WE THANK THEE, LORD—
For Thy countless blessings,
For fertile flocks and fields,
For needed strength to labor...
And produce such bounteous yields!

WE BOW TO THEE—
For cool of rain and warmth of sun
To nourish Thy fruitful soil,
For rich rewards provided...
By the sweat of honest toil.

OUR THANKS TO THEE—
For constant love of family,
And helpful, neighborly hand,
For souls free to come to thee
—For the freedom of our land.

—By Connie Nelson

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-BY YEAR 2016!

Recently the automobile industry asked soirée Jeanne Dixon to predict the car of the future "By the year 2016" Miss Dixon, famed from the book, "A Gift of Prophecy," described a car which, in all probability, will be built some years from now. She suggested that it will have dramatic differences from present-day automobiles, such as the ability to float off the ground, and to use its wheels only for steering and parking — but in her words, "It will still look like a car, and be used much as today's cars are used."

If you were to ask anyone if someone asked your opinion of the future of farming? What kind of future exists for agriculture? All over Michigan, Farm Bureau Women have been asking that question in a series of Fall District meetings.

"First thoughts" answers come easy — for after all — people must eat, and there are more problems coming into the world every minute. But this is shallow thinking for the real question is what KIND of future exists for farming. It is a temptation to paraphrase Jeanne Dixon and say that there will be some dramatic differences, but the farm of the future will still look like a farm, and still basically function as a farm of today.

Cloudy picture are a number of fast-moving changes, cited by agricultural scientists, which will obviously continue and probably accelerate. They include: less farmers, larger farms, more "professional" farmers, higher worker investment, more capitalization and a continuation of the cost-price squeeze.

In spite of this, growers report that the farm of the future will be the really big question. Farm labor, its lack and its mechanical replacement. "Hand-picked," we produce (a label at a price tag comparable to "hand-painted.") Most fruits and vegetables which require individual attention and hand labor will become luxury items, while the price of some processing foods may actually drop.

This year about 60 per cent of the California processing tomatoes were picked by large, well-organized firms which cost around $25,000 each and require upward of 30 persons to operate. Further, the machines destroy the plants by picking vines and all.

In spite of this, growers report that the machines replaces as a part of the voting communities. They include: less farmers, larger farms, more "professional" farmers, higher worker investment, more capitalization and a continuation of the cost-price squeeze.

Although labor and its lack will provide the greatest single change (and challenge) to farming communities. Among them, we predict: the family farm will continue to dominate and mechanization will strengthen, not weaken, the part of the voting communities.

Strength of the farmers behind the voting communities is a very important point. Among them, we predict: the family farm will continue to dominate and mechanization will strengthen, not weaken, the part of the voting communities.

Food prices will soar as farmers demand and get increased incomes in response to higher living costs forced by labor demands. Farmers will be less concerned with economic survival. Shortages, rationing and higher food prices will shock the consuming public into re-examining their positions as a part of the voting public. This reaction will be largely to the family farm's benefit.

Farmers will recognize that local government is not necessarily rural government, and will seek a new role and position within their communities.

Shortages and actual famines in other nations will cause a greater appreciation of American farming on the part of a conscience-stricken people. The famines will reduce prices. Dwindling surpluses and world food conditions will also bring about a more relaxed U.S. government attitude toward farming.

What kind of future for farming? A very good one in spite of many headaches and unsolved problems. But then, now or in the future, that's farming.

M. W.

I DON'T CARE WHAT IT IS WHY DIDN'T WE GET ONE?

LEGISLATIVE INTENT...

Assessing groups, in some cases, have been questioning the intent of the elimination of the farm Personal Property Tax. At the October 11 session of the Legislature, a resolution was introduced clarifying the issue, parts of which follow:

"It has come to the attention of the Legislature that some assessors, at the direction of the State Tax Commission, are requiring taxpayers to file schedules of such exempt property. It was the intent of the Legislature that such exemption should be full and complete, and that the taxpayers involved should not have to file statements of such property. The State Tax Commission should immediately rescind its directive to local assessors and inform them of the intent of the Legislature."

The full resolution was referred to the Committee on House Policy and may be acted upon at the December 7 session of the Legislature.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, AND CIRCULATION

(Act of October 23, 1962; Section 392, Title 30, United States Code)

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS
October 1, 1966

FREQUENCY OF ISSUE: Monthly

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KNOWN BOND HOLDERS, MORTGAGEES, AND OTHER SECURITY OWNERS OR HOLDING 1 PERCENT OR MORE OF TOTAL AMOUNT OF BONDS, MORTGAGES OR OTHER SECURITIES:

No.

NAME, ADDRESS, AND TITLE OF SECURITY OWNERS, MORTGAGEES AND OTHER SECURITY HOLDERS:

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Funds are also a matter of the number of members and farmers who pay dues.

Financially, Farm Bureau moved ahead in 1966 only a little. Nevertheless, Farm Bureau took another giant step forward.

And we made important legislative gains — especially in the area of tax exemptions. It takes real operating farmers to appreciate the importance of their exemptions.

But let me focus the spotlight on a few other areas of progress. We added to our Farm Bureau field staff to meet the request of the County Farm Bureau Directors for more effective representation. Representatives were increased from eight to ten.

We are stepping up the work to bring young farmers into the organization, to get their ideas for program building and to enlist their ideas in policy making. We are stepping up work to form Community Farm Bureaus among these young farmers, so that they can participate and help direct Farm Bureau from "the inside."

We held an exploration for ideas in 1965 — ideas that led to the "New Farm Bureau." A prominent need expressed by members was to get into the field of television broadcasting for farmers.

In September, we added the necessary equipment and experienced staff to launch our television enterprise. Filming of special events has already been put on the air. Twelve new films will be produced by the Michigan Farm Bureau.

We have our "foot in the door."

What about market-bargaining? Members rate its importance high. We have moved and are prepared to move as far as and as fast as growers wish in this direction. Farm Bureau's Market Study Committee has taken the strong position that "Farmers should control the distribution and the processing of their crops and that all people must eat, and there are more pressures coming into the world every minute."

This is as uniformly ripe as possible and then harvesting.

Among them, we predict: the family farm will continue to dominate and mechanization will strengthen, not weaken, the part of the voting communities.

The real capacity of any farmer bargaining program is measured by the ORGANIZED STRENGTH OF THE FARMERS BEHIND THE EFFORT and is not tested until that support is given. Given that kind of support, Farm Bureau can be effective for growers of any commodity. But the growers of that commodity have "Gotta Wanna."

Let me call to your attention the steps Farm Bureau has taken to develop a labor program. This year, we established the Michigan Agricultural Services Association to tackle problems of labor.

The situation was rough. Available farm labor was short. Growers were often desperate. Available workers were indifferent and often went off the job on day and night and even week ends. We had some successes. Next year we will have an earlier start, and look to greater successes.

But here's my point. Farm Bureau's real advancement will require cooperation by members. Few programs can succeed without the whole-hearted support of the members and farmers. Work with your Farm Bureau and it can work for you.
47th ANNUAL MEETING MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU

"HOUSE OF DELEGATES" TO ACT

From its opening moments Wednesday morning, November 9, until the close of the formal business session sometime in the afternoon of Friday, November 11, the 47th annual meeting of the Michigan Farm Bureau promises to be an action-packed affair.

A total of 504 delegates are eligible for seating in the "House of Delegates"—the policy-making group which will hear reports from elected leaders and management, elect a slate of officers and set the policy platform for Michigan's largest farm organization for another year.

Directors on the Michigan Farm Bureau board from the "even-numbered" districts will be elected, plus two directors at-large. Incumbents include Wilbur Smith, Burlington, District 2; Elton R. Smith, Caledonia, District 4; Ward Hodge, Sover, District 6; Harvey Leenonberger, Saginaw, District 8 and Edgar Dandridge, Arena, District 10. The latter two will be elected from terms expiring are Dean Prigdon, Montgomery, and Walter Frahm, Frankenmuth.

Wednesday afternoon, November 9, Farm Bureau Women will hear, and meet, Mrs. Haven Smith, Chairman of the American Farm Bureau Women's Committee. They will learn "how to get the most out of yourself" through an address by Dr. Elton Smith, President of Michigan State University. Later, they will conduct a business meeting and elect a Young People's Committee Chairman for the coming year.

All Farm Bureau members are welcome to attend the Annual Meeting, whether official voting delegates or not. All may take part in the big meeting, hear nationally-known speakers, sing and eat together and attend special-interest meetings which deal directly with important areas of their farming business. (See "Commodity Day" report below.)

LIVELY DISCUSSION EXPECTED

Should farmers exert their independence and exercise every effort to "go it alone" in promoting their products, or should they work in a government "partnership" in getting the job done? That and similar thorny questions will be examined at a special Commodity Day program scheduled for the afternoon of November 9.

Taking part in the discussion - arranged by the Market Development Division of the Michigan Farm Bureau as part of the Commodity Day activities at the 47th annual meeting of the Michigan Farm Bureau - will be a distinguished panel of experts. Included will be Dr. James Shaffer, Department of Agricultural Economics, MSU; John Handy, fruit grower of Sodus, Michigan; and Russell O'Harrow, dairy farmer of Oconto Falls, Wisconsin.

Taking the side of personal initiative and local independence will be Frank Sollars, President of the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation, speaking on the topic "We can do it ourselves!"

At 2:30 the group will break into special interest sections dealing with Field Crops, Livestock, Dairy and Fruits and Vegetables. Special interest sections will be held on the topic of Farm Labor.

A condensed program for each section follows:


FRANK SOLLARS

AMONG THOSE EXPECTED TO APPEAR

Among those expected to appear:

FRANK SOLLARS

JOHN HANDY

RUSSEL O'HARROW

S. C. CASHMAN

DR. JAMES SHAFFER

DR. DAVID COLE

CONVENTION SET FOR NOVEMBER 9-10-11-MSU

AN OPEN SESSION" -- of the State Resolutions Committee will again be held at the evening annual meeting of the Michigan Farm Bureau. Open to all Farm Bureau members, the session will start at 8:00 p.m. in the Union Atrium, Kellogg Center, MSU. Active participation in the discussions is encouraged by the Committee.

CONDENSED PROGRAM

Wednesday — November 9: All delegates and guests will register in the Auditorium of Michigan State University, beginning at 8:30. Community singing starts at 9:30 with an address of Welcome by MSU President, Dr. John Hannah, to be followed by the annual address of Michigan Farm Bureau President, Elton Smith.

Farm Bureau Women will hold a luncheon and business meeting in the "Big Ten" room of Kellogg Center. Others will attend a Commodity luncheon at the Union Ballroom. Following a noon-time program, groups will meet by special-interest section.

Thursday — November 10: General sessions begin at 9:00 in the Auditorium, Michigan State University. Business meeting will include the report of Secretary-Manager, Dan E. Reed. An appearance is slated by Governor Romney. Young People will hold their annual meeting, "Talk-Meet" "Talent Find" and Queen's contest. Resolutions process begins in the afternoon General Session. District Caucuses will be held.

At 6:00 p.m. — the Annual Meeting Banquet will be held in the Lansing Civic Center.

Dr. Carroll Streeter, Editor of Farm Journal magazine, will speak on the topic "What In The World Are We Doing In Asia?" He will show colored slides at the conclusion. Distin-

The Ohio Farm Bank — S. C. Cashman, Commodities Services, Ohio Farm Bureau.


Farm Labor Program (4:15 p.m.); Chairman, Kenneth Bull, MFB Public Labor Advisory Committee. "Labor Recruitment" — M. J. Buchsch, Michigan Agricultural Economics.

S. C. CASHMAN

DR. JAMES SHAFFER

DR. DAVID COLE
Should 18-Year-Olds Be Allowed to Vote?

By Robert E. Smith

Legislative Counsel, Michigan Farm Bureau

Michigan voters will have a Constitutional Amendment before them November 8.

This is to resolve the perennial question of whether the voting age in Michigan should be lowered from the present 21 years of age to 18.

The subject was debated at length during the Constitutional Convention, but it was finally decided to keep the traditional minimum age of 21.


This controversial issue has been considered by many county Farm Bureau annual meetings and also considered at the state annual meeting last November. At that time, the voting delegates said "the present system of granting voting franchise at the age of 21 presents no greater or even fewer voting difficulties than the voting age at any other time in history. Therefore, no action should be taken by the 21-year-old voting system."

They pointed out that high school students often become seriously interested in the issues and politics of the day and that by the time they are 21, they may have lost interest. However, supporters of lowering the voting age pointed to the emotional approach that "if he's old enough to fight, he's old enough to vote." Opponents agree that teenagers may be educated, but that does not necessarily mean that young people can apply that education with the wisdom and maturity that is required.

They raise the question that if the vote is given to the 18-year-old, should he also have the right to make contracts, to sue and be sued, and be required to serve on jury duty. This could be hard on many teenagers who now receive special treatment at the hands of the law because they are minors.

Opponents also point out that the tyrants of this century - Mao Tse-tung of Red China, Stalin of the U.S.S.R., Hitler of Germany, and the U.S.S.R., Hitler of Germany, Stalin of - may not have helped the state form its government. A motion to recommit the bill to the Senate was defeated by a vote of 56 to 1. The bill was then passed by the Senate and sent to the House of Representatives.

On the other hand, in order to propose a Constitutional amendment lowering the voting age, the Senate rejected the proposal, based on the argument that "it's old enough to fight, they're old enough to vote." They said that it's apparent that the physical qualities that make a man a better soldier at 18 than at 40 do not necessarily imply judgment. While there are many qualifications to determine the basis for franchise, mental readiness is not among them.

President Truman vigorously opposed lowering the voting age.

Politicians of both parties often seem to have visions of huge voter turnouts by young people and hope to swing that vote to their political way of thinking. This would be an important factor because it is said that by 1970 more than half of the United States population will be under 25 years of age.

In Kentucky, where they may vote at 18, there has been a notable increase in the number of office seekers that make it a point to address high school and college groups. Those favoring lowering the age say that most 18-year-olds have gained sufficient knowledge and point to the fact that more students now complete high school than ever before and that educational standards are higher today than at any other time in history. Also, nearly every high school requires classes in civics and government.

They point out that high school students often become seriously interested in the issues and politics of the day and that by the time they are 21, they may have lost interest. However, supporters of lowering the voting age pointed to the emotional approach that "if he's old enough to fight, he's old enough to vote." Opponents agree that teenagers may be educated, but that does not necessarily mean that young people can apply that education with the wisdom and maturity that is required.
The legislative voting record on selected issues in Michigan Farm News November 1, 1966

FIVE

THE LEGISLATIVE VOTING RECORD

A Look at Selected Issues -

HOUSE AND SENATE VOTE RECORDS

The voting records on the selected issues listed on this page can be good indicators of how your Legislator voted on issues of primary importance to agriculture.

There are literally hundreds of other important issues that could be reported. However, these particular issues have been selected because they represent several areas of importance to farmers. For instance, the Workmen’s Compensation issue, there existed regarding the issue.

For instance, the tax bills eliminating the tax on farm personal property, and exempting fruit and Christmas trees from assessment, will mean millions of dollars to farmers and are an important step toward tax reform — and more importantly, tax equity!

Other examples include the farm labor bills. The 72nd Legislature, in 1965, passed the State Minimum Wage Law, which required farmers employing labor to meet the provisions, but the 73rd Legislature, in 1966, delayed its effect on agricultural piece-rate workers.

The 73rd Legislature, in 1965, brought agriculture under the Workmen’s Compensation Law for the first time, but then passed legislation in both 1965 and 1966 delaying the effective date.

VOTE RECORD

NOT WHOLE STORY

A word of caution should be given, however, on voting records in general. For instance, many of these listed showed the Legislator voting against the issue, but that does not necessarily mean that it was an easy victory.

On some particular issues, such as the Unfair Dairy Trade Practices bill in 1965, and the Workmen’s Compensation issue, there were literally dozens of recorded votes and numerous undecided votes, and of course, it is impossible to print any of the voice votes nor all of the recorded votes.

In some cases, such as the vote to remove agriculture from the Workmen’s Compensation law, you will notice that it was nearly a party-line vote. There were individual Legislators who on this issue, may have voted with the party, but then went ahead and worked very hard to help obtain amendments to the bill, which delayed the effect on agriculture in order to further clarify the legislation.

MEANING OF MISSING VOTES

In some cases, you will note that an individual did not vote. This may be due to several reasons. He may have been absent on that particular day or during that particular session, or he may have legitimate reasons for his absence.

On the other hand, he may have been present but not necessarily support the legislation, but neither did he want to be recorded as being opposed.

If the reader has any particular questions on how his Legislator voted on a particular issue, he should, in all fairness, give the Legislator an opportunity to explain the situation that may have existed regarding the issue.
Las Vegas—SKYSCRAPERS IN THE SAND

City is Convention Site

The Piaute Indians who once lived in Las Vegas (it means "The Meadows")—a warm, spring-fed camping ground between the Charleston Mountains and the desert, would never recognize the old place. The former watering hole for pioneers on the Old Spanish Trail between Santa Fe and the Missions of California, has become a major industry.

Now, fabulous Las Vegas beckons Michigan farmers, and there is every indication that a hundred or more of them will attend the annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation, to be held in the glittering desert city.

Helping attract them is a new convention center, which has helped build a reputation for Las Vegas as the major convention city of the West. Excellent food and housing and prices reasonable by most standards have completed the attractive picture.

At the center, a new convention group has been meeting at an average rate of one every 48 hours throughout the year. Recent conventions have included the American Dental Association, the National Automobile Dealers and the United States Chamber of Commerce.

December 4-8, the American Farm Bureau Federation will hold its 49th annual meeting there, with more than 5,000 farmers expected from all states and Puerto Rico, to attend the annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau, which will also help arrange hotel accommodations for the Michigan delegation which this year is fortunate to be housed in the "Stardust"—headquarters hotel.

By selecting Las Vegas as the site for a big farm convention, Michigan has an advantage in that facilities are ample, housing costs are more modest than most, and room rates are low by many standards. Most rooms cost around $10. for a "single" and $12 for a double room, per night.

A block of excellent rooms at such modest rates have been set aside for the Michigan delegation, and are offered on a "first-come" basis. Officials of the Michigan Farm Bureau urge heavy attendance at the convention, in that a meeting of this scope provides unusual insight into the nation-wide importance of the Farm Bureau movement.

Many Michigan farmers are expected to take part in the pre-convention tour of California which leaves Michigan on Sunday, November 27 and following, a tour of the San Francisco and Los Angeles areas, arrives in Las Vegas Sunday, December 4, in time for the convention Vesper Service.

The touring group will leave the convention site on Wednesday, December 7, for the return trip home to Michigan.

Others will fly direct using an economical group rate which depends upon groupings of 25 persons (or more) traveling by air from Chicago. The rate including taxes (both ways) is $159. from Chicago and the time spent traveling is about 33 hours.

A slightly more economical rail fare is available, but the trip by rail requires two additional days each way, and the final costs are about comparable to the quicker air travel.

In all cases, advance room reservations must be made through the Michigan Farm Bureau, which will also help arrange economical travel arrangements as desired. A day-by-day tour itinerary will be sent those wishing to take advantage of the pre-convention sightseeing trip to California. An appropriate check in the nearby coupon will bring more details. Send to: Information Division, Box 906, Lansing, Michigan.

PRELIMINARY PROGRAM

A listing of events which will occur in connection with the coming annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation in Las Vegas has been released to allow delegates to plan their activities.

Sunday, December 4: 5:00 p.m. Women's Delegate Dinner

Monday, December 5: 9:00 a.m. General Session

Tuesday, December 6: 9:00 a.m. General Session

Wednesday, December 7: 9:00 a.m. General Session

Thursday, December 8: 9:00 a.m. Business Session to noon.

The Stardust Hotel will serve as convention headquarters, and will house the Michigan delegation.

Oscar De La Renta

More than 7,000 farmer and rancher members from 49 states and Puerto Rico are expected to attend the 49th annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation in the Las Vegas Convention Center, December 4-8.

Headline speakers will include Secretary of State Dean Rusk, and former Vice President Richard Nixon. Both men will appear on the December 6 program.

The Resolutions committee, composed of the president of each State Farm Bureau (Elton Smith representing Michigan) will begin its work a week ahead of the actual convention. Final adoption of policy recommendations submitted by state Farm Bureaus will come on the morning of December 8.

Charles B. Shuman, president of the American Farm Bureau, will give his annual address on the morning of December 5 and special interest conferences will be held in the afternoon.

Roger Fleming, secretary-treasurer, will give his annual report on the morning of December 6. Voting delegate sessions begin on the 7th and continue through the morning of December 8.

United States Chamber of Commerce Foundation

Light Spectacle—millions of bulbs embellish the busy clubs and high-rise hotels of "Casino Center" in downtown Las Vegas. Although attempts are made to keep the city as a general resort area, legalized gambling accounts for nearly 30% of the state's tax revenue. With the revenue has come a system of control and policing, in that the gambling industry has attracted underhanded.

NAME:
ADDRESS:

RESERVATION REQUEST
American Farm Bureau Federation Annual Meeting

I am interested in the Las Vegas Tour, via California. I am interested in using the most direct route.

I prefer to fly: □ I prefer rail: □

Please reserve room(s) for me in Las Vegas:

Single □ Twin-bed room □ Double-bed room □

NAME:

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FRANK MERRIMAN

DAIRY FARMER IS "CITIZEN-SERVANT"

By Melvin Woell

As is the case with most dairy farmers, Frank Merriman is a mighty busy man. The management of any dairy herd is a binding and demanding job, especially when added to other work which comes from owning and operating two-hundred acres of prime farm land (Wheatland township, Sanilac county).

But to these tasks Frank Merriman has added those of a citizen-servant and leader in the affairs of his community and state for many years.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Since 1939, he has been a member of the Board of Trustees of Michigan State University—quite a task to add to farming! An alumnus of Michigan State University—nothing but his dedication to agriculture and his alma mater could prompt such service.

The position pays no salary, yet on November 8 Frank seeks re-election to this post.

In any visit with Merriman it soon becomes obvious that he strongly feels the need for Michigan State University to continue serving the best interests of agriculture. He is aware that persons without farm connections too often are inclined to shunt aside the vital concerns of agriculture—which in Michigan remains the second largest industry.

LONG SERVICE

Merriman's record of public service does not stop with his membership on the board of Trustees at Michigan State. He has served as president of the Board of Education, director of the Michigan State University Community of Deckerville, and is president of the Michigan Agricultural Conference. This organization is a grouping of about 70 Michigan farm and ag-related organizations banded together for mutual benefit.

For nine years Merriman served as president of the Sanilac county Farm Bureau. He is chairman of the state Agricultural Extension Council and Secretary of the Michigan Animal Breeders Cooperative. Since 1958 he has served as a member of the Advisory Committee to the Michigan Civil Rights Commission.

STAR FARMER

Merriman's rise to leadership began in high school days—through work in the PFA, the Future Farmers of America. There, he became state Secretary and President. He was honored as a Star Farmer in 1939 and as State Star Farmer in 1940.

Such early leadership positions helped prepare him for further work in the interests of agriculture.

HAPPY PLOWMAN — AT WORK ON HIS LEVEL AND FERTILE FIELDS NEAR DECKERVILLE (SANILAC COUNTY) IS FRANK MERRIMAN — FARMER AND PROMINENT FARM LEADER.

As farming has become more mechanized, demanding greater production and higher capital input, farmers have found less and less time for such leadership activities. This problem has been of major concern to such organizations as Farm Bureau.

With farmers a smaller per cent of the population each decade, it has become necessary for more, not fewer, farmers to engage in public affairs.

Those who do, such as Frank Merriman, have become all too rare.

It doesn't take much to keep in touch

It doesn't take important news for the family to appreciate a Long Distance call from Grandma. Perhaps it's just a progress report on the birthday dress she's making for little Sue. Any bit of news makes keeping in touch a pleasure. So keep in touch by phone.

LONG DISTANCE IS THE NEXT BEST THING TO BEING THERE.

Why not call this week? Remember, Long Distance rates are lowest anytime on Sunday and after 8 p.m. on other days.

Michigan Bell
Part of the Nationwide Bell System

DAYLIGHT-SAVING NONSENSE

From the Grand Rapids Press

Under the terms of the daylight saving bill as passed by Congress, Michigan will push its clocks ahead another hour next year for a six-month period unless the Legislature acts.

The lawmakers have a choice of accepting this arrangement or of adopting a bill to exempt Michigan from the new Federal Act. But if it does that, the Lower Peninsula will stay as it is and the Upper Peninsula will go on Central time, which will put it an hour behind the rest of the state.

If Michigan goes under the new federal act we shall be two hours ahead of the sun, since Michigan is properly in the Central time zone and already is permanent-ly on Central daylight saving time. This means that in mid-July the sun wouldn't rise until around 6:15 a.m. and wouldn't set until about 9:20 p.m. Farmers would lose the extra hour of daylight at the beginning of the day and no one would really gain much from an extra hour of it at the end of the day.

The Legislature should act as soon as possible to exempt Michigan from the new federal act and then should petition the Interstate Commerce Commission to permit this state—with the exception of the three westernmost counties in the Upper Peninsula which now are on Central time—to maintain its present uniform time schedule.

We don't need an extra hour of daylight at night and we need even less the confusion that would be created if we should have to divorce the whole Upper Peninsula from the Lower Peninsula by the clock.
"Signs of Life!" — in the form of brightly-colored Slow-Moving Vehicle emblems, soon will be seen in abundance throughout the state, thanks in part to the efforts of Michigan Farm Bureau Women.

Their efforts in selling and promoting the use of the emblem is aimed at saving lives — not in becoming involved in a "money making" project. In their campaign the Farm Bureau Women are responding to a resolution passed by delegates last fall which urged all farmers and other operators of slow-moving vehicles to purchase and use the standard safety emblem.

A bill backed by Farm Bureau and supported by a number of public spirited members of the legislature was introduced in the legislature this year. It required the use of the standard slow-moving emblem on all equipment with a maximum potential speed of 25 miles per hour. The bill was signed into law by Governor Romney early July.

According to Mrs. Eugene DeMatteo, Chairman of the state safety committee, the Farm Bureau Women will pool their purchases to secure the emblems and needed mounting brackets at prices more reasonable than otherwise possible.

Under the law, the triangular, yellow-orange fluorescent emblem "shall be mounted on the rear of the vehicle, broad base down, not less than 3 feet nor more than 5 feet above the ground and as near the center of the vehicle as possible." The women will have pole or "spade" mounted emblems available for easy attachment to vehicles.

Dealing through the Nebraska firm of Ag-Tronics, Inc., the Farm Bureau Women are able to offer the emblems at special prices: $2.50 for pole mounted, $2.00 for spade mounted, and $1.75 for the pre-punched, metal backed emblem for direct mounting.

"This is not a money-making project — but a project to save lives," reports Mrs. DeMatteo. "Our aim is to get the life-saving emblems on every slow-moving vehicle. This is why we are offering them at the lowest possible price."

Plans are for Farm Bureau Women, County Farm Bureau, Farm Bureau Insurance and Farmers Petroleum Cooperative to "pool" their emblem orders. Mrs. DeMatteo reports that some smaller counties are ordering with their neighboring counties to take advantage of Ag-Tronics offer to put up sufficient on orders of 500 or more emblems.

"This safety campaign will be aimed, not only at farmers, but all industries which use slow-moving equipment," said Mrs. DeMatteo.

"One of our biggest jobs will be to educate the public, so every motorist will know the meaning of the triangular fluorescent emblem. Many of our highway accidents are caused by rear-end collisions. We may be able to save many lives by this safety campaign.

"The state safety committee sincerely hopes that the Farm Bureau Women in all counties will put real effort into this safety project," she said.

Anyone interested in purchasing or selling the slow-moving vehicle emblems should contact their county Farm Bureau Women's safety chairman or women's chairman.

CAMP SPEAKER

Dr. Elwood Rowsey, a Presbyterian minister for 30 years, is known as a world traveler, author, and speaker, Mrs. Smith travels many thousands of miles each year in her farm home at Chappell, Nebraska, to appear before a wide variety of groups.

"Share the Fun" blue ribbon winner, Patricia Miller of Byron Center, 17 year old daughter of Ot-tawa County Farm Bureau members, Mr. and Mrs. William Miller, Byron Center, was a 4-H "Share the Fun" blue ribbon winner in the 1966 district festivals.

Women may register in the main lobby of the Michigan State University Auditorium at 8:30 a.m., Wednesday, November 9, and are encouraged to attend the opening session of the 47th Michigan Farm Bureau annual meeting at 9:45 a.m. Luncheon tickets should be ordered through the county Farm Bureau secretary.

"MARY POPPINS" — British "Honey" and practically perfect-in-every-way, is interpret by a lovely farm girl, Miss Patricia Miller of Byron Center. 17 year old Miss Miller will be featured talent on the Farm Bureau Women's annual meeting program where she will sing songs from the hit film.
- a tiger by the tail...

By Larry Ewing
Manager, Field Services Division

Several months ago, each time the radio came on you were sure to hear a song, 'T'oe Got a Tiger by the Tail.' It's sort of a wild thought, but fascinating, too. What's more it could well be your theme song as a Farm Bureau member. You do have a "tiger by the tail"—your organization.

A tiger is a beautiful animal. An organization perfectly structured is beautiful, too. Both have terrific power but have to be motivated to move. Lack of activity dulls both.

In Farm Bureau you have a new perfect structure to accomplish many things. You, as a member, have the power to make it move. You supply the activity to make the organization serve your needs.

For instance, you have a supply company called Farm Bureau Stores. This year its volume reached $18.1 million dollars. The earnings will be passed on to patrons who use the services to reduce their operation costs. Every Farm Bureau member uses petroleum products. Many of them do business with their own Farmers Petroleum Cooperative. This year FPC will return to its patrons over $300,000. Are you working to lower your cost of operation by using FPC?

In today's society insurance plays an important role. Adequate insurance could determine whether you lose or keep your farm should an accident occur. Proper use of insurance can keep your farm and your family through proper estate planning.

The Farm Bureau Insurance Group was started by farmers and specializes in problems faced by farmers. Are you taking advantage of the security offered by your own company? You as a farmer know you need help in effective marketing. Again, Farm Bureau has the structure to fill this need. It is the Michigan Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Association. MACMA has had many successes to date. What it needs to be even more successful is for you to help build and support more programs.

Many legislative accomplishments have been yours through Farm Bureau. These were not obtained by a magic wand, but by a magic pen—yours. By picking up your pen and writing your views to Farm Bureau, you contribute to the effective building of better health care for you and your family. This is the philosophy of Tom White, southern gentleman who has devoted his late years to bringing the Word of God to those who otherwise might not have the opportunity to read "the greatest story ever told."

Two years ago, Tom White, through his "World Wide Bible Gift Ministry," extended an invitation to Farm Bureau members to donate their old, worn, discarded Bibles for the needy. Results were gratifying and as his distribution of free Bibles to needy people everywhere, of every race, color or creed, "the greatest story ever told."

"Any Bible will be gratefully accepted, regardless of age, if it has been selected for the Word of God to those who have not been able to purchase a Bible of their own," White said.

This is the philosophy of Tom White, southern gentleman who has devoted his late years to bringing the Word of God to those who otherwise might not have the opportunity to read "the greatest story ever told."

"The Bible is the essence of the Christianity we are teaching, and I feel this is the best way to let the Bible do its work," said White.

"To the farmer, the Bible is the foundation of his prosperity; it is the solid rock upon which he builds his life."

"To the foreigner, the Bible is the key to understanding the Christian way of life. It is the Bible that has made it possible for us to spread Christianity throughout the world."

In 1962, Tom White was honored with the "Deans and Directors of American Libraries Award" for his "Outstanding Contribution to Libraries." He is also a member of the "National Academy of Management." He was graduated from Louisiana State University in 1936 with a degree in Business Administration and received an Honorary Doctor of Laws degree from the University of the South in 1964. He has been a member of Farm Bureau since 1960.

"Bibles For Needy"

"Joseph was a stranger in the vile land of Egypt, but God wanted him there to save his people; "Daniel was jailed in a den of vicious lions, but God wanted him there to give Bibles freely to those who have devoted his late years to bringing the Word of God to those who otherwise might not have the opportunity to read "the greatest story ever told."

"Tiger White lives alone at 1719 Buckner St., Shreveport, Louisiana, but God wants him there now, to give Bibles freely to those who have devoted his late years to bringing the Word of God to those who otherwise might not have the opportunity to read "the greatest story ever told."

"Tiger White is a southern gentleman who has devoted his late years to bringing the Word of God to those who otherwise might not have the opportunity to read "the greatest story ever told."

"Tiger White is a southern gentleman who has devoted his late years to bringing the Word of God to those who otherwise might not have the opportunity to read "the greatest story ever told."
FARMERS and the draft
-a matter of production

Michigan farm boys subject to the draft are advised to keep their local Selective Service boards "informed on a timely basis" of production programs and farm manpower requirements.

That's the advice from the Deputy State Director of Michigan's Selective Service system, Colonel W. J. Myers, who says that the system has been instru- ment to re-emphasize the need for careful consideration of the classification of farm operators and managers.

Local boards have been direct- ed to make full use of their Coun- ty Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committees (ASCS) in considering farm deferments, and the ASCS committees will in turn be advised of agricultural labor needs by the State Depart- ment of Agriculture.

A section of the Selective Ser- vice rules has specifically prevent- ed the existence of a shortage as a surplus of any agricultural com- modity from being considered in determining the deferment eligi- bility of a "registrant" engaged in agriculture.

Meanwhile, a supplement to the older Selective Service direct- ing dealing with the "Class 2-C"—agricultural deferment—now takes into consideration a number of relatively new factors, chief among them the "rapid disappearance of surplus of many food commodities and the development of actual shortages in some lines, such as milk produc- tion."

In view of the newer consider- ations, the supplement suggests that local Draft Boards will find it necessary to give "serious con- sideration for the deferment in Class 2-C of those registrants who are farm operators and managers producing for market a substantial quantity of agricultural commodi- ties as outlined in State Head- quarters Circular No. 36." That circular makes it plain that a primary determination to be made in every 2-C deferment is that the registrant produce for market a substantial quantity of farm commodities "over and above the amount necessary to sustain him and his family." In other words, amount of pro- duction is directly involved in decisions each local draft board must make. It is the responsibility of the local board to seek such facts as will enable it to deter- mine whether the production per farm worker is of such a substan- tial quantity for market as to warrant consideration of a defer- ment in the "national interest."

And the current policy is to as- sume that such facts may be best secured through records of the county ASCS office and commit- tees, which have been officially designated to provide "advisory service" to local Selective Service boards.

Also made plain is that a 2-C deferment is an "occupational" deferment and not one granted for hardship reasons. "If hard- ship considerations are involved, they should be analyzed on the basis of Class 3-A requirements," as in all occupational deferments, the directive states. Farm boys are advised that a registrant re- questing deferment by reason of his agricultural occupation, must meet a number of conditions. They include: (1) that he is, except for seasonal or temporary interrup- tion, engaged in an essential agri- cultural activity; (2) that he can- not be replaced because of a shortage of persons with his qual- ifications or skill; and (3) that his removal would cause a material loss in the effectiveness of the agricultural activity.

The new supplement to the Selective Service Directive states that in those cases where a regist- rant is engaged in an agricultural enterprise which appears to be producing for market a substantial quantity of agricultural commodi- ties, the Local Board is requested to advise the registrant and his employer that they may use the "advocacy services" of the County ASCS Committee.

The directive continues — "It is assumed that the county ASCS offices will be able to provide the local board with a summary of agricultural commodities produced for market during the past crop year, an outline of current pro- duction plans and an estimate of the manpower requirements of the specific farming enterprise."

County ASCS Committees will not make recommendations on the actual classification of specific registrants, it was pointed out.
Farmers who have felt the pressure of discrimination by membership in an association of their own producers will be glad to know that such discrimination is still under consideration in Washington.

On September 21, 1966 a revision of the Membership Act was introduced by Senator George Aiken (V. Vermont). Now entitled "The Membership Act of 1966," the bill seeks to invalidate the effects of the bill include:

1. A separate test to control unfair trade practices affecting producers of agricultural products and associations of such producers.
2. Provision for a declaration of policy setting out the principle that interference with certain basic marketing rights of farmers is contrary to the public interest.
3. Provide that certain unfair trade practices covered.
4. Preventive relief for persons whose membership tests have been or are threatened to be, violated by a handler.
5. A provision for the Secretary of Agriculture to bring civil action for preventive relief when necessary.

DOUGLAS JENKS

SUPERPOOLS

Superpools have become a large part of the price structure in most Federal-order markets of recent years. Michigan has led other markets in adopting the concept called "superpool," and has been more aggressive in pushing the concept to the limit.

A new force, the "Great Lakes Milk Marketing Federation," was created in recent years to do this. Its purpose is to "build up milk pricing on a regional basis"--a concept that was first tested in Michigan.

"The need for water will increase if we are to meet the challenging needs of 300 million people in the United States by the year 2000 and assist the teeming billions of people in other lands that desperately need food and knowhow," McIntyre said. He pointed out that increased use of pesticides and herbicides contribute to dangerous pollution. He quoted USDA sources on a study made in the Mississippi Delta area which showed no serious build-up of organic pesticides in the soil, sediment, or water coming down the Mississippi from the vast farm areas of the Midwest.

During a discussion period, one of the conference participants made the statement that "everybody knows that agriculture is of the greatest concern today."

This statement was countered by Bob Smith, representing Michigan. He told the conference that a year ago the Michigan Farm Bureau and the Institute of Water Research at MSU jointly sponsored a seminar on water problems as they affect agriculture. At that time about 30 scientists, researchers and legislators met with Farm Bureau representatives to determine, among other things, the extent agricultural fertilizer and chemical use was damaging Michigan lakes, streams and underground waters through runoff and leaching.

He told the group that the general opinion at the Michigan conference was that there were factors that could reduce water pollution from agricultural chemicals used by urban householders and public agencies than from actual farm operations.

In addition, he said, "more heavy silting results from road grading, building and subdivision activity than from agricultural activity."

As a result of the conference, a progressive series of regional Clean Water Seminars throughout the United States. Farm Bureau Farmers, Eleventh Annual Clean Water Seminar was held at Chicago on September 24 and 25. Four State Farm Bureau were represented. The Michigan Farm Bureau was represented by Legislative Counsel Bob Smith.

The seminar was sponsored by the Izaak Walton League of America along with 12 other organizations, including the League of Women Voters, Federation of Women's Clubs, Garden Clubs of America, and the National Audubon Society. The purpose of the conference was to gain understanding of the far-reaching federal legislation and point out the state's responsibilities.

Some of the issues included municipal water supplies and waste, industrial uses, agriculture, recreation and flood control.

Clifford A. McIntyre, Natural Resources Director of the American Farm Bureau Federation, spoke for agriculture. McIntyre said it is estimated that rural America is losing two million acres of farmland each year. The "Operation Wetlands" held by the National Clean Water Action Program as part of the Safe Water Action Program of the National Union of Farm Bureau Women, has held such importation to cut off "outside" milk as possible. Superpools have become a large part of the price structure in most Federal-order markets of recent years.
"MISS AMERICAN TEEN-AGER"

LOVELY REBECCA ALKIRE—Ohio farm girl, has been named "Miss American Teen-Ager" recently at Palisades Amusement Park, N. J. More than 230,000 girls from small towns, big cities, and rural areas competed. Entrants are judged on beauty, poise, personality, grooming and scholastic achievement.

MEXICAN-MICHIGAN FIESTA

FIESTA, MICHIGAN STYLE—was the theme of a recent Montcalm County membership meeting. Tables were loaded with genuine Mexican-style foods served by 4-H "senoritas" who brought food as long as anyone would eat. Prepared by county Farm Bureau Women under the leadership of Mrs. Audrey Quisenberry, this annual event at Six Lakes School features food with a different nationality twist every year.

A KING IS "QUEEN"

"THIS IS HOW WE DO IT"—Longtime Calhoun County Farm Bureau secretary, Mrs. Lena King, tells her successor, Mrs. Donna Morse. After more than 20 years in office, Lena says she is looking forward to doing many things during retirement which she never had time to do before—"Maybe an occasion just relaxing with no deadlines to make." Farm Bureau friends wish her a happy retirement.

SPEAKER

NORMAN BROWN—who serves as Coordinator of Student Programs at M.S.U., will talk of leadership opportunities within agriculture at the Young People's meeting during the Michigan Farm Bureau convention at noon, November 9.

PRESS RELATIONS SERIES

ECONOMICS AND FARM PUBLIC RELATIONS—was the subject of recent meetings of Farm Bureau members with newsmen. Shown at Traverse City are (left to right): guest speaker, Dr. Warren Collins of the American Farm Bureau, Wilson Rowell of the "Kalkaskaian" Bea Noye of WWTV-Cadillac, Charles Prickett, WTCM, Traverse City, and Northwest Michigan Farm Bureau president, Harry Hartzell.

INVESTMENT RETURNS

"HERE'S YOUR MONEY BACK"—Leslie Sheridan of Farmers Petroleum Cooperative tells Howell Co-op vice-president Edward Holmes (left) and secretary Bruce Love (center). The money represented stock bought by the Howell Co-op in the early 1950s when Farmers Petroleum was expanding and needed new capital. September, 1966 marked the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Howell Co-op. Over 1,000 people came to help celebrate the anniversary.

CANDIDATES AT KALAMAZOO

"MEET THE CANDIDATES"—was the theme of the Kalamazoo County Farm Bureau annual meeting where Representative Paul Todd, Democrat incumbent (second from left), and State Senator Gary Brown, Republican nominee for Congress (third from right), visited during dinner. They later appeared on the program presenting their views on national and agriculture affairs specifically.
"The People Must Decide" — in November 8 Elections

By Robert Smith
MFB Legislative Counsel

Tuesday, November 8, the most important duty you perform as a farmer will be to vote for those who will be running a big share of your business.

One southwest Michigan newspaper editorial puts it this way: "In a free country, if government is to be in fact 'of, by, and for the people' then the people must take an active interest and pick and vote for capable people to transact their business."

The editorial goes on to say: "If the political waters are muddy, they are 'muddier' primarily at home—your home!"

In the coming legislative session, both in Lansing and in Washington, decisions will be made that can mean hundreds or thousands of dollars, or losses, in your farm income, regardless of how good a manager you might be. It is essential, therefore, that those elected understand the issues.

On a national level, you will select a United States Senator and Congressman. In the state, for the first time, you will elect a Governor. Also, all Senate and Assembly seats will be elected in November.

The House of Representatives will continue on two-year terms.

Other important decisions must be made. For instance, the eight-member State Board of Education is a constitutional body with nearly complete control over policies that will determine how your children will be educated. Two will be needed to make this Board for eight-year terms.

Two Justices will be elected to the State Supreme Court for eight-year terms. This is the so-called nonpartisan ballot and in many ways, it is just as important as any other elected body. Supreme Court decisions have the force of law and can overturn any decision made by the Legislature.

Michigan's legislative reapportionment was determined by a Supreme Court action. Presently before the court is the extremely important lawsuit as to the constitutionality of 1966 legislation concerning the composition of County Boards of Supervisors. In 1963, only 14% of those who voted failed to vote the "nonpartisan" ballot.

Other reorganization elections will include a vacancy to be filled on the Court of Appeals and several Circuit Judges.

Positions are to be filled on the three-eight-member Boards of Directors of the State Red Cross, which is for a term of eight years. Two University of Michigan Regents, two Wayne State University Governors and two members of the Board of Trustees of Michigan State University, will be appointed.

The make-up of the MSU Board of Trustees is of extreme importance to farmers, because of the School of Agriculture, Experiment Station and Extension Service. This Board plays an important function.

It is important that the Board have members on it that reflect a knowledge of agriculture and its problems. It is interesting to note that the caucus, which determines the spending of more than $145 million of tax money. However, those serving on the Higher Education Boards receive no salary for their efforts.

For the first time, local township officers will be elected at a November election. However, they will not take office until April 10, 1967.

A decision will also be made whether to amend the Constitution to permit a voter to step in on a Sunday. (See a special article elsewhere in this issue.)

Let us not forget that if farmers are to continue to be made effective where the laws are made, we must be effective where the law-makers are. That is at the polls, November 8.

Farmers can be effective even though they are a minority group. It's a fact that in at least two and three congressional races, farmers will probably cast the deciding vote. This is also true in some of the state legislative races.

It is important to look at the record. If farmers do this, they will find that their decisions will be based on the individual and whether or not he supported and worked for issues of importance to farmers. If his record warrants it, he deserves to be elected regardless of his party.
FOURTEEN

Michigan Farm Bureau

Statistics CAN be startling. Consider the fact that Michigan added about 440,000 new vehicle registrations in 1966, a record. We lost traffic rapidly, and the traffic load on our Michigan roads and highways.

Back of it all is the population explosion. This means more and more cars and trucks in the traffic pattern. Experts predict that by 1980, Michigan’s trunkline traffic will increase by 120%. They say that the multiplying traffic loads break down our roads and highways faster than revenues can come in from “user taxes” under present rates, either now or in future years. They mean the gasoline taxes and license fees.

In addition to rising “wear and tear”, the highway system is getting inadequate to handle the crowding of vehicles with safety. If you have driven a car for ten years or more, you could watch this traffic jam grow.

Michigan has 1,100 miles of Interstate freeways. The system is one of the most advanced in the nation. But these freeways make up only about one percent of the miles of Michigan’s 113,227 mileage of streets, roads and highways.

State trunklines amount to 9,239 miles—less than ten percent of the system. But they carry about half of the traffic load. County roads total 57,465 miles—76.5% of the mileage, but with light traffic loads. City and village streets count into 16,523 miles, but add 1,870 miles of trunkline and county road extensions to the urban responsibility. Urban streets carry about 25% of the vehicle miles traveled, but are only 14% of the total mileage.

A committee appointed by the state Legislature has studied our Michigan road and highway problem. They found that 50% of our trunklines, 46% of our county roads, 29% of our city streets and 2,200 bridges are inadequate to carry even present traffic burdens, to say nothing of the future.

Good roads and streets are a necessary asset to the state. Industries must have them to move raw products in and move finished goods out. The working force travels to and from their jobs over the system every day.

The tourist business is no better than the highways provided for tourists to travel—and this is a $1 billion business in Michigan every year. Farmers must have good roads for market products, reaching trading centers, schools, churches and the world, in general.

Narrow, crowded roads and blind intersections contribute heavily to our rising accident toll. Bad roads mean damages to vehicles and tires—all costly.

That’s the picture, and what does it all mean? The Michigan Good Roads Federation and the 1961 Michigan Highway Study say that there must be an increase in revenues beyond present tax yields. Highways are falling behind in the race.

HIGHWAY NEEDS POSE PROPERTY TAX THREAT

A highway “tax package” bill was mulled over by the 1966 Legislature. It died in committee. State Highway Director Howard Hill says that shelving of action by the Legislature has cost the state money—that funds could have kept us in a more favorable position to have roads. Roads and highways could have been built at less cost, since inflation and rising labor and materials costs mean less results for more money.

Costs have risen 266% in the past year, mostly increases in wages and the construction industry.

The “dead” 1966 bill asked for an increase in the gasoline tax from 6¢ to 7¢ a gallon and an increase in license fees from 35¢ to 55¢, a 60% increase. The fees were in force in the 1930’s. It also considered granting cities and villages a 2% larger cut from the highway funds.

State Highway Director, Howard Hill, had recommended a gas tax increase of 3¢ per gallon. He cites the numerous construction and improvement projects that have had to be postponed for long periods of time, simply because the funds are dwindling. Postponements include sections of highway work in many parts of the state, both rural and urban.

Fund shortages cause increasing pressure to provide more revenue through “non-user” taxes. The way that ball bounces under the present tax structure points toward more property taxes for road and highway purposes.

The Michigan Highway Study (1961) says that, in 1960, non-users were contributing only 13% to the support of the highway and road system—and it should be 36%. The study contends that non-users should pay about 20% of the expansion needed in the next ten years.

If this is the case, farmers know well enough that the money should be found in some other direction than property taxes. The problem of the property tax burden on farms seems to know no end. If you shoo it out of the door, it flies back in the window. The Michigan Farm Bureau delegates were very concerned over the prospects in the Michigan Farm Bureau Annual Meeting last November. The resolution they adopted read:

“County road commissions are responsible for 75%, of all highways, roads and streets in Michigan. Nearly 40% of all county roads, 43% of the local roads, 69% of the local road bridges and 33.5% of the primary road bridges are considered inadequate.

Of the balance of the road system, 60% is state money—funds could put farmers in a more favorable position to have roads. The state should have the additional costly job of fitting county roads into that system, and to accommodate the increased traffic on our local roads caused by small industry, and farms, etc., which creates added stress on such roads and structures.

The most desirable recreation areas are, in most cases, accessible only by county and local roads.

“Therefore, we recommend:

Any needed increase in revenues be met through lesser taxes rather than return to the system of taxing property to build roads.

Any change in the distribution formula must not mean less money to county road systems.

Increasing the weight tax is justifiable in view of the fact that, as a depression measure, it was lowered in 1934 from 55¢ per cwt. to the present 35¢ cwt.

Michigan’s present weight tax is among the lowest in the Nation. Automobile owners are also fortunate that Michigan law removes the tax on personal property.

Increasing weight taxes may threaten to destroy the source from which the revenue is taken—a dangerous system of taxation. Few taxes on urban properties have reached this critical stage.

But with farms, it is another story. The red flag of danger has been flying.

For many years, farmers have been paying an “unjust” percent of their net income in taxes as compared to other persons in the economy. A step to add new property taxes could put farmers back into the disaster position of the 1930’s, when many a farm was lost through tax delinquency.

Farmers have very good reason to protest any new tax burdens on property. “The sky is NOT the limit” on that score. Those who seek added revenues for roads and highways should seek different sources for the purpose.

QUESTIONS

These will be presented in a new form in the Discussion Exercise and Report Sheet.
3 KEYS TO TOP CORN PROFITS

THE BEHRENWALDS SAY:

"Farm Bureau's Special Corn Starter and Northrup King's KE 497 corn proved to be the right combination for us. Corn Starter gets our young plants off to a healthier start and keeps them growing throughout the season.

"Despite not being able to plant as early as we would have liked, it appears our corn crop is the best in many years. This field was planted using Special Corn Starter beside the row and 40# with the seed as a pop-up. The rows are planted 30 inches apart with approximately 20,000 plants per acre. It was sprayed with 1½ # of Atrazine and never cultivated."

Arthur and Gordon Behrenwald believe this combination is the way to produce good corn. The Behrenwald's farm 720 acres in Montcalm County and have used Farm Bureau's Special Corn and Wheat Starter for 5 years.

HUGO HETZNER SAYS:

"On May 23rd, I planted Northrup King KE 497 corn and at the same time applied 500 pounds of Farm Bureau Special Corn Starter Fertilizer in the row. The rows were 34 inches apart.

"I used 1½ lb. Atrazine and ½ pound Lorox for weed and grass control, applied in a 10 inch band over the row. There are no weeds or grass in my corn fields.

"On Sept. 21st, the yield check showed good results. The yield was 105.2 bushels of dry shelled corn per acre. The moisture content was 33.4% at the time of checking and the test weight was 52.5.

"Even with these fine results, you must remember this crop was grown under drought conditions. In light of that, I am satisfied with this very good yield."

4 BIG REASONS WHY MICHIGAN FARMERS USE THE "PROFIT PARTNERS"

1. Higher yields from Farm Bureau fertilizers and Certified Seed Corn.
2. Their crops mature at the earlier date.
3. Farm Bureau fertilizers, whether bagged or bulk, flow more freely, thus eliminating problems in the field.
4. Produced in our Saginaw and Kalamazoo plants, our fertilizer is quality controlled throughout its manufacturing process, to assure you of getting the most for your money.

REDUCE YOUR UNIT PRODUCTION COST WITH SERVICES' COST CONTROL PROGRAM—

Save when you buy, save as you use the product, get greater yields, save when you market! Farm Bureau Services Quality products can help you lower your Unit Production Cost.

FARM BUREAU Services inc.

4000 NORTH GRAND RIVER AVE., LANSING, MICH.

Farm Bureau Services is a major component of the Michigan Farm Bureau.
WILL YOU ENJOY RETIREMENT?

We hope so. We hope you discover the relaxation, the peace of mind which so many others now enjoy. Maybe you'll want to travel. Maybe you'll become interested in a full-time hobby. Retirement can be the most rewarding experience of your life.

Be certain you can afford the type of retirement you deserve. Make sure you will be independently secure from financial headaches.

Farm Bureau Insurance offers several types of Annuities to help you plan your own future — annuities which give you maximum return on your investment and guarantee a monthly income as long as you live. By investing savings in a lump sum or installment payments, you will receive two very fundamental, and vitally important benefits:

1. You receive guaranteed maximum return on your savings
2. You never have to worry about "running out" of money

Consult your Farm Bureau agent. He'll plan an annuity program for your specific needs — whether you're retired now or simply looking to the future. He'll help you enjoy retirement.

FARM BUREAU INSURANCE GROUP

Farm Bureau Mutual - Farm Bureau Life - Community Service, LANSING

Contact your local Agent for Slow Moving Vehicle emblems.