

## AGRICULTURE NEEDS A NEW ETHIC BY FRED KIRCHENMANN

*We have all heard the refrain, “If it is not profitable it’s not sustainable,” a sad reflection on our priorities. True conservation means caring for things other than ourselves. — Stan Rowe, Home Place: Essays on Ecology*

In *The Spirit of the Soil*, Paul Thompson suggests that we have now created a culture which has conditioned farmers to believe in only one ethical principle: produce as much as possible, regardless of the cost. And every attempt to call attention to the need for a different ethic for agriculture, from Aldo Leopold to Wendell Berry, seems to run counter to the industrial economy, which operates on the principle that short-term profitability is the singular objective we must pursue, and that all else will somehow serve the common good.

But it hasn’t worked out that way. There is now considerable evidence that this unchallenged economic principle has failed to deliver. It can be seen in the ruined soil, compromised water quality, changing climate, depleted natural resources, loss of biodiversity, desperate farm families and faltering rural communities.

### **A new ethic is needed.**

In her intriguing book, *The Nature of Economics*, the late Jane Jacobs describes why this industrial production ethic may be causing all this ruination. She points out that our agricultural economy is designed to create “semi-barren” settlements instead of “lush ecosystems.” It seems that a farm ethic based solely on producing as much as possible invites an economy wherein very little “sticks” to the community in which the farm exists, and it rarely produces a farming system in which the community’s ecological wealth is restored rather than exploited.

Here is how Jacobs describes what happens:

*...in an American or Canadian rural settlement that concentrates on cash crops, imports can be enormous in proportion to the numbers of workers producing the crops. There is plenty of energy being received from outside; plenty of variety too: expensive farm machines and their repair parts and fuel, trucks, seeds, fertilizer, fencing, maybe irrigation equipment, pesticides, weed killers, construction components for storage bins and barns, and of course consumer goods.*

*Almost all of the imports are incorporated directly into the work of tilling, planting, tending, harvesting, storing, and transporting the crops to be exported and into feeding, clothing, and sheltering the farmers*

*(Continued on page 4)*

## SUBMISSIONS

Letters to the editor are welcome. Please include complete contact information including your daytime phone number and signature. All letters are subject to printing in our newsletter, however submission does not guarantee printing. Letters may be edited and cannot be returned.

For information on submitting an article, or if you have any ideas on articles that you'd like to see in our newsletter, please contact Brandi Eissinger at 701-486-3578 or via email at brandi@ics-intl.com. Letters to the editor may be sent to this same address.

## FEEDBACK WELCOME

ICS welcomes and encourages feedback on our FVO Requirements as well as the other programs we offer.

We also encourage comments and suggestions on our newsletter and website. If there is anything else you'd like to see, please let us know and we'll do our best to get you what you need.

## CLASSIFIEDS

### FLAMER FOR SALE

4 row – 3 pt. flamer

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Contact Larry McConnell; Marshalltown, IA. PHONE: 641-752-8407 or e-mail kidmcconnell@aol.com

To submit an ad for print in the ICS Sustainable Times, please send your classified ad to the editor, Brandi Eissinger, at brandi@ics-intl.com. Final approval is at the option of the editor. Any questions you have on this opportunity, please contact Brandi via the aforementioned email address, or call 701-486-3578.

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## MDA ANNOUNCES 2005-06 ORGANIC CERTIFICATION COST SHARE PROGRAM

### *Program helps defray farmers' cost of organic certification*

Contacts: Lynn Schwartz, Communications Coordinator, 651-201-6131 Meg Moynihan, Organic and Diversification Specialist, 651-201-6616

ST. PAUL, Minn. - The Minnesota Department of Agriculture (MDA) is now accepting applications from certified organic Minnesota growers for organic certification cost-share payments.

MDA Organic and Diversification Specialist Meg Moynihan said the cost-share funds benefit growers and consumers by making certification more affordable.

"Certification assures consumers that organic products are really and truly organic," said Moynihan. "Certified organic operations bear their own burden of proof and must pay a third party to verify their organic status. Certification is not cheap-costs can range from hundreds to thousands of dollars each year," she said.

This year, only certified organic farmers may participate

in the program. Applicants are eligible for reimbursement of 2/3 of their certification-related costs, up to a maximum of \$200. A total of \$35,000 in state funds are available and will be paid on a first-come, first-serve basis, so farmers are encouraged to submit their applications promptly.

To qualify, applicants must provide a copy of a valid organic certificate and copies of itemized billing statements from an accredited certifier dated between October 1, 2005, and September 30, 2006. Eligible expenses include membership, application, and inspection fees, as well as user fees connected with the crops or products covered by the qualifying certificate. Applications must be postmarked by November 15, 2006.

The MDA has mailed application forms to the more than 500 certified organic farms on its mailing list. Applications and other program details are available on the MDA organic web site at [www.mda.state.mn.us/esap/organic](http://www.mda.state.mn.us/esap/organic). Interested growers and handlers may also call Meg Moynihan at 651-201-6616 to request an application or ask questions about the program.

## CALIFORNIA COST SHARE PROGRAM

From the California Department of Food and Agriculture, September 19th, 2006:

We are sorry to announce that the Certification Cost Share Program has already received more than enough applications to commit the funds we had remaining. If your application is not already in the mail please do not send it. Hopefully, within the next three weeks you will receive a letter from the program that says your application has been received and approved or a notice that we were not able to approve it.

It will still take several months for us to request the funds from USDA and then have the State Controller issue checks.

Thanks to all for your participation. This will make a total of over one million dollars that we were able to distribute to the organic industry.

## AGRICULTURE NEEDS A NEW ETHIC (CONT)

(Continued from page 1)

*and their families. Therefore, the passage of almost all the settlement's imports through its conduit is economically direct and simple – straight through from one end to the other.*

In other words, given our “produce as much as possible” ethic, we end up producing only cheap raw materials for export out of our communities and value is added elsewhere. Consequently, very little value remains in the community in which the farming takes place, and there is little incentive to maintain the ecological health of the community.

Jacobs goes on to describe the effect that this “produce at all costs” ethic has on our communities.

*Naturally, imports used like this leave behind only a pittance of other economic activity as evidence of their passage: a few routine retail establishments and entertainment or other gathering places, along with basic public services – which may require subsidies from tax yields of more diverse economies. And naturally, most young people who don't inherit a farm or aren't attracted to farming have to hunt for work somewhere else.*

When we operate from an ethic that leaves little wealth in our communities, and nurtures hardly any incentive to care for the ecological health of our communities, then ruination is the predictable result.

### **A new ethic is needed.**

The late Stan Rowe, a Canadian ecologist whose writings are reminiscent of Aldo Leopold, has poignantly described what is missing in our current agricultural ethic and prescribes an alternative.

*The missing concept is the ecological one of landscapes-as-ecosystems, literally “home systems,” within which organisms, including people, exist. We have been taught that we are separate living things, surrounded by other living things, but not so. The realities of the world are ecological systems of which organisms are components and without which no creatures of any kind could ever exist.*

*The missing attitude is sympathy with and care for the land and water ecosystems that support life. It will come when we make the concept of a planetary home part of our daily thought, part of our hearts and imaginations...*

Some may dismiss such an ethical proposal as unrealistic and hopelessly naïve in a world of economic domination and winner-take-all capitalism. And perhaps it is. But it also is unrealistic and hopelessly naïve to assume that we can continue to ruin our ecological and social communities and expect to survive much longer as a species.

### **A new ethic is needed.**

Infusing our culture with a new ethic is, of course, never easy. Cultures create institutions and institutions serve the interests of people in power and generally people in power don't support change since the current institutions serve their interests. And it is difficult for the powerless – such as farmers and rural communities – to break into that self-perpetuating system. So maybe we shouldn't waste a lot of our precious time trying. But we may have another opportunity. Significant changes are taking place in the market that may provide us with new opportunities that are based on new values.

(Continued on page 5)

## USDA AWARDS MORE THAN \$4.5 MILLION FOR INTEGRATED ORGANIC RESEARCH

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13, 2006 - Agriculture Secretary Mike Johanns announced today USDA is awarding more than \$4.5 million in research grants to address organic agricultural issues and priorities, including global competitiveness.

"To succeed in organic agriculture, producers must be creative and willing to take certain risks - attributes that American farmers have exhibited since the early days of farming," Johanns said. "This research will help organic producers to manage their risks by providing information that will help to increase production while decreasing costs."

Through the Integrated Organic Program, USDA's Cooperative State Research, Education and Extension Service (CSREES) will administer eight grants to 13 states.

The grants will focus on two areas; improving the competitiveness of organic producers, and assisting producers and processors who have already adopted organic standards to grow and market high quality organic agricultural products.

Organic agriculture is heavily influenced by local conditions, and making the transition from conventional production to organic production is generally an information-intensive process. To help farmers in this transition, CSREES generates new information through grants for research and outreach.

*To find out who the fiscal year 2006 grants will be awarded to, please see the full release at <http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal/usdahome?contentidonly=true&contentid=2006/09/0353.xml>.*

## AGRICULTURE NEEDS A NEW ETHIC (CONT)

*(Continued from page 4)*

The Hartmann Group reports that 62 percent of the consuming public now wants to buy food that is "consistent with their values," and leading chefs throughout the United States are telling us that success in the restaurant business is now "all about the story."

This emerging new market is based on what business design specialist John Thackara calls "relationship value" (*In the Bubble: Designing in a Complex World*, MIT 2006). It provides a unique opportunity to unite ethics and agriculture in a new food paradigm, one that gives a growing number of food customers what they want:

quality food offering superior taste;

health and nutrition;

a good food story, which also tells how environmental stewardship, appropriate animal husbandry, and adequate compensation to farmers and farm workers were used; and

an opportunity for food customers to be active participants rather than passive recipients in the food chain.

These new food chains, based on value, may be the opportunity that we have been looking for to nurture a new ethic in agriculture.

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*"Agriculture Needs a New Ethic" has been reproduced in its entirety.*

*This article first appeared in the Summer 2006 issue of the Leopold Letter, a quarterly publication of the Leopold Center*

## NOP 205.606 REVISED:

USDA has clarified and revised section 205.606 of the NOP, emphasizing that *only products actually listed in that section may be used in non-organic form in any formulated product labeled as “organic.”* That list currently reads as follows:

- Cornstarch (native)
- Gums – water extracted only (Arabic guar, locust bean, carob bean)
- Kelp – for use only as a thickener and dietary supplement
- Lecithin – unbleached
- Pectin (high-methoxy)

No other ingredients are listed.

What does this mean for you? If you have a multi-ingredient product that is labeled as “organic” and it has non-organic agricultural ingredients in it, those non-organic agricultural ingredients need to be actually listed in section 205.606 of the rule – or they cannot be used. As can be seen from the list above, very few products are actually included. If you wish to see other products added to the list, the NOP has a process whereby petitions can be made to amend the list; see section 205.607 of the rule.

This section of the NOP rule was changed so that it only applies to products labeled as “organic” – i.e.,

>95% organic ingredients category, not those that are labeled “made with organic <ingredients>.” Formulations in the 70-95% organic ingredients category may still include non-organic agricultural ingredients as long as the rest of the NOP rules are followed.

If you do not wish to change your formulation and it still contains non-organic agricultural ingredients not listed on 205.606, you will need to change the label to one that states the product is “made with organic <ingredients>” rather than “organic.” (“Made with organic” labels can declare the percentage of organic ingredients on the label though – see section 205.304 of the NOP rule.

The Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS), which oversees the USDA NOP, announced in its news release number 138-06 that these changes must be fully made by all operators no later than June 9, 2007. That gives us all some time to make any necessary changes, but the time to begin planning and making those changes is better done sooner than later.

During your renewal process, ICS will be flagging these products for formulation and label changes. It is in your best interest to begin your own internal review of your organically labeled products to see if change will be warranted.

If you have any questions, feel free to contact your CCS.

## OTHER NATIONAL LIST AMENDMENTS

Effective ***September 12, 2006*** the following amendments have been made to the National Organic Program in sections 205.601 and 205. 605.

### **Section 205.601 Synthetic Substances allowed for Use in Organic Crop Production.**

*The following synthetic materials are added to the National List as allowed in organic crop production:*

- Glycerine oleate (Glycerol monooleate) for use only until **December 31, 2006 – as an inert ingredient.**
- Hydrogen chloride - for delinting cotton seed for planting.
- Ferric phosphate – as slug and snail bait

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## ROTATIONS IN VEGETABLE PRODUCTION

BY TOM TOMAS

Crop rotation in vegetable production depends upon an understanding of the relationship of various plant families to each other, as well as their environmental relationships. Vegetables within each plant family are likely to have the same insect and disease problems. The carrot rust fly larvae will feed on the roots of dill, celery, fennel, parsley and parsnip, as well as wild carrot or Queen Anne's lace. The Colorado potato beetle feeds on the foliage of eggplant and tomato and survives in the wild on the buffalo burr and horse nettle.

With this information, you can see that rotations should be planned between plant families and not just different crops. It also indicates that you need to know what weeds may serve as alternate host plants for vegetable diseases and insects. Field crops and cover crops in the same plant families could also perpetuate insect and

disease problems. This is one reason why annual rye grass is so often used as a cover crop and soil builder in vegetable production. The only member of the grass family commonly grown as a vegetable is sweet corn.

By rotating cool season with warm season vegetables, weed seed production cycles can be broken. Planting a succession of short season crops, such as lettuce followed by green beans followed by a fall cover crop, will allow at least three flushes of weed seeds to germinate. If the crops are kept clean and the cover crop tilled in before weeds can set seed, many of the most vigorous weed seeds in the soil will have been eliminated. The following year vegetable crops can be grown on relatively weed-free soil. With weed sensi-

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## OTHER NATIONAL LIST AMENDMENTS (CONT)

*(Continued from page 6)*

**Section 205.605 Nonagricultural (Nonorganic) Substances Allowed as Ingredients in or on Processed Products Labeled as “Organic” or “Made With Organic (Specified Ingredients or Food Group(s))**

*The following nonsynthetic non-agricultural substances are now listed as allowed, in section 205.605(a):*

- Egg white lysozyme
- L-Malic acid
- Microorganisms—any food grade bacteria, fungi, and other microorganisms.

*The following synthetic non-agricultural substances are now listed as allowed, in section 205.605(b):*

- Activated charcoal—only from vegetative sources; for use only as a filtering aid.
- Cyclohexylamine - for use only as a boiler water additive for packaging sterilization.
- Diethylaminoethanol - for use only as a boiler water additive for packaging sterilization.
- Octadecylamine - for use only as a boiler water additive for packaging sterilization.
- Peracetic acid/Peroxyacetic acid - for use in wash and/or rinse water according to FDA limitations. For use as a sanitizer on food contact surfaces.
- Sodium acid pyrophosphate - for use only as a leavening agent.
- Tetrasodium pyrophosphate - for use only in meat analog products.

If you have any questions, please contact your CCS.

## NEW ONLINE SERVICE CONNECTS ORGANIC SEED SUPPLIERS WITH CUSTOMERS

EUGENE, ORE. (September 14, 2006) - The Organic Materials Review Institute (OMRI), a nonprofit publisher and information service for organic growers, introduced an online organic seed listing service this month. Once filled, the OMRI Organic Seed Database will provide accurate information on the availability and supply of hundreds of certified organic seed varieties. The web address is: <http://seeds.omri.org>.

"Our goal is to offer growers and certifiers a single place to find supplies of organic seed," explains Dave DeCou, OMRI executive director and project manager for the seed list. "We hope this information will lead to greater sales of organic seeds."

While the USDA organic rule requires that organic growers plant organic seed, it also contains an exemption allowing non-organic seed to be used if organic seed is not commercially available. The OMRI Seed Database will provide growers a place to search for available organic seed and also offer certifiers a tool to verify whether organic seed is available in a particular variety.

"As a nonprofit with a history of serving organic growers and certifiers with information on materials suitable for use in organic production, we are in a uniquely well-suited position to develop this new service," elaborates DeCou. "We are recognized in the organic growing community as a trusted source of information."

The OMRI Organic Seed Database is entirely online. Seed suppliers will be able to manage their listings through the website interface. OMRI staff will verify that the supplier is certified as a handler or grower of organic seed. New listings will appear online once certification is verified.

Fees are designed to be reasonable. There is a \$25 annual company charge, plus fees based on how many varieties the company wishes to list. Suppliers will be able to pay using a secure online payment service. Listings are for a 12-month period and can be updated at anytime.

Contact: Miguel Guerrero, [miguel@omri.org](mailto:miguel@omri.org), 541-343-7600 x106

## STAFF SPOTLIGHT—DAWN KRAPP

Hi! My name is Dawn Krapp and I began working at International Certification Services in October of 2005. My job title is the Accounting/Quality Control Specialist, which translated means I update and maintain all documents used by the company, coordinate an Internal Review of the company and procedures used, coordinate and facilitate information requested by accreditation bodies, accounts receivable, coordinate end of month financials and other accounting duties as needed.

What I like best about my job is that I have a variety of tasks and each day seems to bring something new. I enjoy interacting with our clients and the personnel of ICS.

I live in Cleveland, ND with my husband, Darrell and my two children, Sasha and Logan. When I am not at work I enjoy camping, drag racing, gardening and spending time with my family.



**ATTENTION ICS CLIENTS**



**DROUGHT SEASON:**

With many areas in a drought this year, people are finding alternatives to harvesting their crop. Many of these people have had to plow down their crop for green manure or fed to their livestock. ICS does not charge clients on their next years' fees for crops that have been used for green manure. Please contact your Customer Care Specialist immediately for more information.

**NEED CERTIFICATES NOW?:**

A reminder to our clients that we are in a very busy time of year issuing certificates and appreciate your patience. If you have not received your new certificate yet and need to sell product, please contact your CCS a few days before you need to move your product. Please do not wait until the product is in transit before you call. Our CCS will do their best to meet your needs and get your certificate to you.

**TRADESHOW OPPORTUNITY:**

With the growing cost of tradeshow exhibition, and the knowledge of the benefits of these shows, ICS would like to join with ICS clients in an ICS Organic Booth at the All Things Organic show in 2008. We would also consider splitting a booth for any other show as well. Please contact Brent or Brandi at ICS if you would like to participate in this mutually beneficial exhibition or any other tradeshow.

**COST SHARE PROGRAM:**

As many of our clients are aware, many states have had a cost share program in the past. This program used federal funds to help with the costs of certification. Unfortunately, only 15 states will receive funds this year, although some states may still have some funding left over from previous years.

Please contact your state's Department of Agriculture to find out if reimbursement funding is available for you, or if your state has other funding to help with certification costs.

**MEMBERS AREA:**

ICS has a "Members Area" on their website now with a discussion board for questions and suggestions on organic production. This area also has a downloads page where you can get all the production plan modules and other forms you need. Contact Brandi at ICS to register for this service which is free to all ICS applicants and clients.

**CLIENT PAGES:**

As an added service to our clients, International Certification Services, Inc is offering "Client Pages." Each client who wishes to have their own page on the ICS website now can for no charge. Contact Brandi at ICS for more information.

**NEW CERTIFICATIONS**

ICS welcomes the following organizations to our family of certified clients. We're proud to have you with us.

FVO Certifications:

Barnhardt Manufacturing Company/Processor/Mfg.  
Flavor Infusion LLC, Processor/Mfg.

NOP Certifications:

Willis Bontrager, Family Farm  
Diamond Plus Ranches, Family Farm  
Faith Farms, Family Farm  
jjbl LLC, dba Lillie Belle Farms, Family Farm  
Steury Farm, Family Farm  
Lemur International, Processor/Mfg.

## ROTATIONS IN VEGETABLE PRODUCTION

BY TOM TOMAS

*(Continued from page 7)*

tive crops such as onions, parsnips and carrots it is best to plan ahead at least two years, and give special attention to weed control in the preceding crops.

Crops that form a dense canopy that shades the soil should be used in rotation with crops that have an open architecture allowing sunlight to reach the soil. Crops that are easily cultivated, such as sweet corn, can follow cucumbers, squash or melons where weed control is difficult once the vines begin to run. By studying the particular spectrum of weed species that pose the most serious problems, rotations can be devised that reduce the production of weed seed while still ensuring a variety of marketable crops.

If there are limited markets for only a few types of vegetables, it may be possible to rotate with field crops. You can do this in cooperation with an organic grain or livestock producer if you do not have the equipment or markets for these crops. You should develop a working relationship with an organic livestock producer anyway, in order to get organic manure or compost for your soil. In our area, we think in terms of how vegetables can fit into a corn, milo, soybeans, winter wheat, alfalfa rotation.

An entire field need not be planted to the same crop. Small grains, soybeans and field corn can be planted in strips wide enough to accommodate planting and harvesting equipment. If vegetables are included in the rotation they can utilize the strips most suited to their needs. If you plan to plant vegetables following soybeans, it make sense to walk those strips a few more times to eliminate any weeds going to seed.

Rotations are a tool that must be used with common sense. If the weather does not cooperate or the market is hot, you may decide to take a chance. Without an insect or disease problem, onions following onions for two years may make more sense if the soil fertility is high enough and that is the only weed-free strip of soil available. Tomatoes following tomatoes or potatoes may work for the same reasons. The multiple long term benefits of a good rotation must be kept in mind and weighted against the short-term, one-season advantages.

Organic production depends on knowledge and understanding of the interaction between different members of the biological community in order to avoid problems, rather than seeking to remedy them when they occur. Each vegetable grower has to develop rotations that fit their particular farm. It helps to read what others have done, and to visit other growers to learn the practical application of these ideas. There is no substitute, however, for trying it on your farm and observing how things actually work in your piece of the world.

*For a more comprehensive discussion of rotations in vegetable crops, read **The New Organic Grower** by Eliot Coleman*

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(“Rotations in Vegetable Production” first appeared the Nebraska Sustainable Ag Society newsletter.)



### ABOUT THE AUTHOR— TOM TOMAS

Tom Tomas has been with ICS since 1991. Experience with greenhouse operations and knowledge in horticulture and Ag Business are just a few of the things Tom brings to the Certification Committee.

## COMPOST THIS—ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO...

Here are some approximate costs of food and beverage items in the year 1906:

Asparagus, "Defender,"	\$.20/"tall" can	Milk	\$.28/gallon
Bacon, fancy sugar cured	.10/lb	Milk, condensed, Borden's Eagle Brand	.12/can
Baked beans	.18/3 lb can	Nuts, fancy mixed	.25/2 lbs
Beef, sirloin steak	.25/3 lbs	Other Flour	.15/ 5 lbs
Bread	.05/pound	Peanut butter	.10/2 jars
Butter, Fancy Creamery	.24/lb	Peas, corn, lima beans, string beans	.25/3 cans
		Pies	.10/2
		Pork chops	.15/lb
		Potatoes	2.49/sack
		Preserves, jam	.09/lb
		Quaker Puffed Rice	.09/large pkg
		Red tomatoes	.18/3 lb can
		Salt	.10/8 lbs sack
		Spaghetti	.07/box
		Sugar	.29/5 lbs
		Tea, Indian Ceylon	.25-.30/lb
		Vanilla	.25/4 oz

### This year marks the 100th Anniversary of:

United States Congress passed the Meat Inspection Act and the Pure Food and Drug Act.

The first gasoline tractor was sold.

The term "Tractor" was first used describing the self-propelled gasoline tractor, replacing the term "gasoline traction engine"

California apricots	\$.18/3 lb can
Cheese, cream	.14/lb
Chocolate	.30-.60/lb
Clam chowder	.18/3 lb can
Cling peaches	.18/3 lb can
Cookies, Nabisco 5 O'clock Teas	.09/pkg
Eggs	.15-.34/dozen
Fish, Best Red Maska Salmon	.12/1 lb
Flour, Purina Health	.20/3 lb box
Ham	.12/lb
Ketchup	.75/bottle

### Other interesting facts about 1906:

Only 14 percent of the homes in the U.S. had a bathtub.

Only 8 percent of the homes had a telephone.

The average wage in the US. was 22 cents per hour.

The average U.S. worker made between \$200 and \$400 per year .

The national average price for a three-bedroom home in 1906 was \$2,400.

The New York Times cost 1¢ per issue.

The price of one gallon of gasoline was 28¢.

The price of a new Ford automobile was \$750.



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PLEASE CHECK OUT OUR WEBSITE  
[WWW.ICS-INTL.COM](http://WWW.ICS-INTL.COM)

#### CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Expo East	Oct 4-7, 2006	Baltimore, MD	ICS Attending
PLMA	Nov 12-14, 2006	Chicago, IL	ICS Attending
Marketplace	Jan 17, 2007	Fargo, ND	ICS Exhibiting
NSAS	Feb 9-10, 2007	Norfolk, NE	
NPSAS	Feb 9-10, 2007	Aberdeen, SD	ICS Exhibiting
BioFach	Feb 15-18, 2007	Nuremburg, Germany	ICS Attending
UMOFC	Feb 22-24, 2007	La Crosse, WI	ICS Exhibiting
Expo West	Mar 9-11, 2007	Anaheim, CA	
ATO	May 5-8, 2007	Chicago, IL	ICS Exhibiting
IFT	Jul 28-31, 2007	Chicago, IL	

*If you wish to meet with an ICS representative at any of the shows ICS will be attending or exhibiting at, please email ICS: [info@ics-intl.com](mailto:info@ics-intl.com)*