan; Max Keks, Michigan and Mark Brownell, New York.

**AAMA Cherry Pricing Concept Well Received**

Harold Hartley, American Agricultural Marketing Association (AAMA) general manager, has announced that early contacts with the cherry processors indicate that the new AAMA volume value relationship pricing scale is being well received. One major processor has commented that the proposed scale and procedure is an acceptable approach to raw product pricing.

The AAMA proposal is designed to establish the raw product price of red tart cherries in accordance with the volume of cherries which can be successfully sold for canning and freezing this year. The proposal will be used in the Michigan cherry market by the Cherry Administrative Board (CAB), according to Mr. Hartley. Tart cherry industry spokesmen indicate that with a high-quality product and aggressive and orderly marketing, from 250 to 250 million pounds of cherries could be marketed in 1971.

Mr. Hartley reports that AAMA representatives are continuing to work with individual processors to obtain agreement on the proposed scale.

### DAIRY COMMODITY ADV. COMMITTEE ... members and MFB staff on hand for the annual AMERICAN MILK PRODUCERS INC., 1400 Farmington Road, Mayfield Heights, Ohio 44124, 216-241-1000, President: Mr. Harry Lott, Pennsylvania; Leon Anderson, Wisconsin; F. C. Morrison, Jr., Michigan and Willis Mohler, New York. Standing, back row, left to right are: Arthur Dowd, Michigan; Keith Moore, Michigan; John Minimena, Michigan; Max Keks, Michigan and Mark Brownell, New York.

**MICHIcAN FARM NEWS**

**TRUCKS: Senators James Pearson (R) of Kansas and George McGovern (D) of South Dakota have inquired about trucking improvements in Iowa this year (1971 and 1972) to exempt certain farm vehicles from federal regulation. The bills have been referred to the Senate Commerce Committee.**
First OSH Regulations Are Issued . . . More Will Come

Employers, including farm employers, are covered by proposed regulations — published in the Federal Register — pertaining to the enforcement of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970. Major provisions of the regulations are:

5. Employers, or representatives of employers, who believe violation exists may request an inspection of the work area by writing to the nearest OSHA Regional Office or by telephone, and notify him of any apparent violations.

7. The area director shall review reports of complaints and may issue a citation if the employee filed a complaint of a penalty, if any, proposed to be assessed.

8. A citation of a complaint must be posted by the employer.

9. An employer may file a notice to contest the citation and the citation must be completed before the final hearing, so the citation, is not subject to review.

If an employer files notice that he contests a citation a hearing shall be provided by the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission. The new regulations are far more detailed than indicated here. There is nothing unexpected in their contents — since the rules are not designed to deal with the procedures which must be followed.

April 28 the OSH Administration had approved 1,500 pages of standards. This is the reason why the Farm Bureau is covered by the Federal Register. It is now expected that the standards will be published in the May 15 Federal Register.

signal: the sound of a tornado is steady, bright white light filling the screen. Or, if there is no tornado, just a black screen. This is also an indication that the television warning system will work with any television set, color or black and white.

There are financial ways to prepare yourself for the destruction of a tornado. Your Farm Bureau Insurance Group man has the answers — a guidebook titled "Everything You Need to Know About Farming and a Storm" for a low price.


Only one Michigan Congressman is listed among the 57 members of the House Agriculture Committee who have introduced the National Agricultural Marketing and Bargaining Act of 1971. The bill has brought bipartisan support, including 15 members of the House Agriculture Committee and 12 of the Senate Agriculture Committee introduced in the Senate by Senator John Tunney (D-California) and Senator Carl Curtis (R-Nebraska).

FARM BUREAU SUPPORTS

The bill is strongly supported by Farm Bureau and is designed to improve the bargaining position and the bargaining power of farmers. It would establish a mutual benefit to bargain in good faith on the part of processors and associations of processors that have not been organized. The Farm Bureau has indicated that it believes the bill will not be opposed by any farm organizations.

A stronger bill would be desirable, it is felt that this bill may get bargaining by reluctant processors off-dead-center.

An indication that the bill is drawing strong support comes from the list of sponsors who were also the first to support the bill before the full House Committee on Agriculture at an earlier date.

While evidence that processors are building opposition to the bill is shown in the reluctance of Michigan Congressmen to serve as sponsors. Earlier evidences of interest and support have now faded, as shown by the list of introducers bearing the name of one Michigan Congressman. But Congressmen are classified.

IMPORTANT TO MICHIGAN FARMERS

Michigan farmers, because of the production of diversified processing crops, could be expected to be major users of the measure. Plagued by unprecedented prices and rising costs, farmers have sought to bargain for the sale of commodities.

The Administration, the Department of Agriculture and both political parties have given verbal support to the efforts of farmers to improve their condition.

A major stumbling block has been the unwillingness of some buyers to recognize and deal with bargaining associations. Some processors have not members of bargaining associations to profit from the association's activities without cost or without restriction.

Farmers now recognize that there is need to improve the legal foundation on which to build their own effective marketing and bargaining programs. Government will need to play a role in helping farmers to recognize and deal with bargaining associations and establish their own self-help bargaining activities by providing the legislative tools necessary.

While some processors have supported voluntary bargaining by farmers, many have insisted that they be limited to processors who have had no experience in the processing industry. In this way, the company can guarantee its products for processing at the lowest possible price, this company recently, after a six-day strike, granted its employees a 48¢ per hour pay hike in two annual steps — 29¢ now and 20¢ next year. In addition, vacations were increased, and the company paid $400,000 for a new grievance procedure, and major improvements were made in the hospitalization program.

WHY NOT FARMERS?

Growers will wonder why the company can guarantee its workers such increases but cannot, or will not, even sit down with food stamps as an added benefit. Will farmers be forced to take a "Sabbatical Year" and lay their farms aside for a year in order to get the attention of Congress?

The major difficulties which the processors have experienced with these government programs, I have pointed out to the House Committee. The interests of farmers "have provided a spiritual and moral support that bears directly on the lives and work of every farmer, every farm family, in every heartland of America."

June 1, 1971

NINE

"Agriculture Day" Termed a Success

President Richard M. Nixon on May 17 signed into law the "Agriculture Day" a "keystone not only for our economic strength but also for our political stability," said President Nixon. President William Kuhlman was in attendance with more than 2,000 farm leaders who came from across the United States.

In a California speech asking the audience to "think about the future," in celebrating Salute To Agriculture Day on May 17, the President said the Administration had embarked on a campaign to build American farms and to use the resources on farms where on earth can even begin to compare with the success story of the United States in agriculture.

He called for an expansion of U.S. farm exports and set an annual goal of $10 billion. He pledged to continue "our efforts to lower trading barriers to our farm products," he said, and noted that "our agricultural exports this year will be at a record level.

"ALL IN ALL, it is clear that the total income of American farmers will be higher this year than ever before. But this brings me to another of the major difficulties which we face — that increased income which increases in total income are not always reflected in more net income for the individual. Of course, this is the high cost of farming."

"This is why the farmer has such a tremendous stake in the battle against inflation."

He announced an expansion in Farmers Home Administration loan funds and said he is asking Congress for an additional $5.7 million for research on Southern corn blight and insect control.

He said he would provide additional funds for research on fire and insect control, pest and disease control, soil conservation service, and for the insured loan program for farm conservation and water systems in rural areas.

He expressed a willingness to have his Administration "work closely with the farm organizations, and with the Congress to provide an extension of the Agricultural Act of 1962, more effectively."

"Working together we can re- solve difficult issues involved in pesticide control, farm labor, farm bargaining legislation, other complex matters, as well as the many aspects of national food policy that bear directly on the lives of every American."

"But even as I mention all of these government programs, I know that the agricultural community is concerned about the future, and that in the final analysis the problems of American agriculture can only be solved by the individual farmer, farm people, and farm families who care for their farms and for the land on which they farm when necessary," President Nixon declared.

"We are continuing our search for better methods of marketing, for minimizing the receipt of farm income from the market.

"After all, some 60 percent of farm sales are made to cooperative organizations, and that is why the farm income comes from the market."

"We approach Salute To Agriculture Day in a spirit of grati- tude,” President Nixon said, "to the farmers of this country, he said, noting that American farmers have "provided a spiritual strength for America, giving shape and substance to our na- tion's way of life, the American heartland of America."
Tax relief, tax reform — familiar topics to farm families, however, a new wrinkle in discussing these problems is offered in the new Revenue Sharing Plan proposed by the Nixon Administration. The plan is essentially an administrative revision to attempt to spend our tax dollars more efficiently. It won't reduce taxes, but it does predict that it will bolster the strength and responsibility of what many believe to be waning state and local government control. The plan is an alternative designed to bring more order to a complex system of government spending. Its plan is to make more dollars more easily available to state and local government, while concurrently easing some of the economic strain on state and local governments. Available will be $16.1 billion. About $6 billion represents new money.

Revenue sharing changes stems from the rising costs in public services. Observers state that welfare probably is the most powerful underlying force pressuring state and local governments for more funds. Of course, elevating costs are being experienced in more law and order, education and transportation but welfare costs outstrip them all in dollar demand. In Michigan for instance, by fiscal year end, June 30, 1972, welfare costs will have vaulted to nearly $475 million in federal aid, from only $290 million in the 69-70 fiscal year.

Welfare's closest rival for dollars for fiscal 71-72 is highways wallowing way down on the list at approximately $135 million. The total federal aid budget for Michigan is about $828 million, of which welfare bites into nearly half. The Michigan share of growing federal aid, however, is just a small hunk in comparison to the total share of the other 49 states, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands and Guam. But it is significant because from the states point of view it represents the growing need for more dollars for public service programs than can be raised at home. It is reported, for example, that state and local government costs are growing approximately 15 percent faster than tax revenues, result, one dollar deeper in debt.

But the sun that promises to light the dark, advocates say, is the Administration's Revenue Sharing Plan, because federal government responds more quickly to economic growth than state and local governments which enables it to increase its revenues and keep up with costs at a rate of almost 1.5 percent per year. Each one percent increase in gross national product.

Revenue sharing is divided into two categories or divisions for administrative efficiency. First, approximately $11.1 billion will be for special revenue. Second, over $5 billion will be provided for general revenue sharing.

Advocates of the proposal state that the advantage of revenue sharing will come through the redistribution of monies that will restore a “proper” balance of power within the structure of state and local government. Simply, they say federal government is getting too big.

And they claim that this new system will revitalize all government on the state and local level and will participate to a greater degree because greater motivation will come from having a great deal more control of their own program, which until now has largely been out of the hands of the federal government in controlled by its miles of red tape. Also, because present matching fund programs lock local communities to the actions of federal government.

According to the formula, a state that is allotted $100 million for both state and local governments would keep the percentage of total tax dollars it raised. Of the $100 million, for instance, if the state matched the federal contribution, it would keep $80 million for its operations. The remaining $46 million would be divided throughout the state's counties, cities and towns according to the amount of revenues raised by these local governments.

HOW WOULD THE MONEY BE SPENT?

But how will the monies be spent? This is one of the constant questions which create the sine qua non of the success or failure of the plan. It promises to restore greater strength to state and local governments by permitting these units to spend the money any way they wish, no strings attached, as long as it is spent within the broad general area for which it is designated.

State and local governments, however, would have to report to the federal government after the money was spent. These reports would be used to analyze state and local programs for their impact, and to determine the level of future funding. Furthermore, the reports would be a checking system against fraud and discrimination.

This plan would end the current matching funds program. However, it is explained that state or local government will have some say in the continuation of some present grants. Existing federal programs not included in revenue sharing would continue.

HOW WOULD STATES ADJUST TO CHANGES?

According to the proposal it would increase the capacity of state and local government to manage their own affairs. However, retaining in government operations would be needed to smoothly carry out the new system. Recognizing this, the administration proposes that $100 million be allocated for planning management programs for state and local governments designed to help upgrade and establish administrative capabilities to provide public services.

WHAT IS THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT'S ROLE?

Other than collecting and redistributing revenue, the responsibility of federal government would cover other three areas. It would carry out research and analysis of regional and local problems. Second, it would experiment and demonstrate new ways to provide local public services to insure top efficiency. Third, it would collect and distribute information.

STUDYING THE PROGRAM

Observers point out there are some possible dangers that should be discussed before making decision on the federal government's role. For example, that the general revenue plan could encourage tax hikes, because those states imposing higher taxes would get back more federal money.

Another point for debate is the federal government plan might create a larger federal deficit. The program, if initiated, in general revenue sharing would start at $55 billion a year and would be expected to reach nearly $10 billion a year by 1980. Its elevating costs, critics say, would be met either by increasing the national debt, which would fuel inflation, or by increasing taxes.

Yet another point offered for debate is the claim that federal revenues can more quickly respond to the need for funds than can state and local governments. The tax system produces a 1.5 percent increase in revenue per year, while economic growth in gross national product. However, it is remarked that a review of the federal government's proposed budget reveals a deficit of 44 deficits in the last 30 years is not very reassuring.

Yet others say it will not return greater power to state and local government since the federal government really will not take over local responsibility. In fact, some argue that this is only another guise for higher taxes and a hook to snag local control from states, counties, cities and towns.

However, advocates admit that the revenue sharing program proposal is not the end of state and local problems, but debate that it will give more power to state and local governments. Still, there will be the problem of fraud and budgeting, and pressure to raise property taxes and other levies.

The benefit, it is said, would be the increased ability state and local governments will have to meet their own requirements and the public of revenues, which creates a conflict of various groups wishing to spend the money. In fact, the local officials would have little control.

As you can see, revenue sharing is a hot topic, one we need to study and one we I sure is chock full of compelling debate. It's your decision to make.
Why lose to FOOT ROT?

Just keep it away at a painless price

Don't let foot rot or any recurrent diseases press it with foot rot. But let it challenge you as it did your neighbor's. Hardy Foot Rot Salve provides at the root of its action, a mild, soothing propolis; colloid, zinc, zinc oxide and other synergies that all of current levels.

Costs only $8 a month

Recommended by vet, barn, cattle, calves and sheep.

Ask to have it needed and supply free choice too. Genesee County 3-5-15.

Where Your Farm Comes First

FARM BUREAU FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC

FARM BUREAU FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC

Where Your Farm Comes First

ORDER-BY-MAIL MERCHANDISE PLAN

On the farm or in town, power lawn mowers make home ownership more enjoyable. But they can also cause minor injuries. They can throw stones and metal objects at great speeds. Those with self-propelled mowers can be costly and often disabling and that's a fact from Farm Bureau Insurance Group.

Before starting the mower, check the laws of all metal objects, stones and sticks. A mower can be a source of hazards or worry 170 miles an hour. When starting the engine, keep feet away from blades. Make certain self-propelled mowers are not in gear. Mow only when the grass is dry. Wear shoes.

FARM BUREAU WIL-WAY PREMIUM ORDER FORM

Attach your name and address label from your Michigan Farm News to the order form. Make your check or money order payable to and mail to: Wil-Way Premiums, Box 634, Adrian, Michigan 49221.

NUMBER 1117—OLIVETI UNDERWOOD STUDIO 45 TYPEWRITER

A portable designed for the businessman, student, housewife, or anyone who wants a full featured portable. Full size 4-keyboard, full scale, automatic key board tabulation. A precision-engineered portable with the solid, responsive feel of an office type writer with the strength to produce six clear carbons. Adjustable touch tuning, 3 positions, 3 position ribbon, top compartment lid, "easy" button. Price $95.00 value. Your cost $72.63 plus Sales Tax $2.71 and $3.00 shipping and handling. 8164 Gull Road, Richland, Michigan 49083. (9-10-26p)

NUMBER 1118—Hobdon CoHo Spinning Rod, Reel and Lures, combination still available. Send $5.95. 7-day service. Our 19th year. The DeKalb profit pullet. Accepted by DeKalbs. Write for prices and catalog.
NO MATTER THE SIZE OF YOUR FARM . . .

Farm Workmen's Comp can mean Safety Group Dividends

Interested in declared Workmens' Compensation Dividends ranging from 5% to 45% . . . no matter how big or small your premium? All you have to do is keep your Farm Bureau Membership active and agree to a July 1 effective date for your Workmen's Compensation policy.

What's the catch? There is none. You can't lose. By joining the Safety Group, you're automatically eligible for dividends. Another reason why we're called the farm experts . . . Farm Bureau Insurance Group . . . "Everything Farms Need."

For more information, fill in the coupon below and forward to:
Communications Department, Farm Bureau Insurance Group, P. O. Box 890, Lansing, Michigan 48804

☐ Yes, I want to join the Farm Bureau "Safety Group" Workmen's Compensation plan and share in profits.
☐ I'd like a little more information before I join.

NAME: ___________________ PHONE: ___________________
ADDRESS: ___________________ CITY: ___________________
COUNTY: ___________________

☐ I ☐ am, ☐ am not, a Farm Bureau member.
☐ I ☐ am, ☐ am not, a current Farm Bureau Insurance Workmen's Compensation Policyholder.