Farm families have a vital interest in all constructive efforts to improve the crime and delinquency situation in the state and nation. No group of our citizens are more vulnerable to the ravages of crime than farm people.

Crime and delinquency are on the increase, and the desire to keep children and people of all ages from the delinquency track is more urgent today than in the past. The trend has been downward and the people of Michigan have been influenced in this attitude by the achievements of the Michigan Farm Bureau's Farm Youth Service program, which now has 20,000 members and is giving a new outlook on life to thousands of boys and girls.

The Farm Bureau is working with the Michigan Board of Social Welfare in the 1958-59 biennium to implement in the state the theory of rehabilitation as set forth in the Federal Community Youth Act of 1954. This legislation will promote the welfare of children of all ages who are in need of further guidance and training, and it is expected to provide assistance directly to the many children who are in need of help. The Farm Bureau is working closely with the Board of Social Welfare to establish county youth service centers and to secure adequate financial support for their operation. The Farm Bureau is also working with the Michigan Department of Social Welfare to develop a comprehensive program of juvenile delinquency control in the state.

The Farm Bureau, through its Farm Youth Service program, is providing a valuable service to the state by offering guidance and training to young people who are in need of help. The Farm Bureau is committed to the belief that every young person has the right to a good education and a chance to develop his potential. The Farm Bureau is working to ensure that every young person has access to the resources and opportunities necessary to achieve his goals.

The Farm Bureau is also working to ensure that every young person has access to the resources and opportunities necessary to achieve his goals. The Farm Bureau is committed to the belief that every young person has the right to a good education and a chance to develop his potential. The Farm Bureau is working to ensure that every young person has access to the resources and opportunities necessary to achieve his goals.

The Farm Bureau is also working to ensure that every young person has access to the resources and opportunities necessary to achieve his goals. The Farm Bureau is committed to the belief that every young person has the right to a good education and a chance to develop his potential. The Farm Bureau is working to ensure that every young person has access to the resources and opportunities necessary to achieve his goals.

The Farm Bureau is also working to ensure that every young person has access to the resources and opportunities necessary to achieve his goals. The Farm Bureau is committed to the belief that every young person has the right to a good education and a chance to develop his potential. The Farm Bureau is working to ensure that every young person has access to the resources and opportunities necessary to achieve his goals.

The Farm Bureau is also working to ensure that every young person has access to the resources and opportunities necessary to achieve his goals. The Farm Bureau is committed to the belief that every young person has the right to a good education and a chance to develop his potential. The Farm Bureau is working to ensure that every young person has access to the resources and opportunities necessary to achieve his goals.

The Farm Bureau is also working to ensure that every young person has access to the resources and opportunities necessary to achieve his goals. The Farm Bureau is committed to the belief that every young person has the right to a good education and a chance to develop his potential. The Farm Bureau is working to ensure that every young person has access to the resources and opportunities necessary to achieve his goals.

The Farm Bureau is also working to ensure that every young person has access to the resources and opportunities necessary to achieve his goals. The Farm Bureau is committed to the belief that every young person has the right to a good education and a chance to develop his potential. The Farm Bureau is working to ensure that every young person has access to the resources and opportunities necessary to achieve his goals.

The Farm Bureau is also working to ensure that every young person has access to the resources and opportunities necessary to achieve his goals. The Farm Bureau is committed to the belief that every young person has the right to a good education and a chance to develop his potential. The Farm Bureau is working to ensure that every young person has access to the resources and opportunities necessary to achieve his goals.

The Farm Bureau is also working to ensure that every young person has access to the resources and opportunities necessary to achieve his goals. The Farm Bureau is committed to the belief that every young person has the right to a good education and a chance to develop his potential. The Farm Bureau is working to ensure that every young person has access to the resources and opportunities necessary to achieve his goals.

The Farm Bureau is also working to ensure that every young person has access to the resources and opportunities necessary to achieve his goals. The Farm Bureau is committed to the belief that every young person has the right to a good education and a chance to develop his potential. The Farm Bureau is working to ensure that every young person has access to the resources and opportunities necessary to achieve his goals.

The Farm Bureau is also working to ensure that every young person has access to the resources and opportunities necessary to achieve his goals. The Farm Bureau is committed to the belief that every young person has the right to a good education and a chance to develop his potential. The Farm Bureau is working to ensure that every young person has access to the resources and opportunities necessary to achieve his goals.

The Farm Bureau is also working to ensure that every young person has access to the resources and opportunities necessary to achieve his goals. The Farm Bureau is committed to the belief that every young person has the right to a good education and a chance to develop his potential. The Farm Bureau is working to ensure that every young person has access to the resources and opportunities necessary to achieve his goals.

The Farm Bureau is also working to ensure that every young person has access to the resources and opportunities necessary to achieve his goals. The Farm Bureau is committed to the belief that every young person has the right to a good education and a chance to develop his potential. The Farm Bureau is working to ensure that every young person has access to the resources and opportunities necessary to achieve his goals.

The Farm Bureau is also working to ensure that every young person has access to the resources and opportunities necessary to achieve his goals. The Farm Bureau is committed to the belief that every young person has the right to a good education and a chance to develop his potential. The Farm Bureau is working to ensure that every young person has access to the resources and opportunities necessary to achieve his goals.

The Farm Bureau is also working to ensure that every young person has access to the resources and opportunities necessary to achieve his goals. The Farm Bureau is committed to the belief that every young person has the right to a good education and a chance to develop his potential. The Farm Bureau is working to ensure that every young person has access to the resources and opportunities necessary to achieve his goals.

The Farm Bureau is also working to ensure that every young person has access to the resources and opportunities necessary to achieve his goals. The Farm Bureau is committed to the belief that every young person has the right to a good education and a chance to develop his potential. The Farm Bureau is working to ensure that every young person has access to the resources and opportunities necessary to achieve his goals.

The Farm Bureau is also working to ensure that every young person has access to the resources and opportunities necessary to achieve his goals. The Farm Bureau is committed to the belief that every young person has the right to a good education and a chance to develop his potential. The Farm Bureau is working to ensure that every young person has access to the resources and opportunities necessary to achieve his goals.

The Farm Bureau is also working to ensure that every young person has access to the resources and opportunities necessary to achieve his goals. The Farm Bureau is committed to the belief that every young person has the right to a good education and a chance to develop his potential. The Farm Bureau is working to ensure that every young person has access to the resources and opportunities necessary to achieve his goals.

The Farm Bureau is also working to ensure that every young person has access to the resources and opportunities necessary to achieve his goals. The Farm Bureau is committed to the belief that every young person has the right to a good education and a chance to develop his potential. The Farm Bureau is working to ensure that every young person has access to the resources and opportunities necessary to achieve his goals.

The Farm Bureau is also working to ensure that every young person has access to the resources and opportunities necessary to achieve his goals. The Farm Bureau is committed to the belief that every young person has the right to a good education and a chance to develop his potential. The Farm Bureau is working to ensure that every young person has access to the resources and opportunities necessary to achieve his goals.

The Farm Bureau is also working to ensure that every young person has access to the resources and opportunities necessary to achieve his goals. The Farm Bureau is committed to the belief that every young person has the right to a good education and a chance to develop his potential. The Farm Bureau is working to ensure that every young person has access to the resources and opportunities necessary to achieve his goals.

The Farm Bureau is also working to ensure that every young person has access to the resources and opportunities necessary to achieve his goals. The Farm Bureau is committed to the belief that every young person has the right to a good education and a chance to develop his potential. The Farm Bureau is working to ensure that every young person has access to the resources and opportunities necessary to achieve his goals.

The Farm Bureau is also working to ensure that every young person has access to the resources and opportunities necessary to achieve his goals. The Farm Bureau is committed to the belief that every young person has the right to a good education and a chance to develop his potential. The Farm Bureau is working to ensure that every young person has access to the resources and opportunities necessary to achieve his goals.

The Farm Bureau is also working to ensure that every young person has access to the resources and opportunities necessary to achieve his goals. The Farm Bureau is committed to the belief that every young person has the right to a good education and a chance to develop his potential. The Farm Bureau is working to ensure that every young person has access to the resources and opportunities necessary to achieve his goals.

The Farm Bureau is also working to ensure that every young person has access to the resources and opportunities necessary to achieve his goals. The Farm Bureau is committed to the belief that every young person has the right to a good education and a chance to develop his potential. The Farm Bureau is working to ensure that every young person has access to the resources and opportunities necessary to achieve his goals.

The Farm Bureau is also working to ensure that every young person has access to the resources and opportunities necessary to achieve his goals. The Farm Bureau is committed to the belief that every young person has the right to a good education and a chance to develop his potential. The Farm Bureau is working to ensure that every young person has access to the resources and opportunities necessary to achieve his goals.

The Farm Bureau is also working to ensure that every young person has access to the resources and opportunities necessary to achieve his goals. The Farm Bureau is committed to the belief that every young person has the right to a good education and a chance to develop his potential. The Farm Bureau is working to ensure that every young person has access to the resources and opportunities necessary to achieve his goals.
Michigan Farm News

Established January 15, 1932.

Published weekly, except for one issue in December.

For information about advertising rates and space
availability, write to the office of the Editor.

Estate of Charles E. Clark, 21st Street, Lansing, Michigan.


This publication is distributed by Michigan Farm Bureau to all members in good standing.

Michigan Farm News, January 16, 1958

COMMUNITY FARM BUREAUS

CLARK L. McGUIRE

Coordinator of Community Farm Bureau for MFB

Community Service activities in a Community Farm Bureau group can make the difference between having a group that is rather uninteresting or one that is active and doing things that make people want to be a part of it. The group activities of the Community Farm Bureau Program as described in the manual "Community Farm Bureau," demonstrate materials which should never be left behind.

The Community Farm Bureau is intended to be a better place in which to live.

Farmer Bureaus in the Upper Peninsula

WESLEY E. HALEY

Coordinator for U.P.

March 5 Marked Love Crowning For Us

To have children, to be loved by him, to make his children happy, to have him as our partner in life and family life is a wonderful experience.

The bond of directors is Fred M. Bell, Ray Leake, and R. J. Carney.

We expect to organize and begin work on some of these projects in our Community Farm Bureau groups in late April. This is the time to organize and begin work on the Upper Peninsula.

The $12,000.00 of the Michigan Crime and Delinquency Prevention Program was reported by Rep. C. W. Lewis, Speaker of the House.

The study of the Michigan Crime and Delinquency Council showed that one group of 18-year-old probationers had total savings of $8,091,718.73 for the fiscal year July 1, 1956 to June, 1957. The per capita cost of supervision of this group was reported at $549.62 for the year. This same group made restitution payments of more than $17,000. Had they not been interested in prison they would have over the State about $1,200,000 per individual annually.

(Continued from Page 1)

EDITORIAL

The over-all expense of keeping these 185 institutionalized offenders was $2,000,000 per year.

Not only does competent supervision outside of penal institutions affect great savings, but conserving the productive power of probationers in our economy is a major consideration.

Because of complications of supervision with private enterprises, the opportunity for employment of men in custody is severely limited. This not only involves deprivation of human energy, but makes the problem of rehabilitation and reformation more difficult.

The study of the Michigan Crime and Delinquency Council showed that one group of 18-year-old probationers had total savings of $8,091,718.73 for the fiscal year July 1, 1956 to June, 1957. The per capita cost of supervision of this group was reported at $549.62 for the year. This same group made restitution payments of more than $17,000. Had they not been interested in prison they would have over the State about $1,200,000 per individual annually.

(Continued from Page 1)

EDITORIAL

The over-all expense of keeping these 185 institutionalized offenders was $2,000,000 per year.

Not only does competent supervision outside of penal institutions affect great savings, but conserving the productive power of probationers in our economy is a major consideration.

Because of complications of supervision with private enterprises, the opportunity for employment of men in custody is severely limited. This not only involves deprivation of human energy, but makes the problem of rehabilitation and reformation more difficult.

The study of the Michigan Crime and Delinquency Council showed that one group of 18-year-old probationers had total savings of $8,091,718.73 for the fiscal year July 1, 1956 to June, 1957. The per capita cost of supervision of this group was reported at $549.62 for the year. This same group made restitution payments of more than $17,000. Had they not been interested in prison they would have over the State about $1,200,000 per individual annually.

(Continued from Page 1)

EDITORIAL

The over-all expense of keeping these 185 institutionalized offenders was $2,000,000 per year.

Not only does competent supervision outside of penal institutions affect great savings, but conserving the productive power of probationers in our economy is a major consideration.

Because of complications of supervision with private enterprises, the opportunity for employment of men in custody is severely limited. This not only involves deprivation of human energy, but makes the problem of rehabilitation and reformation more difficult.

The study of the Michigan Crime and Delinquency Council showed that one group of 18-year-old probationers had total savings of $8,091,718.73 for the fiscal year July 1, 1956 to June, 1957. The per capita cost of supervision of this group was reported at $549.62 for the year. This same group made restitution payments of more than $17,000. Had they not been interested in prison they would have over the State about $1,200,000 per individual annually.

(Continued from Page 1)

EDITORIAL

The over-all expense of keeping these 185 institutionalized offenders was $2,000,000 per year.

Not only does competent supervision outside of penal institutions affect great savings, but conserving the productive power of probationers in our economy is a major consideration.

Because of complications of supervision with private enterprises, the opportunity for employment of men in custody is severely limited. This not only involves deprivation of human energy, but makes the problem of rehabilitation and reformation more difficult.

The study of the Michigan Crime and Delinquency Council showed that one group of 18-year-old probationers had total savings of $8,091,718.73 for the fiscal year July 1, 1956 to June, 1957. The per capita cost of supervision of this group was reported at $549.62 for the year. This same group made restitution payments of more than $17,000. Had they not been interested in prison they would have over the State about $1,200,000 per individual annually.
If you have beef or dairy cattle you should know that the material for a 26x60 foot cattle shed will cost you $1360.00.

Your local Farm Bureau dealer will be pleased to explain the above statement in detail. Briefly, the materials for a 26x60 foot cattle shed with 8-ft. eaves, and 6 skirting boards high, open on one side, with galvanized roof and sides will amount to $1,360.00. To give your animals the housing they need you can't be without a building of this type. If you prefer aluminum roofing and siding instead of galvanized the cost will run slightly higher.

POLE FRAME BUILDINGS SAVE YOU

Money • Work • Time

You can save up to half the cost of erecting a farm building with pole-type construction. This type of construction is simple, requires less lumber to use, and informs the tenant to give you an efficient building in less time as compared to other types of construction. Your Farm Bureau dealer has complete information on this modern way of building.

See your local Farm Bureau dealer for estimates, plans and materials; or MAIL THIS COUPON.

S.P.A.R. Day
Farm Bureau Services, Inc.
P.O. Box 609, Lansing, Michigan

I am interested in more information on pole-type buildings. Please supply the name of your dealer near me.

Name

Street Address

RFD

P.O.

Michigan

I intend to build a

during 1958. What plans and information can you supply?

38 Roll Call Mgrs. Over Goal So Far

This Group was 12 to 25th to Go Over

GENESEE 13
HURON 14
Huron 14

March 1 we published photographs of the Top Hat Club, Roll Call managers of the first 10 County Farm Bureau to make goal in the 1958 membership campaign: 1-Benzie; 2-Manistee; 3-Montmorency; 4-Missaukee; 5-Churchill; 6-Scenic; 7-Cloquet; 8-Van Buren; 9-Tuscola; 10-Alpena.

April 1 we present another group of managers whose counties were in the first 25 to make goal. Other Roll Call managers to make goal, and for whom we do not have photographs are:

March 1 we published photographs of the Top Hat Club, Roll Call managers of the first 10 County Farm Bureau to make goal in the 1958 membership campaign: 1-Benzie; 2-Manistee; 3-Montmorency; 4-Missaukee; 5-Churchill; 6-Scenic; 7-Cloquet; 8-Van Buren; 9-Tuscola; 10-Alpena.

March 1 we published photographs of the Top Hat Club, Roll Call managers of the first 10 County Farm Bureau to make goal in the 1958 membership campaign: 1-Benzie; 2-Manistee; 3-Montmorency; 4-Missaukee; 5-Churchill; 6-Scenic; 7-Cloquet; 8-Van Buren; 9-Tuscola; 10-Alpena.

March 1 we published photographs of the Top Hat Club, Roll Call managers of the first 10 County Farm Bureau to make goal in the 1958 membership campaign: 1-Benzie; 2-Manistee; 3-Montmorency; 4-Missaukee; 5-Churchill; 6-Scenic; 7-Cloquet; 8-Van Buren; 9-Tuscola; 10-Alpena.

March 1 we published photographs of the Top Hat Club, Roll Call managers of the first 10 County Farm Bureau to make goal in the 1958 membership campaign: 1-Benzie; 2-Manistee; 3-Montmorency; 4-Missaukee; 5-Churchill; 6-Scenic; 7-Cloquet; 8-Van Buren; 9-Tuscola; 10-Alpena.

March 1 we published photographs of the Top Hat Club, Roll Call managers of the first 10 County Farm Bureau to make goal in the 1958 membership campaign: 1-Benzie; 2-Manistee; 3-Montmorency; 4-Missaukee; 5-Churchill; 6-Scenic; 7-Cloquet; 8-Van Buren; 9-Tuscola; 10-Alpena.

March 1 we published photographs of the Top Hat Club, Roll Call managers of the first 10 County Farm Bureau to make goal in the 1958 membership campaign: 1-Benzie; 2-Manistee; 3-Montmorency; 4-Missaukee; 5-Churchill; 6-Scenic; 7-Cloquet; 8-Van Buren; 9-Tuscola; 10-Alpena.

March 1 we published photographs of the Top Hat Club, Roll Call managers of the first 10 County Farm Bureau to make goal in the 1958 membership campaign: 1-Benzie; 2-Manistee; 3-Montmorency; 4-Missaukee; 5-Churchill; 6-Scenic; 7-Cloquet; 8-Van Buren; 9-Tuscola; 10-Alpena.

March 1 we published photographs of the Top Hat Club, Roll Call managers of the first 10 County Farm Bureau to make goal in the 1958 membership campaign: 1-Benzie; 2-Manistee; 3-Montmorency; 4-Missaukee; 5-Churchill; 6-Scenic; 7-Cloquet; 8-Van Buren; 9-Tuscola; 10-Alpena.

March 1 we published photographs of the Top Hat Club, Roll Call managers of the first 10 County Farm Bureau to make goal in the 1958 membership campaign: 1-Benzie; 2-Manistee; 3-Montmorency; 4-Missaukee; 5-Churchill; 6-Scenic; 7-Cloquet; 8-Van Buren; 9-Tuscola; 10-Alpena.
Activities of Women of Michigan Farm Bureau

District 1

Mrs. Anna Finley, Chairman

Women's Committees

Muriel W. Worley, Chairman

The Green Women's Committee met at the Sanford Elementary School. Mrs. William Spalding, local dignitary, welcomed the members and gave a short address. The program was presented by Mr. Robert Nichols, chairman of the horticulture group, who gave an interesting talk on the care of our plants and the soil...

KALAMAZOO COUNTY

Miss Kay Davies of Portage was the chairman of the Kalamazoo County Queen in a colorful costume with Jabot and gold sash. Miss Kay Davies was crowned Queen of the district for the coming year.

CHERRY COUNTY

Miss Betty Carpenter of Battle Creek was crowned Cherry County Queen.

Barberton Women's Committee

She gave a very interesting talk on the...
Livestock Exchange Has A Fine Year

"1957 was one of our best years," said William Walton, president of the Michigan Livestock Exchange, and 15 delegates from the annual meeting at Lansing, March 15, reported. They represented 12 associations.

Mr. Walton said the Exchange is working on these programs: The former Farm Bureau Exchange is working on these seven bills not fully covered by cooperative sales (and buying) stock Exchange, told 700 delegates at annual conventions, Delegates at annual conventions previously established by the board on the status of 68 bills relating to bovine T. B. and controlling hog cholera. The committee refused to give it further consideration.

Two of the many bills opposed have been defeated. Three of them are United which had been endorsed by the Senate Committee on Agriculture, and two have been defeated. Both the Senate and the House have passed S. 388, which passed the Senate. This bill established a fund for the support of teaching livestock production and marketing.

Traffic Deaths Are Down in Rural Areas

We have reduced traffic deaths for two years in a row, primarily because of cooperation between the Michigan Farm Bureau and the Michigan State Police.

We're asking you to support the two bills which we have introduced this year. They are to establish a fund for the support of teaching livestock production and marketing, the Exchange cooperates with various 4-H and FFA shows, sales and tours, aids in the improvement of higher quality livestock for feeding and packing, and supports such projects for youth groups.

INFORMATION SERVICE

Weekly market letters, radio and newspaper releases, livestock meetings and programs designed to produce better pork products, and market and management and adequate buying power have made the Michigan Livestock Exchange has taken leadership by initiating stockyard inspections in Battle Creek, Sault Ste. Marie, and F. V. A. shows. Sales and tours are among the activities on the Detroit Market plus the Michigan Farm Bureau.

A leader in promoting programs designed to encourage youth and develop livestock marketing, the Exchange cooperates with various 4-H and FFA shows, sales and tours, aids in the improvement of high quality livestock for feeding and packing, and supports such projects for youth groups.

1957 VOLUME CATTLE CAVES HOGS SHEEP DOLLAR VOLUME NET SAVINGS
130,429 26,943 249,888 127,920 $35,923,972.64 63,497,273.14

PATRON'S EQUITY--Your ownership in the Michigan Livestock Exchange...

Michigan Farm Bureau Safety

SHEEP IN蒹TIFO SERVICE

COOPERATION ON NATIONAL SCALE

Twenty-five state Farm Bureau marketing agencies, including The Michigan Livestock Exchange, are members of the National Livestock Producers Assn., the largest organization of its kind in the world. Over 75 million farm and ranchers are served by these agencies, Michigan Livestock Exchange patron's equity in the management and adequate buying power have made the Michigan Livestock Exchange has taken leadership by initiating stockyard inspections in Battle Creek, Sault Ste. Marie, and F. V. A. shows. Sales and tours are among the activities on the Detroit Market plus the Michigan Farm Bureau.

HOG GRADING SERVICE

Recognizing the need for selling hogs on a merit basis, the Michigan Livestock Exchange has taken leadership by initiating hog grading service in Battle Creek, Sault Ste. Marie, and F. V. A. shows. Sales and tours are among the activities on the Detroit Market plus the Michigan Farm Bureau.

NET AV

April 1, 1958
Contrasted with probationers and parolees, who largely pay their own way, is an actual example taken from the files of a Michigan County Welfare Bureau.

This man was committed as a prisoner in 1935 and is serving a 10 to 14 year sentence. His wife and four children have received in cash up to $725 since July, 1935. The current welfare grant is $510 per month.

Amount out of incapacitation fund for all men: $1,188.15
Amount out of family welfare for men: 712.00
Amount out of family welfare for family: 562.00

It will be observed from this that the cost of operating our prisons is but a part of the total expense. The cost of apprehension, court costs, and in many cases, heavy welfare expenses for the families of the men in custody, as well as the cost of detention bring the total burden on the taxpayer far beyond $467 for each family.

Michigan is fortunate in being one of eight states selected by the National Probation and Parole Association to participate in a citizens' action program financed by a grant from the Ford Foundation.

This program is being guided by consultants of the National Probation and Parole Association, the Michigan United Fund Agency. It operates through a citizens' committee known as the Michigan Crime and Delinquency Council, composed of the following members:

Byron J. Nichols, Chrysler Motors, Detroit, Chairman.

Annu 1 cost of institutionalization for this man $1,188.45
Annu 2 cost of institutionalization $861.45
Total Cost per year $3,768.45
Total Cost of apprehension $98.30
Wages earned by prisoner $292.00
Welfare paid to family $2,500.00

The project staff in Saginaw works closely with Circuit Judges James E. O'Neill, and Eugene Snow and parole cannot be used for indiscriminately turning criminals loose on society after enrollment for rehabilitation with safety to law-abiding people.

However, cooperatively directed parole assists the judges in deciding who are the best prospects for probation, and in distinguishing them from those who should be confined. Likewise, effective follow-up parole service assists parole boards in deciding who can be released from confinement for rehabilitation with safety to law-abiding people.

May I express the hope that Michigan Farm Bureau members and families and the public generally will interest themselves in the program of the Michigan Crime and Delinquency Council. Perhaps a good starting point would be to study the probation and parole activities in your own counties as a project of your County Farm Bureaus, possibly by the Farm Bureau Women.
Are Taxes Driving Business Out of Michigan?

Community Farm Bureau Discussion Topic for April

Background Material for Program in April by Our 1608 Community Farm Bureau Discussion Groups.

DONALD D. KINSEY
Coordinator of Education and Research

The question "What are the economic conditions in Michigan that are driving business out of the state?" will be the topic of the next discussion group meeting on April 7. The group's program will be conducted by a representative from the Michigan Department of Labor and Industry in Lansing.

State finances have faced crisis after crisis. The majority of state-collected funds have been returned to local governments in grants and aid programs. So, the question always has been: "Where will the state get its money?" New sources of revenue must be found. Everyone was saying "Don't step on me—skip the other fellow!"

At the heart of this controversy are two conflicting tax doctrines. One assumes that taxes should be shared by those who benefit from public services, somewhat in proportion to the benefits received. The other doctrine assumes that the larger share of the tax burden should be shared by those who benefit from public services, somewhat in proportion to the benefits received.

Governor Williams cites the "costs" bulk large in the annual production and sales held up.)

The problem gets worse when the Federal tax impact comes for industrial workers are the majority of state-collected funds have been returned to local governments in grants and aid programs. So, the question always has been: "Where will the state get its money?" New sources of revenue must be found. Everyone was saying "Don't step on me—skip the other fellow!"

At the heart of this controversy are two conflicting tax doctrines. One assumes that taxes should be shared by those who benefit from public services, somewhat in proportion to the benefits received. The other doctrine assumes that the larger share of the tax burden should be shared by those who benefit from public services, somewhat in proportion to the benefits received.

Governor Williams cites the "costs" bulk large in the annual production and sales held up.)

The problem gets worse when the Federal tax impact comes for industrial workers are the majority of state-collected funds have been returned to local governments in grants and aid programs. So, the question always has been: "Where will the state get its money?" New sources of revenue must be found. Everyone was saying "Don't step on me—skip the other fellow!"

At the heart of this controversy are two conflicting tax doctrines. One assumes that taxes should be shared by those who benefit from public services, somewhat in proportion to the benefits received. The other doctrine assumes that the larger share of the tax burden should be shared by those who benefit from public services, somewhat in proportion to the benefits received.

Governor Williams cites the "costs" bulk large in the annual production and sales held up.)

The problem gets worse when the Federal tax impact comes for industrial workers are the majority of state-collected funds have been returned to local governments in grants and aid programs. So, the question always has been: "Where will the state get its money?" New sources of revenue must be found. Everyone was saying "Don't step on me—skip the other fellow!"

At the heart of this controversy are two conflicting tax doctrines. One assumes that taxes should be shared by those who benefit from public services, somewhat in proportion to the benefits received. The other doctrine assumes that the larger share of the tax burden should be shared by those who benefit from public services, somewhat in proportion to the benefits received.

Governor Williams cites the "costs" bulk large in the annual production and sales held up.)

The problem gets worse when the Federal tax impact comes for industrial workers are the majority of state-collected funds have been returned to local governments in grants and aid programs. So, the question always has been: "Where will the state get its money?" New sources of revenue must be found. Everyone was saying "Don't step on me—skip the other fellow!"

At the heart of this controversy are two conflicting tax doctrines. One assumes that taxes should be shared by those who benefit from public services, somewhat in proportion to the benefits received. The other doctrine assumes that the larger share of the tax burden should be shared by those who benefit from public services, somewhat in proportion to the benefits received.

Governor Williams cites the "costs" bulk large in the annual production and sales held up.)

The problem gets worse when the Federal tax impact comes for industrial workers are the majority of state-collected funds have been returned to local governments in grants and aid programs. So, the question always has been: "Where will the state get its money?" New sources of revenue must be found. Everyone was saying "Don't step on me—skip the other fellow!"

At the heart of this controversy are two conflicting tax doctrines. One assumes that taxes should be shared by those who benefit from public services, somewhat in proportion to the benefits received. The other doctrine assumes that the larger share of the tax burden should be shared by those who benefit from public services, somewhat in proportion to the benefits received.

Governor Williams cites the "costs" bulk large in the annual production and sales held up.)

The problem gets worse when the Federal tax impact comes for industrial workers are the majority of state-collected funds have been returned to local governments in grants and aid programs. So, the question always has been: "Where will the state get its money?" New sources of revenue must be found. Everyone was saying "Don't step on me—skip the other fellow!"

At the heart of this controversy are two conflicting tax doctrines. One assumes that taxes should be shared by those who benefit from public services, somewhat in proportion to the benefits received. The other doctrine assumes that the larger share of the tax burden should be shared by those who benefit from public services, somewhat in proportion to the benefits received.