

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

THE **ACTION** PUBLICATION OF THE MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU

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November 1, 1966



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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Editorial**-BY YEAR 2016!**

Recently the automobile industry asked seeress Jeane 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 standing and parking—but in her words, "It will still look like a car," and be used much as today's cars are used.

What would you say 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 thought" answers come easy—for after all—people must eat, and there are more people 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 Miss 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.

Clouding the 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 per-worker investment, more capitalization and a continuation of the cost-price squeeze.

But if we may risk a prediction, farm labor will be the really big question. Farm labor, its lack and its mechanical replacement. "Hand-picked," we predict, will bear a label and 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, weird-looking machines 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 each replace the hand work done by about 70 persons. But waiting until the field is as uniformly ripe as possible and then harvesting the entire lot on a once-over basis, high labor costs are reduced more than enough to make up for the destruction of the still-bearing plants and the green tomatoes on them (see picture, page 10).

Although labor and its lack will provide the greatest single change (and challenge) to farmers of the future, it will bring some bright spots.

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

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.

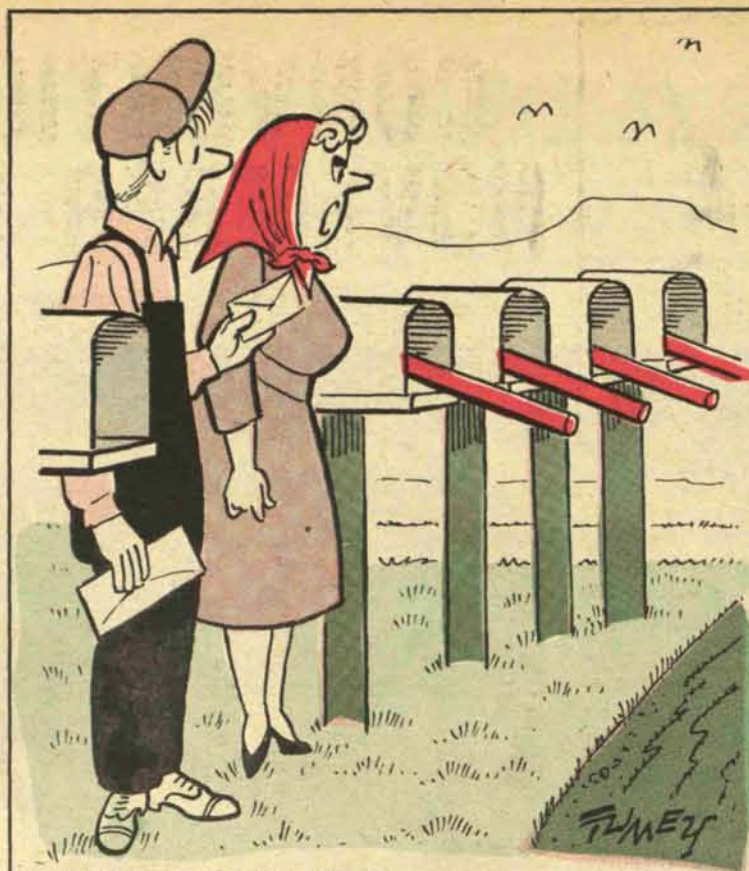
Shortages, rationing and higher food prices will shock the consuming public into re-examining their positions as a part of the voting public. This reaction will be largely to the farmer's benefit.

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 public used to plentiful food supplies and cheap 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 unresolved problems. But then, now or in the future, that's farming.

M. W.

**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.

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(Signed) Melvin L. Woell, Editor

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

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President's Column**GAINS OF 1966**

As a farmer, I have learned that you can expand your farm operations only as fast as your resources allow. It certainly is no different with Farm Bureau. Finances for Farm Bureau growth are not automatic with a dues increase. Funds are also a matter of the number of members who pay dues.

Financially, Farm Bureau moved ahead in 1966 only a little. Nevertheless, we took action to expand programs. And we made important legislative gains—especially in the area of tax exemptions. It takes real operating farmers to appreciate the importance of those 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 Bureaus for more help. Regional representatives were increased from eight to ten.

We are stepping up the work to bring young farmers more actively 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 would shape the "New Farm Bureau." A prominent need expressed by members was to get into the field of television broadcasting for agriculture. We have moved.

In September, we added the necessary equipment and experienced staff to launch our television enterprise. Filming of special events has already put us on the home T.V. screens of Michigan. Three major stations used our first film. The "shot" covered the remarks of Governor Romney at the kickoff breakfast for "Co-op Month." Viewers applauded the quality of our film program. 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 and as fast as growers wish in this direction. Farm Bureau's MACMA has added divisional activities for grape growers and for processing vegetable producers this year. And thereby hangs a very important point.

For the majority of our farm producers, MACMA stands as an "untested" opportunity. Few members have sought to test its power or capacity. That power cannot be judged until growers have organized and rallied to the full support of MACMA's bargaining efforts.

MACMA has been gaining experience on the rugged road to bargaining in its work with fruits and vegetables. Processor attitudes are only part of the problem. The kind of grower support that spells full power has never been given to the effort. Yet MACMA has made strides toward price gains in four seasons of effort.

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, MACMA 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 that Farm Bureau has taken to develop a farm labor placement program. This year, we established the Michigan Agricultural Services Association to tackle this job on a "do-it-ourselves" basis. The situation was rough. Available farm labor was short. Growers were often desperate. Available workers were indifferent and often wouldn't stay put. Yet the struggle to get workers went on day and night and even weekends. 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 advances 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.

E.S.

47th ANNUAL MEETING MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU

"HOUSE OF DELEGATES" TO ACT

From its opening moments Wednesday morning, November 9, until the close of the final 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, Snover, District 6; Harvey Leuenberger, Saginaw, District 8 and Edgar Diamond, Alpena, District 10. Incumbent directors at-large whose terms expire are Dean Pridgeon, 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. Elwood Rowsey, nationally-known inspirational speaker.

Thursday, November 10, Young Farmers will hear of their opportunity to exercise agricultural leadership—the topic of a talk by Norman Brown, Coordinator of student programs for 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.)

CONVENTION SET FOR NOVEMBER 9-10-11-MSU



AN "OPEN SESSION"—of the State Resolutions Committee will again be held at the coming annual meeting of the Michigan Farm Bureau. Open to all Farm Bureau members, the session will start at 8:00 p.m. in the Lincoln Room, 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.

A reception and tea will be

held for Mrs. Haven Smith at 4:30 in the Centennial Room, Kellogg Center—following the Women's business sessions.

At 6:00 p.m.—County Farm Bureau Presidents and their wives will join Michigan Farm Bureau board members and their wives, in an exclusive "President's Banquet" in the Red Cedar Rooms, Kellogg Center.

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 con-

test. 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. 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. Distinguished Service to Agriculture Awards will be given. "Queen" will be selected and crowned.

Friday — November 11: Business session begins at 8:45—with continuance of resolutions. Directors will be elected. Veteran's Day observances will be held. Resolutions will continue following luncheon until adjournment.

excellent "commodity day" program

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 Russel O'Harrow, dairy farmer of Oconto Falls, Wisconsin.

Taking the side of personal initiative and farmer-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. Still later a special session will be held on the topic of Farm Labor.

A condensed program for each section follows:

Dairy Program:—Chairman, Max Brink, MFB Dairy Advisory Committee. "The vertical forces' idea for pricing milk. What is

it?" Douglas Jenks, President, Independent Cooperative Milk Producers. "Superpool Pricing on a Regional Basis"—Glenn Lake, President, Michigan Milk Producers.

Fruit and Vegetable Program:—Chairman, Robert Sprenger, MFB Vegetable Advisory Committee. "Mechanical Harvesting—late developments" Dr. Jordan Levin, USDA. Farm Bureau Marketing Activities, Robert Braden, Michigan Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Association.

Field Crops Program:—Chairman, Donald Bush, MFB Field Crops Advisory Committee. "Bean Commission Builds for the Future"—Maynard Brownlee, Manager Michigan Bean Commission. "The Ohio Wheat Bank"—S. C. Cashman, Commodity Services, Ohio Farm Bureau.

Livestock Program:—Chairman, Allen Rush, MFB Livestock Advisory Committee. "Livestock Marketing—what's ahead?" Dr. David Cole, Agricultural Economics, MSU. "Foods of the Future"—Dr. B. S. Schweigert, Chairman, Department Food Science, MSU.

Farm Labor Program (4:15 p.m.): Chairman, Kenneth Bull, MFB Farm Labor Advisory Committee. "Labor Recruitment"—M. J. Buschlen, Michigan Agricultural Services. "Workmen's Compensation"—James Rathbun, Farm Bureau Insurance Group. "Farm Labor Legislation"—Robert Smith, Michigan Farm Bureau.

AMONG THOSE EXPECTED TO APPEAR



FRANK SOLLARS



JOHN HANDY



RUSSEL O'HARROW



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.

Only two states presently allow 18-year-olds to vote. Georgia lowered the age to 18 in 1946, shortly after World War II, and Kentucky amended its Constitution in 1955. Hawaii permits voting at 20 and Alaska at 19. In all other states, the voting age is 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 when young people become legally liable for their actions and can own property in their own right is a good one."

The delegates further said: "The voting age, at whatever level agreed upon, should be adopted by action of the Congress and subject to the ratification of the states in order that the inequities between states be eliminated." It was recognized that states could enter a race to see which might have the greatest voting strength based on lowering of the voting age.

While the present age of 21 is not a "magic number," neither is the age of 18. In fact, there have been those who claim it should be lowered to 16. The subject has been studied by Presidential Commissions on a national level and by special committees on a state level and some state committees have traveled to Hawaii in mid-winter to study that state's system.

This issue generally is not a partisan matter. In 1954, President Eisenhower urged Congress to propose a Constitutional amendment lowering the voting age to 18. The Senate rejected the proposal, based on the argument that "It they're 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, muscular resilience 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 the younger 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 upswing in the number of office seekers that make it a point to address college and high school groups.

Those favoring lowering the age say that most 18-year-olds have excellent qualifications and point to the fact that more students now complete high school than ever before and that educa-

tional 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 the issue rely mainly on the emotional approach that "If he's old enough to fight, he's old enough to vote."

Opponents of the issue counter by asking if it follows that "If he's too old to fight, he's therefore too old to vote?" Opponents agree that teenagers may be better educated, but that does not necessarily mean that young people can apply that education with the wisdom and maturity that is required. Such maturity takes time. They point to the fact that many revolts and revolutions throughout the world have been sparked by student activity — either high school or college level.

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, Mussolini of Italy — all rode to power by capturing the youth of their countries and then misusing them.

Congressman Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.) has said "It is significant that Hitler and Mussolini lowered the voting age to help create their dictatorships." This, too, is an emotional charge and may or may not have helped the rise of such dictatorships.

In any event, on November 8 Michigan voters — 21 and over — will make the decision whether 18-year-olds will be permitted to vote in future elections.

Many thoughtful people humorously point to the fact that all one needs in order to vote, and in effect guide the destiny of our state and nation, is to have reached a certain birthday.

On the other hand, in order to drive a car, he must not only reach a particular birthday, but he must also take a special course of training, pass an examination, be physically and mentally capable, submit a re-examination every three years, and strictly live up to a multiple of responsibilities or lose his right to drive.

capitol report



GOVERNOR ROMNEY — and Democrat gubernatorial nominee — Zoltan Ferency, have both made recent appearances at Farm Bureau Center, Lansing. Mr. Romney spoke before newsmen and guests at a breakfast-salute to "Co-op" Month, and Mr. Ferency presented his views and platform before directors of the Michigan Farm Bureau at a regular board session.

CONGRESSIONAL VOTING RECORD

Issues covered in the Congressional voting record shown below include:

SENATORS:

1. Federal school bill (H. R. 2362) provided \$1.3 billion for elementary and secondary education in districts with ten or more families with incomes of \$2,000 or less. Farm Bureau opposed because of federal control over education.
2. H. R. 77 — Cloture Vote on Repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft Hartley Act. In effect, this vote killed the bill. Farm Bureau supports Section 14(b) and opposed the bill.
3. S. J. Res. 103, by Senator Dirksen, provides that a State might determine apportionment of one house of its Legislature on other than straight population. Farm Bureau supported.

REPRESENTATIVES:

1. H. R. 2362 — Federal school bill (see above).

2. H. R. 77 — Compulsory unionism (14b) — (see above).
3. H. R. 9811 — Omnibus farm bill. Farm Bureau opposed this bill; expanding the Brannan type farm program.
4. H. R. 12322 — Cotton check-off bill. Farm Bureau opposed.
5. H. R. 13712 — to recommit minimum wage bill to committee with instructions to delete coverage of hired farm workers. Farm Bureau supported.
6. H. R. 13712 — minimum wage bill including agricultural workers. Farm Bureau opposed.
7. Extension of P. L. 480 (Food for Freedom). A motion to recommit the bill to committee for the purpose of tightening the Commodity Credit Corporation release price on grain stocks. Farm Bureau supported.

Farm Bureau Position Indicated in Capital Letters — YES or NO

SENATORS:		Federal School Bill HR 2362 — 4/9/65	Cloture Vote (14b) HR 77 — 2/8/66	Apportionment — Dirksen Amendment — SJ 103,4/25/66				
Hart (D)		yes	yes	no				
McNamara (D)		yes	absent — yes	paired — no				
REPRESENTATIVES:		Federal School Bill 3/26/65	Compulsory Unionism (14b) 7/28/65	Omnibus Farm Bill 8/19/65	Cotton Check-off 3/3/66	Minimum Wage Vote 1*	P.L. 480 Vote to Recommit 6/9/66	
1 Conyers (D)		yes	yes	yes	NO	no	yes	paired
2 Vivian (D)		yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	no
3 Todd (D)		yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	no
4 Hutchinson (R)		NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES
5 Ford, G. R. (R)		NO	NO	NO	—	YES	yes	YES
6 Chamberlain (R)		NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	yes	YES
7 Mackie (D)		yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	no
8 Harvey (R)		yes	NO	NO	NO	YES	yes	paired
9 Griffin (R)		NO	NO	NO	NO	Now in Senate		
10 Cederberg (R)		NO	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES
11 Clevenger (D)		yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	no
12 O'Hara (D)		yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	no
13 Diggs (D)		yes	yes	yes	NO	no	yes	no
14 Nedzi (D)		yes	yes	NO	NO	no	yes	no
15 Ford, W. D. (D)		yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	no
16 Dingell (D)		yes	yes	yes	NO	no	yes	no
17 Griffiths (D)		yes	yes	paired yes	paired	no	yes	no
18 Broomfield (R)		NO	NO	paired no	NO	no	yes	YES
19 Farnum (D)		yes	yes	NO	NO	no	yes	no

*Vote to recommit bill with instructions to delete coverage of hired farm workers, lost — 231 — 168.
**Final passage — passed — 303-93

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 indications of how your Legislator voted on issues of primary importance to agriculture.

There are literally dozens 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 tax bills eliminating the tax on farm personal property, and exempting fruit and Christmas trees and other crops from assessment, will mean millions of dollars of tax savings 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 1964, passed the State Minimum Wage Law, which required farmers employing labor to meet its provisions, but the 73rd Legislature, in both 1965 and 1966, passed legislation delaying 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 those listed show an overwhelming vote, 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 other voice 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 their 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 vote, and there may be many legitimate reasons for his absence.

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

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.

Farm Bureau position shown by capitol "YES" or "NO"

REPRESENTATIVES

	To exempt trees, bushes, etc. from taxation (S. 352 - 1966)	To eliminate taxes on farm personal property (S. 710 - 1966)	To prevent unfair dairy trade practices (H. 2165 - 1965)	To establish a Bean Commission (H. 2119 - 1965)	Amendment to remove agriculture from Workmen's Compensation (S. 144 - 1965)	To give Agriculture one-year delay in Workmen's Compensation (S. 763 - 1966)	Delay Minimum Wage to allow piece-work adjustment (H. 2980 - 1965)
Allen	YES	YES	no	no	—	YES	YES
Anderson	—	YES	YES	YES	—	YES	YES
Arnett	YES	—	—	YES	YES	YES	YES
Baker	no	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Beedon	YES	YES	YES	YES	no	YES	—
Bennett	YES	YES	YES	YES	no	YES	—
Boos	YES	YES	—	—	no	YES	YES
Bradley	YES	YES	YES	YES	no	YES	YES
Burton	YES	YES	YES	no	YES	YES	YES
Buth	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Cater	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Charron	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Clark	—	YES	—	YES	no	YES	—
Conlin	no	—	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Conrad	no	—	YES	YES	no	—	YES
Constantini	YES	YES	YES	YES	no	YES	—
Cooper	YES	—	YES	YES	no	YES	YES
Copeland	YES	YES	YES	YES	no	—	—
Crim	YES	YES	no	YES	no	YES	YES
Crowley	no	YES	YES	—	—	YES	YES
Davis, C. J.	YES	YES	—	—	YES	—	—
Davis, S. J.	YES	YES	YES	YES	no	—	YES
Del Rio	YES	YES	YES	YES	—	YES	YES
DeMaso	no	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
De Stigter	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Dingwell	YES	YES	YES	YES	—	YES	—
Edwards	—	YES	YES	YES	no	YES	—
Elliott	YES	YES	YES	YES	no	YES	YES
Engstrom	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	—	YES
Ensign	—	YES	YES	YES	no	YES	YES
Erlandsen	YES	—	YES	YES	no	—	YES
Esch	YES	—	YES	—	YES	—	YES
Farnsworth	YES	YES	no	YES	YES	—	—
Faxon	YES	YES	YES	YES	no	—	—
Ferguson	YES	YES	YES	YES	no	YES	—
Fitzgerald	YES	YES	YES	YES	no	YES	YES
Fitzpatrick	no	—	YES	YES	no	YES	YES
Flavin	YES	YES	YES	YES	no	—	YES
Folks	no	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	—
Ford	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Goemaere	YES	YES	—	—	no	YES	YES
Gray	YES	YES	YES	YES	no	—	YES
Hampton	no	no	no	YES	YES	YES	YES
Hayward	no	no	no	YES	YES	YES	—
Hellman	YES	YES	—	—	no	—	YES
Hoffman	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Holbrook	YES	YES	—	—	—	YES	YES
Holmes	YES	YES	YES	YES	no	YES	YES
Hood	YES	YES	YES	YES	no	YES	YES
Horrigan	YES	YES	—	—	no	YES	—
Huffman	no	—	YES	YES	no	—	—
Hunsinger	YES	YES	—	—	no	YES	YES
Jacobetti	YES	YES	YES	YES	no	YES	—
Karoub	YES	YES	YES	—	no	—	—
Kehres	YES	YES	YES	YES	no	YES	—
Kelsey	YES	YES	YES	YES	no	YES	YES
Kildee	YES	YES	no	YES	no	YES	YES
Kok	no	no	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Kowalski	YES	YES	YES	—	NO	—	YES
Kramer	—	no	—	YES	no	YES	YES
Law	no	no	—	YES	—	—	—
Little	no	YES	no	YES	YES	YES	YES
Mahalak	YES	YES	YES	YES	no	YES	—
Mahoney	YES	YES	YES	YES	no	YES	YES
Marshall	no	—	—	YES	YES	—	YES
Mattheussen	YES	YES	YES	YES	no	YES	YES
McCullough	YES	YES	YES	YES	no	YES	YES
McNeely	YES	YES	—	YES	—	YES	YES
Michalski	YES	YES	YES	YES	—	YES	YES
Monks	YES	YES	YES	YES	no	YES	YES
Montgomery, Geo.	YES	YES	YES	YES	no	YES	YES
Montgomery, Geo. F.	YES	YES	—	—	no	—	YES
Morrison	YES	YES	—	—	YES	YES	—
O'Brien	no	no	no	YES	no	no	YES
Pears	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	—
Petitpren	YES	YES	YES	YES	no	YES	—
Powell	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Raap	YES	YES	YES	YES	no	YES	YES

Rohlf	YES	YES	YES	YES	—	YES	YES
Root, C. H.	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	—	YES
Root, E. V.	YES	YES	no	YES	YES	YES	YES
Ryan	YES	—	YES	YES	no	—	—
Sharpe	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Sheridan	YES	YES	YES	YES	no	YES	—
Sietsema	YES	YES	YES	YES	no	YES	—
Slingerlend	YES	YES	YES	YES	no	YES	YES
Smart	—	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Snyder	YES	YES	YES	YES	no	YES	YES
Spencer	no	YES	YES	YES	—	—	—
Starr	no	YES	YES	YES	no	no	YES
Steeh	YES	YES	YES	YES	no	YES	YES
Stempien	YES	YES	—	—	no	YES	—
Stevens	no	—	YES	YES	YES	YES	—
Stopczynski	YES	YES	YES	YES	no	YES	YES
Strange	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Suski	YES	YES	YES	YES	no	YES	YES
Swallow	YES	YES	—	—	—	YES	—
Svmons	no	no	YES	YES	no	YES	—
Thorne	YES	YES	YES	YES	no	YES	YES
Tierney	YES	YES	—	—	no	YES	YES
Tisdale	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Traxler	YES	YES	—	—	no	YES	—
Wagner	—	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Waldron	—	no	no	no	YES	YES	—
Walton	YES	—	YES	YES	no	YES	—
White	YES	YES	no	YES	no	no	YES
Woodman	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Wurzel	no	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	—
Young, Maxine	—	YES	YES	YES	no	—	YES
Young, Richard	YES	no	YES	YES	no	YES	—

THE SENATE RECORD — ON SELECTED ISSUES

The Senate voting record on the following selected issues can again be a partial barometer of how your Senator voted on issues of primary importance to agriculture.

No attempt is made to interpret individual points of view; you may wish to visit with your Senator concerning his vote.

	To exempt trees, bushes, etc. from taxation (S. 352 - 1966)	To eliminate taxes on farm personal property (S. 710 - 1966)	To table unfair dairy trade practices (two separate votes) (H. 2165 - 1965)	To establish a Bean Commission (H. 2119 - 1965)	To exempt Agriculture from Workmen's Compensation (S. 144 - 1965)	To give Agriculture one-year delay in Workmen's Compensation (S. 763 - 1966)
Farm Bureau position shown by capitol "YES" or "NO"						
SENATORS						
Beadle	no	no	yes	NO	no	—
Bowman	YES	YES	yes	yes	YES	no
Brown, B. W.	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES
Brown, G. E.	YES	YES	yes	yes	no	YES
Bursley	—	YES	—	—	YES	YES
Craig	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	no
Dunn	YES	YES	yes	—	no	no
Dzendzel	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	no
Fitzgerald	—	YES	yes	yes	YES	no
Hart	YES	YES	NO	NO	—	no
Huber	YES	no	NO	yes	YES	YES
Johnson	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	no
Lane	YES	YES	NO	NO	no	no
Levin	YES	YES	NO	yes	YES	no
Lockwood	no	no	yes	yes	YES	YES
Mack	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES
McCauley	YES	YES	—	yes	YES	no
Nichols	no	no	yes	yes	YES	YES
Novak	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	no
O'Brien, B. F.	YES	—	NO	NO	YES	YES
O'Brien, C. W.	YES	YES	NO	yes	YES	YES
O'Brien, M. J.	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES
Potter	no	YES	yes	yes	no	YES
Richardson	no	YES	yes	NO	no	YES
Roberts	no	no	yes	yes	no	—
Robinson	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	no
Romano	YES	—	yes	yes	YES	no
Rozycki	YES	YES	yes	yes	no	no
Schweigert	YES	YES	yes	yes	YES	YES
Troutt	YES	YES	yes	yes	YES	no
Vanderjagt	YES	YES	yes	yes	YES	YES
VanderLaan	YES	YES	yes	NO	no	—
Vanderploeg	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	no
Volkema	YES	YES	—	NO	YES	YES
Young	YES	YES	yes	yes	YES	no
Youngblood	YES	YES	yes	yes	YES	no
Zaagman	YES	YES	yes	—	no	YES
Zollar	YES	YES	NO	NO	YES	YES

Las Vegas — SKYSCRAPERS IN THE SAND

City is Convention Site

The Piate 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 changed into a skyscraper city surrounded by the mesquite-filled desert.

And although gold and silver no longer flow from the famed Eldorado Canyon, modern man has contrived other ways to keep it flowing in Las Vegas, where legalized gambling 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 48th annual meeting there, with more than 5,000 farmers expected from all states and Puerto Rico.

Among them will be the Michigan delegation which this year is fortunate to be housed in the "Stardust"—headquarters hotel.

Why select a city such as Las Vegas as the site for a big farm convention? One advantage is that facilities are superb, meal 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 folks 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 \$158. from Chicago and the time spent traveling is about 3½ 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 960, Lansing, Michigan.



SKYSCRAPER SKYLINE—is caused by soaring land prices in downtown Las Vegas. Tallest is the new 26-story Mint hotel, while other hotel buildings reach the 19 and 17-story mark. Recent intentions have been announced to build a 40-story hotel which will be the tallest building in Nevada. Only a few years ago the city bordered an open space filled with cactus and sagebrush. Las Vegas will be the scene of the 48th annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation in early December. A large group from Michigan is expected to attend.

National Figures Slated For Convention Programs

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
	7:30 p.m.	Vesper Service
Monday, December 5:	9:00 a.m.	General Session
	1:15 p.m.	Special interest conferences
	4:30 p.m.	Open Session, Resolutions
	7:30 p.m.	Talent Find — and Queens
	10:00 p.m.	Dance
Tuesday, December 6:	9:00 a.m.	General Session
	4:30 p.m.	Regional Caucuses
	7:00 p.m.	Staff Recognition Dinner
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.



Dean Rusk

More than 7,000 farmer and rancher members from 49 states and Puerto Rico are expected to attend the 48th 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.



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 talk-up the city as a general resort town, legalized gambling accounts for nearly 50% of the state's tax revenue. With the revenue has come a costly system of control and policing, in that the gambling industry has attracted undesirables.

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 room Twin-bed room Double-bed room

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

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 1959, 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 reelection 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 in his home 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 FFA, the Future Farmers of America. There, he became state Secretary and President. He was honored as a Star Farmer in 1939 and as State 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.



THE FAMILY BOOKS — require considerable attention on the Merriman farm as is true everywhere in modern agriculture. With Frank in the kitchen of their modern farm home is Mrs. Merriman (Myrtle) and son Phillip.



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 permanently 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.

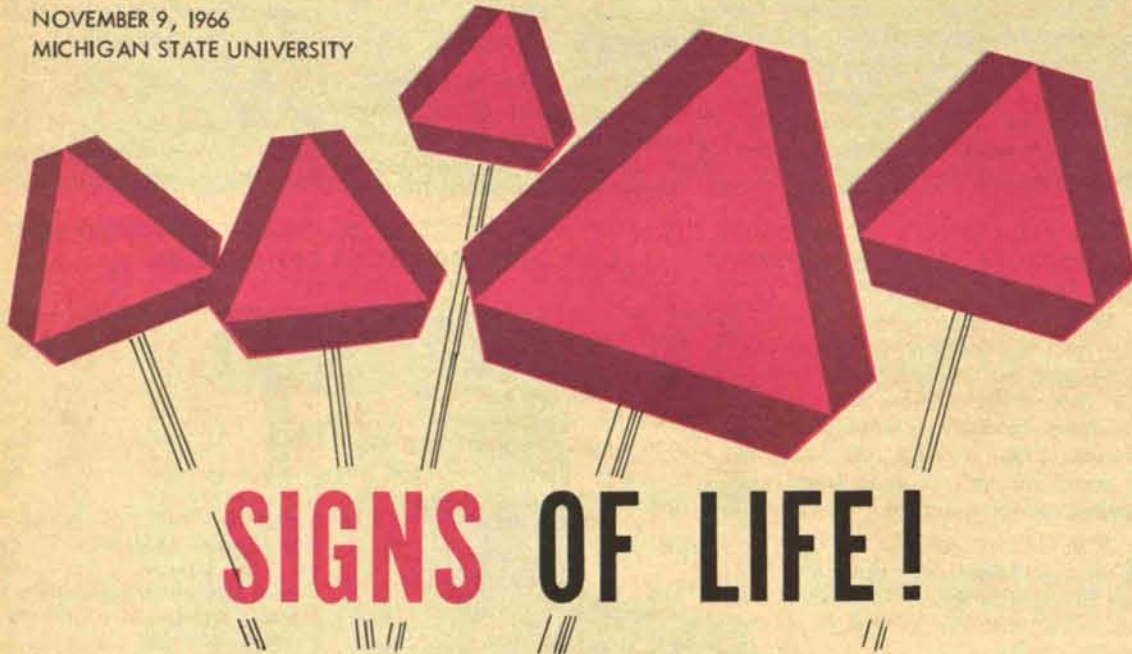
The Legislature should act as soon as possible to exempt Michigan from the new federal act and then should petition the Interstate Commerce Commission to permit this state — with the exception of the three westernmost counties in the Upper Peninsula which now are on Central time — to maintain its present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



MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU WOMEN 22nd ANNUAL MEETING

NOVEMBER 9, 1966
MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY



PROGRAM AND MENU — for the Farm Bureau Women's Luncheon and 22nd annual meeting, November 9, features the Slow Moving Vehicle emblem. The meeting will be held in the "Big-Ten" room of Kellogg Center, MSU. Statewide distribution and use of the emblem is a major Women's project.

LIFE-SAVING EMBLEM PROJECT PROMOTED BY BUREAU WOMEN

"Signs of Life" — in the form of brightly-colored Slow-Moving Vehicle emblems, will soon 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 in early July.

According to Mrs. Eugene DeMatio, 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 emblems "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 the vehicle.

Dealing through the Nebraska firm of Ag-Tronic, 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. DeMatio. "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 Bureaus, Farm Bureau Insurance and Farmers Petroleum Cooperative to "pool" their emblem orders. Mrs. DeMatio reports that some smaller counties are ordering with their neighboring counties to take advantage of Ag-Tronic's offer to pay shipment 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. DeMatio.

"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



DISTRICT SIX FALL CAMP for Farm Bureau Women featured Mrs. Alice Van Wert, representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation Women in the Midwest Region, as the guest speaker. 60 persons attended the two-day meeting, September 27-28. Fall District meetings have been held throughout the state during October, each with outstanding programs, including county reports, entertainment and speakers.



"MARY POPPINS"—British "Nanny" and-practically-perfect-in-every-way, is imitated 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.

Variety Adds Spice To Women's Program

Farm Bureau Women attending their 22nd annual meeting at Michigan State University, November 9, will be entertained by "Mary Poppins," taught to "Get the Most Out of Yourself" by well-known lecturer, Dr. Elwood Rowsey, inspired by their national women's chairman, Mrs. Haven Smith, and challenged to continue their vital part in the Farm Bureau program by their state president, Elton Smith.

This action-packed program will take place at Kellogg Center's Big Ten Room, beginning with a noon luncheon, presided by Mrs. William Scramlin, chairman of the Michigan Farm Bureau Women.

SPECIAL TEA

The expected crowd of 600 women will have the opportunity to hear Mrs. Smith's major address and to meet her personally at a special reception and tea in her honor following adjournment of the meeting. Mrs. Smith (Virginia) serves not only as chairman of the American Farm Bureau Women's Committee, but also as a Deputy President of the Associated Country Women of the World.

Much in demand as an inspired speaker, Mrs. Smith travels many thousands of miles each year from her farm home at Chappell, Nebraska, to appear before a wide variety of groups.

The Reception and Tea for Mrs. Smith is scheduled for 4:30 in Red Cedars Rooms A and B at Kellogg Center.

Dr. Rowsey, a Presbyterian minister for 30 years, is known as a world traveler, author, and one of the outstanding lecturers of our time. Described as "dynamic, inspirational and authoritative," he has lectured throughout the world.

"To get the most out of life, one must learn how to get the most out of himself. To get on, we must get out of our own way. Some people stumble over their own feet and blame someone else for tripping them. Some people would kick if they had both legs off!"

This interesting bit of philosophy will set the stage for Dr. Rowsey's address as he tells the



DR. ELWOOD ROWSEY

women how to "get the most out of yourself."

Vivacious, 17-year-old Patricia Miller, complete with a Mary Poppin's "Cockney" accent and attire, will make the famous character "come alive" on the Big Ten stage as she presents "Moods from Mary Poppins." Daughter of Ottawa County Farm Bureau members, Mr. and Mrs. William Miller, Byron Center, Patricia 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.

Luncheon tickets should be ordered through the county Farm Bureau secretary.

- 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, "I've 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 Services. This year its volume reached 81.8 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 legislature, things are accomplished. This is a valuable tool. Be sure you use it in support of Farm Bureau policy in the future.

Yes, you do have a "tiger by the tail" in Farm Bureau. What's more you can use the tail as a steering mechanism. Whether it is a beautiful structure or a real useful organization depends on you.

BLUE CROSS REPORT

Your Farm Bureau is one of the few organizations, other than general business firms, which can offer full Blue Cross-Blue Shield group coverage to its members.

The high level of hospital and doctor care protection available to some of Michigan's largest employer firms is also available to Farm Bureau members.

Michigan Blue Cross & Blue Shield and your Farm Bureau, in continuing efforts to seek the best for Farm Bureau members, pioneered arrangements for group health care protection through Michigan Farm Bureau.

Blue Cross & Blue Shield standards for group enrollment have always been rigid, but the distinct advantages of group-type coverage are the reward. Few other non-business organizations meet these group standards and must settle for less than adequate coverage.

Blue Cross-Blue Shield have, through the years, made available to Farm Bureau members their newest and finest benefits including 365 days of hospital and doctor care, continued coverage for young adult dependents and the low-cost Blue Cross-Blue Shield "65" group coverage for Farm Bureau members who are of "Medicare" age.

When you're a Michigan Farm Bureau member, it is possible that you can become a Blue Cross-Blue Shield group member too. Isn't it wise to retain your Farm Bureau membership?

TO THE EDITOR:

I was shocked to read in last month's Michigan Farms News, House Speaker Kowalski's letter attacking Dale Warner, Republican candidate for State Representative in the 56th District of Eaton and Calhoun counties.

The Speaker's letter was strictly of partisan motive and without basis in fact. Dale Warner completed his duties in the House and was absolutely under no obligation, as a free citizen, not to seek public office.

Dale Warner is an honorable young attorney who worked for the House of Representatives for the past year. He did an outstanding job on all of his assignments. The research project he authored on farm personal property tax was excellent. It contributed immeasurably to the understanding of this total problem by the whole House of Representatives.

We are proud to have a man of such competency and character as our candidate — who we feel will represent the district to the fullest.

Robert Waldron
House Minority Leader

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 for a testimony;

"Tom White lives alone at 1719 Buckner St., Shreveport, Louisiana, but God wants him there now, to give Bibles freely to his needy people."

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 the poor continues, he again makes this plea.

"Any Bible will be gratefully accepted, regardless of age, state of preservation, language or version, and will be passed along to needy people everywhere, of every race, color or creed," Mr. White reports.

Bibles may be sent to: T. S. White's World Wide Bible Gift Ministry, 1719 Buckner Street, Shreveport, Louisiana.

FREE FILM

For every roll of Kodacolor or Black and White film you send us for processing, you will receive ABSOLUTELY FREE a fresh roll of the same size film with your developed prints.

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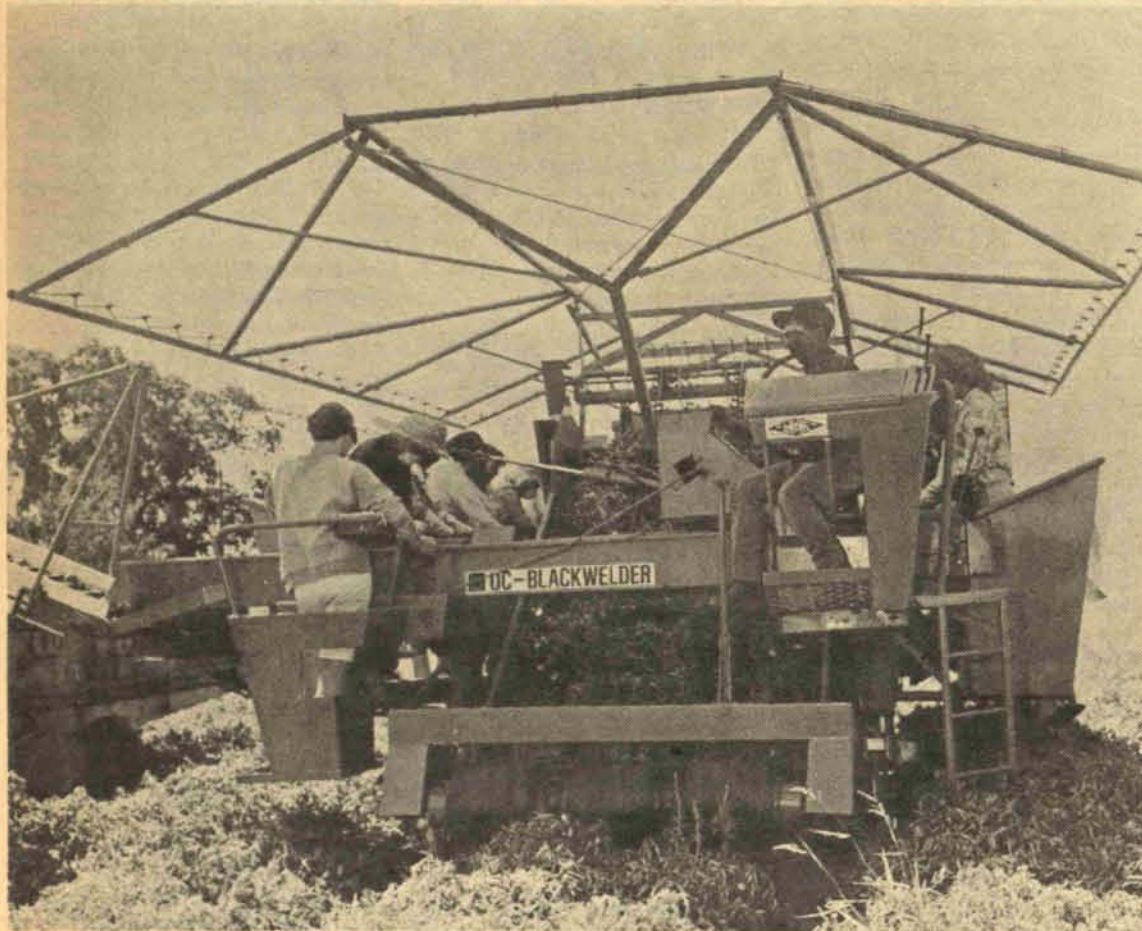
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MARKET DEVELOPMENT



MECHANICAL TOMATO HARVESTER — has brought a partial answer to the farm labor shortage which in Michigan caused the virtual abandonment of some fields. Although 350 of the big machines have been produced by one company, only a dozen were available for the Midwest tomato harvest. California growers expect to pick about 60 per cent of their coming crop by machine, each of which requires a maximum of 20 in-field operations, but replaces up to 70 hand pickers. Growers find the harvesters more economical and more reliable than most hand labor.



PEA POD STOMPER — this seven-ton IHC Turbo Tractor, mounted on huge "Terra-Tires" does the packing job on succulent green pea silage at a cannery. Automation in agriculture has begun to take on fantastic form as farmers use ingenious methods to fight the cost-price squeeze and the growing labor shortage.

Special Labor Meeting

Frozen and abandoned Michigan crops attest to the growing farm labor crisis — the subject of a special meeting planned following "Commodity Day" sessions during the annual meeting of the Michigan Farm Bureau, November 9.

According to Noel Stuckman, Manager of the Market Development Division of the Michigan Farm Bureau, sponsors of the conference, the commodity sessions begin with a noon luncheon program in the Union Building Ballroom.

Later, special sessions will be held for Field Crops, Dairy, Livestock and Fruit and Vegetable interests. At 4:00 in the afternoon these sessions will conclude to merge into the special farm-labor gathering.

Chairman of the Labor program is Kenneth Bull, member of the Michigan Farm Bureau board of directors and head of Farm Bureau's Labor-Advisory Committee.

"Farm Labor Recruitment" will be discussed by M. J. Buschlen, Operations Manager of Farm Bureau's new labor recruitment affiliate. Farm-Labor legislation and the Workmen's Compensation Act will be other parts of the one-hour program.

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 instructed to re-emphasize the need of careful consideration of the classification of farm operators and managers.

Local boards have been directed to make full use of their County 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 Department of Agriculture.

A section of the Selective Service rules has specifically prevented the existence of a shortage or a surplus of any agricultural commodity from being considered in determining the deferment eligibility of a "registrant" engaged in agriculture.

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

In view of the newer considerations, the supplement suggests that local Draft Boards will find it necessary to give "serious consideration for the deferment in Class 2-C of those registrants who are farm operators and managers producing for market a substantial quantity of agricultural commodities as outlined in State Headquarters 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 production 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 determine whether the production per farm worker is of such a substantial quantity for market as to warrant consideration of a deferment in the "national interest."

And the current policy is to assume that such facts may be best secured through records of the county ASCS office and committees, 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 hardship 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 requesting deferment by reason of his agricultural occupation, must meet a number of conditions. They include: (1) that he is, except for seasonal or temporary interruption, engaged in an essential agricultural activity; (2) that he cannot be replaced because of a shortage of persons with his qualifications 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 registrant is engaged in an agricultural enterprise which appears to be producing for market a substantial quantity of agricultural commodities, the Local Board is requested to advise the registrant and his employer that they may use the "advisory 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 production 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.

NEW TAX FORM...

When farmers file their income tax this year, they will use a new form to compute credit for federal tax on gasoline and lubricating oil, reports Farmers Petroleum Cooperative, Inc.

According to F.P.C. officials, the new form (4136), adopted by the Internal Revenue Service, will be available about December 15, and must be attached to the taxpayer's tax return to support the credits claimed.

Before adoption of the Excise Tax Reduction Act of 1965, farmers were allowed to claim a refund of the full four-cents-per-gallon tax paid on gasoline for farming purposes. This was done by filing an annual refund claim for a period based on the year July 1 through June 30 (Form 2240).

For gasoline used after June 30, 1965, farmers must claim their tax refund of four-cents per gallon as a credit against tax on their annual income tax returns.

The credit will first be taken on the return for the first full taxable year beginning after June 30, 1965. Calendar year taxpayers will first claim the credit on their income tax returns for 1966 for gasoline used from July 1, 1965 through December 31, 1966.

In the case of lubricating oil used other than in a highway motor vehicle, the user may obtain a credit against income tax for the six-cents-per-gallon tax paid on such oil. The credit against income tax may be claimed on tax returns for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 1966 for oil placed in use after December 31, 1965.

A fiscal year taxpayer may not claim the credit on his income tax return for his fiscal year beginning in 1965 and ending in 1966 for lubricating oil used during the portion of the fiscal year which falls in calendar year 1966. Instead, the credit due him for lubricating oil used during this period may be claimed on his return for his fiscal year beginning in 1966 and ending in 1967.

If a taxpayer is entitled to a refund of \$1,000 or more during any of the first three quarters, he may file a refund claim for each of these calendar quarters instead of taking a credit against his income tax.

MILK PRICES SUBJECT OF COMMODITY SESSION

By Donald Moore

Few things cause greater controversy in the dairy industry than the pricing of milk.

Elaborate formulas have been devised in recent years to do this fairly, and recently some of these have come under attack.

Several new pricing concepts will be examined at the coming Dairy Program, held as part of Commodity-Day activities at the annual meeting of the Michigan Farm Bureau.

The Dairy Program will begin at 2:30 p.m. Wednesday, November 9, in room 31 of the Union Building on the Campus of Michigan State University.

Two program guests, Douglas Jenks, President of the Independent Cooperative Milk Producers Association, and Glenn Lake, President of the Michigan Milk Producers Association, will visit about pricing concepts.

Jenks will discuss the "vertical forces" idea for pricing milk, while Lake will deal with "superpool pricing on a regional basis" — asking the question, "is it necessary?"

As background for these issues, it should be noted that prior to Federal milk orders, the dispute about prices generally centered on such pricing plans as "base-excess."

When "Class" usage made formula pricing common to the major fluid milk markets, the battle centered around what factors went into the formula. In recent years the "superpool" has come into being and co-ops have bargained for premiums above the formula price.



GLENN LAKE

Last March the formula for setting class prices came under attack. A public hearing was held in Washington to consider adjustments in the formula. Many producer organizations and processor representatives testified.

Some interesting new concepts were introduced, with perhaps the most revolutionary thoughts presented by Douglas Jenks, as president of the Independent Cooperative producers. Jenks argued that milk for manufacturing must be given more consideration in pricing, that those who produce for the manufactured milk market must have "cost of production plus a profit."

He introduced into the record a sketch of a formula referred to as "vertical forces" — which he contends provides a realistic approach to milk pricing.

Jenks will present this controversial concept to producers attending the dairy session on the afternoon of the 9th.



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 obtaining the best premiums in such pools, and because of this, dealers have tried to import as much "outside" milk as possible.

Cooperation between cooperatives has held such importation to a minimum, but the pressures to break the superpool continues to mount.

A new force, the "Great Lakes Milk Marketing Federation" was organized to try to improve the bargaining power of midwest dairymen.

Their success last summer resulted in a price of \$6.10 per hundredweight for Class I milk.

Glenn Lake, who will also speak at the Dairy Program, was a key figure in this organization of the new Federation and led the fight to establish the higher price.

"RIGHT TO BARGAIN" BEING CONSIDERED

By Dan E. Reed

Secretary-Manager, Michigan Farm Bureau

Farmers who have felt the pressure of discrimination by processors because of their membership in an association of producers will be glad to know that S. 109 is still under consideration in Washington.

On September 21, 1966 a revised version of the bill, amended to answer some objections that have been raised, was introduced by Senator George Aiken (R-Vermont). Now entitled — "The Agricultural Producers Marketing Act of 1966," the intended effects of the bill include:

1. A separate act 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. Broadening the unfair trade practices covered.

4. Preventive relief for persons whose marketing rights have been, or are threatened to be, violated by a handler.

5. Authorization for the Secretary of Agriculture to bring civil action for preventive relief when he has reasonable cause.

FARM BUREAU APPROVAL . . .

Farm Bureau has worked to prepare the legislation and has as-

GRAIN STORAGE "MUST EXPAND"

Farmers need to expand and improve their grain marketing "machinery" just as they have improved machines to produce and harvest the crops, according to Stanley Sherman, Manager of the Michigan Elevator Exchange Division of Farm Bureau Services.

Sherman's views have resulted from growing demands for storage and sales services which have outstripped the capacity of both the Exchange and local elevators in the grain areas.

"By the last ten days of September we were full to the gills at the Saginaw Terminal," Sherman said. "There, soft wheat and beans had our storage facilities plugged."

Sherman suggested that blueprints now on hand for an added one and one-quarter million bushels of storage should be reviewed in light of present demand for more handling capacity, a demand which occurs with regularity at this time of year. "We were plugged last year at this time too, and couldn't take a lot of the corn and soys which farmers wanted to move into market," Sherman said.

The cooperative leader pointed out that it takes considerable time to move commodities into markets of the world and that lack of sufficient facilities can dam the entire marketing process.

"Our present predicament shows that grain storage facilities need to grow if we are going to render full service programs to Michigan farmers in marketing their products," he said.

The Problems of Water Pollution

Water is becoming a No. 1 issue throughout the entire country, especially as it may be polluted by any industry, including agriculture.

It becomes increasingly obvious that the people will not stand for dirty water. The Congress has enacted, through the 1965 Water Quality Act, far-reaching controls that will require every state to take effective action to clean up its water systems and prevent further pollution.

As evidence of citizen's concern, there has been a series of regional Clean Water Seminars throughout the United States. Farm Bureau has represented farmers in every case. The Midwest Clean Water Seminar was held at Chicago on September 24 and 25. Four State Farm Bureaus 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.

Subjects included municipal water supplies and waste, industrial water uses, agriculture, recreation and flood control. Clifford A. McIntyre, Natural Resources Director of the American Farm Bureau Federation, spoke for agriculture. McIntyre said that agriculture is the largest "consumer" of water and it is essential that it be of high quality for production of crops and livestock. He said that farmers have long realized this and have engaged for many years in programs of soil and water management and conservation.

He cited the more than two million farm ponds in rural America which are vital to flood control. He said these ponds provide for other uses, such as irrigation, recreation, fish and wildlife and pointed out that the use of water by agriculture must not be restricted.

"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 it is estimated that rural America is losing two million acres to suburbia, to industry, and highways, each year. "In the last year alone, one million acres have been acquired for public recreational facilities," he said.

McIntyre met head-on the usual criticism that farmers, through the 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 one of the great contributors to pollution."

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 fertilizers and chemicals actually were 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 more problems of 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 land." He said that farmers use no more insecticide or fertilizer than is absolutely necessary to do the job, whereas the urban householder tends to over-use insecticides and fertilizers which may be quickly washed into sewage disposal plants and hence into the waterways.

Other resource speakers developed the subject of the amount of water available for different uses and while some areas of the west have already allocated or rationed water for some uses, it is probable that many other areas will come to this situation.

These problems are not new to the "water wonderland" of Michigan. In fact, in some areas of the state, farmers have already been accused of lowering water tables through irrigation of crops.

While some progress has been made on water problems in Michigan, much remains to be done and agriculture will have a big stake in whatever water laws are developed.

AGRICULTURE IN ACTION—PICTORIAL REPORT

"MISS AMERICAN TEEN-AGER"



MEXICAN-MICHIGAN FIESTA



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.

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 on 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 tell 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 "Kalkaskian"; Bea Noye of WWTV-Cadillac; Charles Preston, 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 1950's 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 at 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), visit 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 muddied" they are muddied "primarily at home base — 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 difference, gain or loss, in your farm income, regardless of how good a manager you might be. It is essential, therefore, that those elected understand the issues.

On the national level, you will elect a United States Senator and Congressman. In the state, for the first time, the Governor, Lt. Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, and all the Senators will be elected for four-year terms. 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 near-

ly complete control over policies that will determine how your children will be educated. Two will be elected to that 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 more important than 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 Supreme Court action. Presently before the court is the extremely important issue as to the constitutionality of 1966 legislation concerning the composition of County Boards of Supervisors. In 1962, about 35% of those who voted failed to vote the "nonpartisan" ballot.

Other nonpartisan 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 Higher Education. Each position 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 elected.

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 located at that institution. 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 this Board oversees 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 18-year-olds to vote. (See a special article elsewhere in this issue.)

Let us not forget that if farmers are to continue to be effective where the laws are made, we must be effective where the lawmakers are made and 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 or 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.

"DESIGN FOR PROGRESS"

"Design for Progress" will be the theme of the joint annual meetings of Farm Bureau Services, Inc., Farmers Petroleum Cooperative, Inc., and the Michigan Association of Farmer Cooperatives, November 28-29, Kellogg Center, Michigan State University, East Lansing.

Joining these companies for the two days of action-packed agenda will be the St. Paul Bank for Cooperatives and the Michigan P.C.A.'s.

Registration for all meetings begins at 8:30 Monday morning, followed by call to order at 9:30 by Elton R. Smith, president, Michigan Farm Bureau and Farm Bureau Services.

All annual meeting sessions are scheduled for the first day, November 28 — Farmers Petroleum Co-op at 10:00 a.m., Farm Bureau Services at 2:00 p.m., and MAFC at 4:00 p.m.

Monday's noon luncheon speaker will be Roy Hendrickson, executive-secretary of the National Federation of Grain Cooperatives; his topic — "Washington Reports."

A joint banquet, courtesy of MAFC, Farm Bureau Services, Farmers Petroleum Cooperative, St. Paul Bank, and the Michigan PCA's, has been set for the first evening of the two-day session, and will feature Dean Pridgeon, Michigan Farm Bureau vice-president, as toastmaster.

The banquet program will include awards presentations, entertainment by the Michigan State University Glee Club, and an address by Dan E. Reed, secretary-manager, Michigan Farm Bureau, on "Farmers — Will Cooperatives Serve Them?"

The second day's session, No-

vember 29, will begin with the annual report of the St. Paul Bank for Cooperatives by its president, Lloyd Ulllyot.

A number of outstanding speakers on important and pertinent topics are scheduled for the "State Co-op Clinic" on the 29th, including IBM's agricultural representative, Wendell Colithero, who will discuss "Agriculture and the Computer Age."

A report on a survey of farmer attitudes will be the topic of Michigan State University's Dr. Richard Feltner, in his talk, "The Farmer Speaks."

Reporting on progress, future plans and projects of their companies will be J. W. Stiles, director of research and development for Agway, Inc., and Dr. Dale Butz, director of marketing, Illinois Agriculture Association.

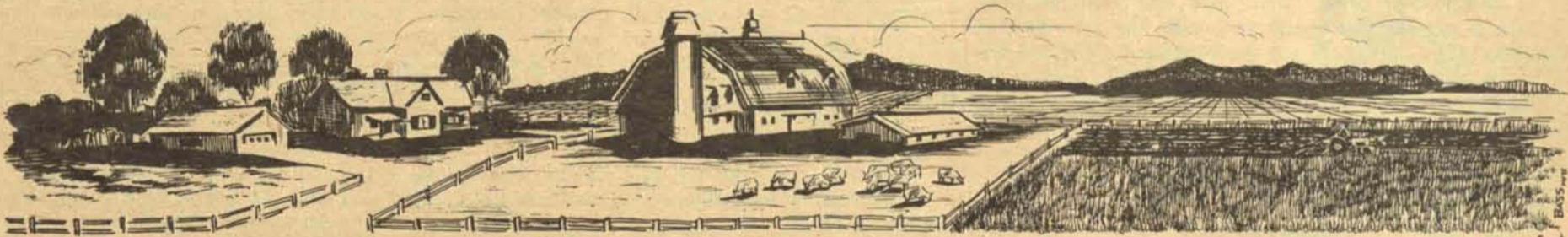
Following their talks will be a "Quiz the Speakers" exercise with Richard Arnold, WKAR radio farm editor, as discussion leader.

Andrew Lampen, president of the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank for Cooperatives, will pose the question, "What Now?" as a wind-up to the meeting.

Newly appointed executive vice-president of Farmers Petroleum Cooperative and Farm Bureau Services, William Guthrie, urges all stockholders and members to attend the meeting with a special invitation extended to the wives.

FARM BUREAU MARKET PLACE

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POULTRYMEN — Use Perfect Balancer, 8% phosphate mineral feed in your ground feed. Eliminate soft shelled eggs. Mix 3 lbs. per 100 lbs. feed. The Gelatin Bone Co., Box 125, Emmett, Michigan. (tf-25b) 26

35 WOMEN

ILLUSTRATED WHOLESALE CATALOG. Imported Items, 25c (Refundable). Sample Merchandise Included. Imports, 2506 West Lloyd, Pensacola, Florida 32505. (11-2t-16p) 35

36 MISCELLANEOUS

OLD SILVER DOLLAR (1879-99) \$1.50. Free Price lists. Edel's, Carlyle, Illinois 62231. (11-1t-11p) 36

FARMERS:

Check the value you get in Gelatin Bone Perfect Balancer, the mineral feed of champions:

	Percent Min.	Percent Max.
Phosphorous	8.0	9.0
Calcium	29.0	34.0
Mag. Sulfate	.24	
Iodine (pure)	.015	.018
Cobalt Sulfate	.01	.03
Salt	0.00	0.00

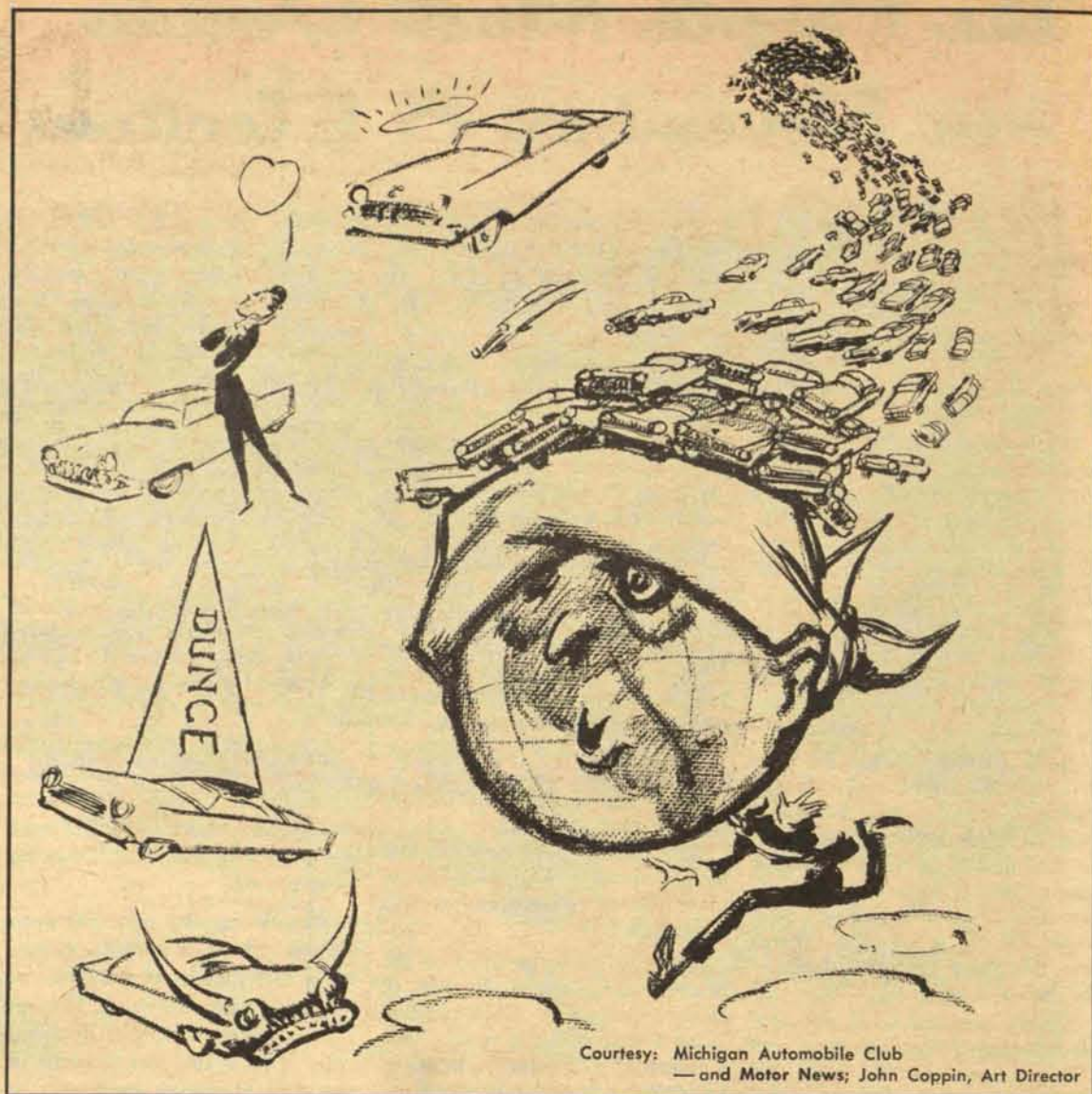
Get Perfect Balancer at your elevator. Distributed in Michigan by:

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Box 125, Emmett, Michigan

DISCUSSION TOPIC

CRITICAL ROAD NEEDS



Courtesy: Michigan Automobile Club
—and Motor News; John Coppin, Art Director

Prepared by the
Education and Research Department
Michigan Farm Bureau

Statistics CAN be startling. Consider the fact that Michigan added about 440,000 new vehicle registrations in 1966. It mounts up to a rapid advance in 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 87,465 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 find 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 marketing 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 mullied 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 in the race. 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 20% in the past year, mostly increases in wage rates in 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¢ per hundredweight, as the fees were 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 30%." The study contends that non-users should pay about 20% of the expansion needed in the next twenty 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 reads:

"County road commissions are responsible for 78% of all highways, roads and streets in Michigan. Nearly 40% of all county primary roads, 48% of the local roads, 60% of the local road bridges and 33% of the primary road bridges are considered inadequate.

"As a result of the rapid growth in the Interstate system, counties 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, sod 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 'user 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 motor vehicles from the personal property tax. Many other states tax autos as personal property in addition to weight taxes. (26 states do this.)

"Federal funds used for bridges and approaches should be available without local matching funds.

"Consideration should be given to counties with large areas of public recreation lands as adequate roads can be part of an effective safety program."

At present, taxes on light vehicles in Michigan are close to the national average for such vehicles. Heavy trucks are taxed on an increasing scale, according to weight. Fines for overloaded trucks—which can do most damage to highways and roads,—go to the libraries rather than to maintenance funds for the roads. Perhaps this is as it should be, but it leaves a problem.

Michigan State University tax experts have pointed out that any tax which becomes so heavy that it threatens to destroy the source from which the revenue is taken is 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.

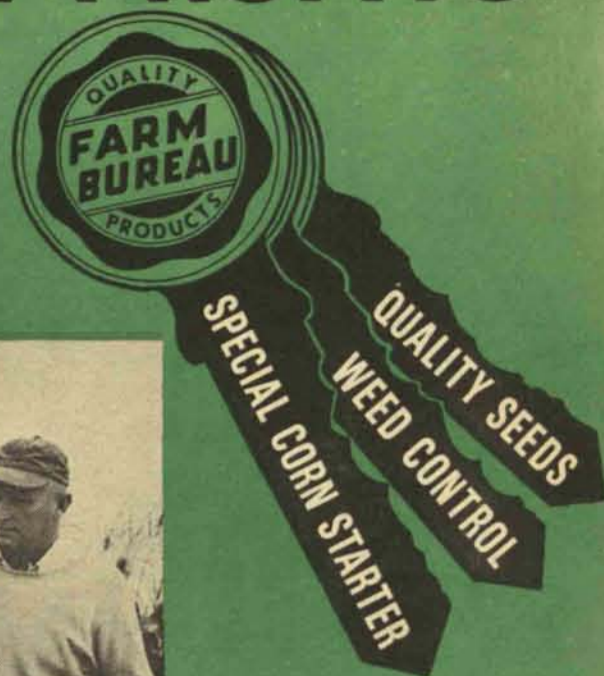
For many years, farmers have been paying an "outsized" percent of their net income in taxes as compared to other persons in the economy. A step to add new property taxes could put farmers back into the disaster position of the 1930's when many a farm was lost through tax delinquency.

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



Gordon Behrenwald, Arthur Behrenwald and Bernie Bessert, FBS field representative, were making a visual check of this fine crop.



Rueben Pruetz, FBS Saginaw manager, John Crotzer, FBS field representative, are doing a yield check of Hugo Hetzner's shelled corn.

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 2½# 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 ½ 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.



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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

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

Contact your local Agent for Slow Moving Vehicle emblems.

