Voters will have an important opportunity to go to the polls on May 16 and cast their ballot in Michigan’s first presidential primary election since 1928. Shortly after the 1928 election, the Michigan Legislature repealed the presidential primary law. However, the 1972 Michigan Legislature enacted a new presidential primary election law making our state the 24th to authorize such an election. The presidential primary election and the election of precinct delegates will be held on the third Tuesday in May of each presidential election year. This year the third Tuesday falls on May 16.

The objective of the Michigan presidential primary election is to require that delegates attending the national convention of their party reflect the views of voters back home in supporting candidates seeking the party’s nomination for President. In prior years, Michigan’s delegates to the national convention were not firmly committed to support a particular candidate seeking the nomination for President. Many people have felt that the final presidential candidates named by delegates to the national conventions should more accurately reflect the views of the voters in the states.

Voters going to the polls on May 16 will vote directly for their preferred presidential candidate and a precinct delegate. Delegates must then commit their votes to the presidential candidates from their party in direct proportion to votes received by the candidates in the primary election. For example, if Candidate A received 20 percent of the primary vote, he will be guaranteed the support of 20 percent of the Michigan delegates to his party’s convention. The delegates will be committed to support Candidate A for two ballots, unless released by the candidate or he drops out of contention, whichever occurs first.

A candidate must receive at least five percent of the votes in the presidential primary election before any delegates would be committed to support him at the national convention. Uncommitted delegates would be divided among the presidential candidates who received five percent or more of the primary votes.

Precinct Delegates

Persons voting in the May 16 presidential primary election will also elect a delegate from their respective precincts. Precinct delegates represent one of the most important positions in politics. Precinct delegates attend their political party’s County Convention as a delegate of the voters from their precinct. At the County Convention, precinct delegates formulate policy positions and choose delegates to their party’s State Convention. Delegates to the State Convention choose delegates to the National Convention of their party and, during appropriate election years, nominate candidates to run for such important offices as Lt. Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, State Board of Education, Supreme Court Justices and Boards of our major state universities.

Few voters realize that when voting for a precinct delegate, they are taking the only official action available to citizens which leads to the nomination of many elected officials. It is common to find many precincts without an elected precinct delegate. Every voter is encouraged to make certain he has voted for a precinct delegate candidate in his respective precinct when voting on May 16.

Ballot Issues

The May 16 presidential primary will also give voters an opportunity to express themselves on at least two ballot proposals. One of the ballot proposals will be to permit a state lottery and the other will be to permit public officials to accept appointment or seek election to another public office while serving current terms of office. Additional information on these issues may be found elsewhere in this issue of the Michigan Farm News.
Scholarship Winners Announced

The Michigan Farm Bureau Women's Scholarship Committee has selected two outstanding Michigan State University students, James R. Main and John M. Skjæra, to share equally in the $400 Marge Karkie-Farm Bureau Scholarship Fund. These funds were established in memory of the late Mrs. Marge Karkie, a dedicated俗女和农民的联合体，and were made possible by the generosity of the membership of Michigan Farm Bureau. The scholarship is a gift to the qualifying students and can be used for any purpose during the academic year. It can be continued for a second year if the recipient so desires. All applications must be submitted to the Scholarship Committee by June 1, 1972. The Michigan Farm Bureau Women's Scholarship Committee, which includes Mrs. Harold Greenhoe, Carson City, seated as chairman of the Scholarship Committee.

Griffin Co-Sponsors Marketing Bill

Senator Robert P. Griffin has co-sponsored the National Agricultural Marketing and Bargaining Act of 1971. This bill is to be read the number of Senate sponsors of this important bill.

The National Agricultural Marketing and Bargaining Act, known as the Sisk Bill, is strongly supported by Farm Bureau. The bill would provide a legal framework for farmers to use in building their own effective marketing and bargaining programs. It would establish a mutual duty to bargain in good faith on the part of processors and associations of producers. Griffin Co-Sponsors Marketing Bill

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MICHIGAN FARM NEWS
May 1, 1972

Marketing Rights Bill Passes Senate

Perhaps the most controversial farm legislation in years passed the Michigan Senate Tuesday afternoon, April 18. The bill, S. 1225, introduced by Senators Zollar (R-Benton Harbor) and Ballenger (R-Ovid), was designed to provide Michigan farmers with the legal tools essential to effective marketing and bargaining for a given commodity.

The bill, as introduced, carried over to the letter Farm Bureau policy developed through the policy development procedures and passed in final form by the voting delegates at the annual meeting in Grand Rapids.

Senator Zollar’s leadership was instrumental in obtaining a favorable vote and was sufficient to overcome extremely strong opposition. Farm Bureau members came through with strong support for the bill in contacts with Senators, as did members of MACMA and other groups such as MPMA and Sugar Beet Growers supporting the legislation.

The bill, however, was amended before it passed the Senate to exempt from its provisions livestock and livestock products, poultry and poultry products, grain, dry beans, sugar beets and onions. An amendment of the amendment added an expiration date of January 1975.

Other amendments were technical in nature and did not affect the basic provisions of the proposed legislation.

Extremely strong opposition was generated to the bill by lobbyists for the Chain Store Council, Michigan Casuers and Freezers Association and Michigan Food Dealers Association. Major opponents were firms and trade associations that buy what the farmers have to sell. Michigan Grain and Agri-Dealers Association, Michigan Lumbermen Association, Bean Shippers, Chamber of Commerce and many other similar groups fought the bill. It was a no holds barred type of opposition. Much of the opposition ultimately resulted in demonstrations, half truths and a general misunderstanding of the bill’s provisions.

There was an effort to divide farmers on the issue. The Michigan Cattle Feeders’ Association, Michigan Livestock Exchange and the National Pork Producers were on record as opposing “marketing rights” for farmers.

The legislation now goes to the House of Representatives. It can be expected that even if the bill as amended by the Senate will be subject to even stronger opposition. The opposition is fully organized and the force and money will be no object as long as an all-out campaign is concerned.

Such all-out opposition as has been generated by the processing powers, representing to a large degree huge conglomerates, is indication enough that the legislation is in the best interest of farmers. The same type of opposition has been generated on the bill now before the U.S. Congress. It is obvious that a campaign has been waged among many growers trying to instill fear and doubt in their minds. Much information that has been circulated is erroneous and highly misleading but the purpose of such a campaign is to create doubt and questions and not to gain understanding.

Rep. Stanley Powell (R-Ionia), a supporter of the legislation, summed it up in a written report to the West Michigan Farm News when he said: “Judging from the tremendous campaign of opposition being waged by the spokespersons for processors, it would be hard to imagine that this bill, if enacted, would at long last give farm producers some real bargaining power and negotiating strength and muscle in the marketplace. With the purchasing of our farm products being constantly concentrated in fewer and fewer hands, it is obvious that we farmers will be in a drastically declining economic situation unless we have some mechanism which would give us a reasonable degree of bargaining power when the time comes to place the product of our labor and capital investment on the market.”

MAY 10 BALLOT PROPOSAL

Michigan voters will have a new voting opportunity on the new May 16 presidential primary. Michigan voters for the first time in many years, declare their preference for the nomination of presidential candidates. They will also decide on one of the most important questions in politics—that is, the election of precinct delegates (see special article elsewhere in this issue).

There will also be two important constitutional amendments on the May 16 ballot. Proposal A will read as follows: "PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT TO ALLOW THE LEGISLATURE TO AUTHORIZE LOTTERIES AND TO PERMIT THE SALE OF LOTTERY TICKETS. This amendment would allow the legislature to enact the provisions of lottery legislation, and to permit the sale of lottery tickets. Shall this amendment be adopted? Yes — No..."

It is estimated that legalization of lotteries in Michigan will bring in as much as $40-50 million of new revenues. Passage of the amendment would also permit the legislature to authorize the sale of raffle tickets.

Those in opposition to the proposal argue that legalization of lotteries could lead to more gambling and crime associated with gambling. Those supporting the amendment argue that it is now illegal with no effective control and the profits go to the criminal element. They maintain that control by the state would cut illegal gambling and the crime associated with it. It is a controversial issue for the voter to decide.

Proposal A will read as follows: "PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT TO PERMIT MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE TO RESIGN AND ACCEPT ANOTHER OFFICE TO WHICH THE INCUMBENT WAS ELECTED OR APPOINTED. This amendment would permit members of the legislature to be elected or appointed to another public office, and to accept the pay of the office for which they were elected. Before accepting that office they would be required to resign from their legislative office. Shall this amendment be adopted? Yes — No...

The amendment is very clear in its intent. Very often a legislator would like to run for another office while he is still holding office. Sometimes, he also has an opportunity to resign from one office and be elected to another position. The proposal would permit this and would permit him to resign from the office previously held.

Ballot Proposals and Tax Packages

Assessment Tax Packages Introduced

As partially reported in the last Michigan Farm News, 18 bills have now been introduced to carry out the recommendations in the report of the Subcommittee on Assessment Practices. The bills begin with number H. 6039 and go through number H. 6076. They would do the following:

- Allow two or more counties to establish a joint equalization department to assist county Boards of Assessors.
- Allow State Tax Commission to promulgate qualification requirements for township boards of review.
- Allow the Tax Commission to charge fees to local assessment districts for the cost of special assessment and equalization studies.
- Provide cost of assessing property among local units of government.
- Provide for the increased assessment value to be printed on the ballot in tax elections.
- Require the complete updating of assessments every three to five years.
- Require that property tax assessments and taxation records be available for public inspection and for copying.
- Appropriate $25,000,000 for printing of annual Tax Manual by the State Tax Commission.

Other legislation resulting from the special assessment practices study is expected to be introduced. This may include a new bill relating to assessment of farm real estate. The present tax package may not be presented but one new bill will be different from the present farm assessment bills that have been introduced.

Redistricting

The problem of redistricting both congressional and state legislative seats continues. An example of the issue involved is the plight in which Rep. Richard Allen (R-Itasca) finds himself. In an effort to dramatize the problems created by redistricting, Rep. Allen has had buttons made with the inscription “Save Allen Somehow.” The reapportionment plan that is presently before the Supreme Court splits Rep. Allen’s district five ways.

The Democratic reapportionment plan that pits many incumbents against one another is expected to be accepted by the Supreme Court. Some Legislators that lived on the edge of their districts now find themselves in a different district and must move in order to be able to represent most of the same people they have represented in the past few years. Mr. Allen’s district is unusual in the five-way split. He views it with good humor and has quipped that even “Canal was only split three ways.”
MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

FOUR

1972

May 1, 1972

THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW!
If your labor camp is inspected by federal OSHA inspectors they will check it against United States Department of Labor 29 C.F.R. 308 standards. If your labor camp is inspected by Michigan State regulations they will check it against Michigan Public Act 260 rules.

Some rules and regulations are similar, but not identical. Violations, however, are not identical. The purpose of this article is to help you to see the variations. Rule breakers have less to worry about if you are a family operator with five or more adult workers. They have a lot to worry about if you are a farm employer with less than five adult workers.

Some of the other major differences are detailed for your reading.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
30 C.F.R.

29.10 Housing.

(1) Housing sites shall be well drained and not located in low areas that are subject to flooding. The minimum total window area shall be in good repair, and equipped with double windows or screens. The window area shall be not less than 20 square feet for each person living in the shelter.

(2) All window area shall be equipped with suitable storm sashes or other approved storm protection.

29.15 Screened porches.

(b) An agricultural labor camp shall be provided with a screened porch free of insects.

(c) The screened porch shall be at least 20 square feet in area and be built at a temperature of not less than 60 degrees.

(d) The screened areas shall be kept clean, free of trash, and screened.

29.16 Sleeping accommodations.

(a) Sleeping accommodations shall be equipped with comfortable beds, cots or bunks.

(b) Sleeping accommodations shall be equipped with separate sleeping accommodations for each sex, and separated by a solid wall from the floor to ceiling. Toilets shall have at least two doors remotely separated.

(c) Sleeping accommodations shall be adequately lighted and ventilated.

(d) Sleeping accommodations shall be provided with adequate toilet accommodations for each sex.

(e) Sleeping accommodations shall be free of offensive odors, flies and noise.

(f) Sleeping accommodations shall be provided with adequate toilet accommodations for each sex.

(g) Sleeping accommodations shall be provided with hot and cold water under proper pressure for washing and cooking.

(h) All screen doors shall be provided.

(i) A partition between living units in sleeping accommodations shall be provided.

(j) All sleeping accommodations shall be provided with adequate toilet accommodations for each sex.

(k) Sleeping accommodations shall be provided with a stairway.

(l) Sleeping accommodations shall be provided with adequate toilet accommodations for each sex.

(m) Sleeping accommodations shall be provided with a stairway.

(n) Sleeping accommodations shall be provided with adequate toilet accommodations for each sex.

(o) Sleeping accommodations shall be provided with a stairway.

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(y) Sleeping accommodations shall be provided with a stairway.

(z) Sleeping accommodations shall be provided with adequate toilet accommodations for each sex.

{Continued on next page...}
Dependable Eptam stops weeds in drybeans

Other bean weed killers, new or old, can't compare with Eptam herbicide for sure control of nightshade, nutgrass, pigweed and most other major grass and broadleaf weeds. And Eptam is economical, too. Boost your yields of clean, dry, marketable beans with dependable, low-cost Eptam. See us now.

Topics for Y.F. Discussion Meet

The topics for the 1972 Discussion Meet have been announced by the Michigan Farm Bureau Young Farmer Committee. At county, district, state and national levels of the contest, the topic to be discussed will be determined by drawing a subject from the following list:

1. What is agriculture's role in improving environmental quality?
2. How can farmers in the 70's adjust to the changing farm labor situation?
3. How can farmers create additional markets for their products?
4. What is the impact of vertical integration on agriculture?

The Discussion Meet is more than just a contest. It provides a means whereby young active farmers can increase their knowledge and understanding, as well as contributing ideas and suggestions for the solution of some of the pressing problems facing agriculture.

Contestants in the Meet may be male or female, must be between the ages of 17 and 30 before November 1, 1972, and must not have passed their 31st birthday by that date, must be a Farm Bureau member. If under 21 years of age, parents must be Farm Bureau members.

The participant's responsibility is to exchange ideas and information in an effort to provide a possible solution to a particular problem. By attempting to cooperatively shed further light on the problem, while maintaining a flexible position, he is free to say what he believes and to change his mind whenever new information and ideas make that a reasonable thing to do.

District winners and their spouses will be guests of Michigan Farm Bureau the day of the state contest. The state winner will receive an expense paid trip for two to the AFBF Annual meeting in Los Angeles in December.

Individuals interested in obtaining information about their county Discussion Meet should contact their county Farm Bureau secretary or Young Farmer Committee chairman.

NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE NOTES

by AL ALMY

Farmer Committee from District the Michigan Farm Bureau Young his father, a 375 acre farm near gian State University. Don and his wife Lauretta have one child.

UNITED STATES FARM BUREA U.

Impact of Various Tax Programs on the Agricultural Industry

The United States Farm Bureau, acting through its State and national legislative committees, has asked the Internal Revenue Service to study two ways in which the Federal income tax law may be affecting the agricultural industry.

The first request involved the income tax treatment of losses on the sale of livestock and poultry. The Bureau was concerned that the rules for determining income tax losses on livestock and poultry might be giving an unfair advantage to farmers who are losing money on these enterprises because of low market prices.

The second request involved the income tax treatment of the values of commodities and other property, including land, which farmers receive in the form of government price support programs.

The Bureau believes that the income tax treatment of these values may be giving farmers an unfair advantage over other taxpayers by allowing them to defer income tax payments for a longer period of time.

The Bureau has asked the Internal Revenue Service to study these two issues and to make recommendations for changes in the tax laws that would be fair and equitable to all taxpayers.

The Bureau has also asked the Internal Revenue Service to study the income tax treatment of other agricultural programs, including the Federal Crop Insurance Program and the Federal Farm Price Support Program.

The Bureau believes that these programs are important to the agricultural industry and that the income tax treatment of these programs should be fair and equitable to all taxpayers.

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Asparagus Price Set

The Michigan Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Association (MACMA) Asparagus Marketing Committee offered members' asparagus to processors earlier last month at a base price of 25 cents per pound on a 90 grade basis. Asparagus processors have responded by agreeing to pay MACMA members the 25 cent price, reports Harry A. Foster, manager, Asparagus Division. Other sales terms, in addition to the price paid to the grower, $2.00 per ton for asparagus research; (2) processors have agreed to make MACMA association member fee deductions; and (3) delivery and receiving arrangements.

The factors considered by the MACMA Asparagus Marketing Committee in arriving at the 25 cent price recommendation were acreage and production, stocks of asparagus on hand, March 1, per capita consumption, and processor demand for asparagus.

The 25 cent per pound base price represents a 1.5 cent price increase over the 1971 price. The fact that MACMA and the asparagus processors have reached this agreement indicates that the MACMA market analysis and price recommendation are realistic and in line with market conditions.

The MACMA Asparagus Marketing Committee has expressed its appreciation to the processors for reaching this price agreement two to three weeks prior to the harvest season.

Elton R. Smith, president of the Michigan Farm Bureau, announced that the board of directors has appointed Donald W. Nugent as Director of District 9. Nugent will fill the unexpired term of Eugene Roberts who recently resigned.

Nugent, his wife Gail and their two children live on a 513 acre fruit farm in Benzie County near Frankfort. They operate the farm in partnership with his father, raising cherries, apples and strawberries.

He is presently serving his second term as President of Benzie County Farm Bureau which he joined 10 years ago. Nugent has served as manager of the membership drive in his county and on several Michigan Farm Bureau committees, including the Young Farmers Committee, Policy Development Committee and the Fruit Advisory Committee.

A graduate of Michigan State University, Nugent is an active member of the Michigan Horticultural Society and has served as vice-president of the Benzie County Horticultural Society for eight years. He is a member of the Frankfort Rotary and chairman of the Benzie County Planning Commission. The family is active in the Blaine Christian Church.

NUGENT NAMED DIRECTOR

MACMA Membership Kickoff

The Michigan Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Association (MACMA) fruit and vegetable divisions have just conducted a membership drive task force kickoff meetings.

The membership task force was appointed by the MACMA marketing committees to involve a greater number of MACMA members in committee responsibilities. One of the many committee responsibilities involves the perennial share of new member sign ups. Emphasis is being placed on consolidating the present member stockholders' membership in the active divisions, as well as contacting new member prospects.

The task force will also serve as a liaison between the marketing committees and the membership. According to Harry A. Foster, manager, fruit and vegetable divisions, the meetings were well attended, and members were enthusiastic about expanding MACMA marketing activities as well as increasing the volume of products represented through new member sign ups.

The marketing committees in all fruit and vegetable divisions are making plans to effectively establish the right market price for MACMA members' products in 1972.

In 1971, MACMA members produced over 60 percent of the processing apples in Michigan and nearly one-half of the tart cherries and asparagus. Expanding marketing programs, along with new member sign ups, give MACMA the needed positive impact in the market place.

H.R. HOWARD (BONNIE) EBENHOCH, Chesaning, was selected as "Mrs. Safety 1972" at the 42nd Annual Michigan Safety Conference last month. Shown with Bonnie is her husband, Howard, president, Saginaw County Farm Bureau and Mrs. Laura Jo Wetzel, Madison Heights, chairman of the Women's Division, Michigan Safety Conference.

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

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Guaranteed profits are rare in farming. To sur vive and profit, it takes good management and top yields. That's why it is making sense to join the best seed you can buy—Michigan Certified Seed. National Disk-Box Surveys show that Certified Seed increases net profit per acre.

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MICHIGAN CROP IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

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Certainly Lasso® plus atrazine controls fall panicum.

Plenty of growers last season learned that the “foxtail” they thought grew through their herbicide was really fall panicum.

And plenty of growers this season will learn that if you tank mix Lasso plus atrazine, you won’t find fall panicum. Nor will you find giant foxtail, crabgrass and most other grasses... or lots of broadleafs like smartweed, pigweed, cocklebur.

Lasso plus atrazine gets ‘em all in corn.

That’s what you expect from your herbicide.

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Brackenridge - B&W Co-op 842-3104
Buchanan - Buchanan Co-op/695-6823
Caledonia - Caledonia Farmers Elev./891-8108
Caro-Akron - Caro Farmers Co-op/673-3101, 691-4571
Charlevoix - Charlevoix Co-op/547-6721
Chesaning - Farmers Co-op/845-3040
Coldwater - Farm Bureau Service/278-2213, 279-9404
Coldwater - Branch County Grain Co./218-4361
Coopersville - Co-op Elev. Co./837-8051, 837-8196
Charlotte - Eaton Farm Bureau Co-op/543-1160
Fowlerville - Fowlerville Co-op/223-8821
Fremont - Co-op Produce 924-3551
Hart - Farm Bureau Services/873-2158
Hastings - Farm Bureau Services/945-2223
Highland - Producers’ Ass’n/685-1503
Hillsdale - Farm Bureau Services/437-4487
Holland - Cooperative Co./396-6526
Howell - Co-op 546-3450, 546-3960
Hudsonville - Farmers Co-op Elev./659-9596, 669-1114
Jeddo - St. Clair County Farm Bureau Service 327-6315
Kalamazoo - Farm Bureau Service/381-0596, 381-0593
Kent City - Farm Bureau 678-5022
Lapeer - County Co-op 604-2907, 664-6382
Imlay City - Lapeer County Co-op/724-4915
Leslie - Leslie Co-op 589-2191
Marcellus - Farm Bureau Services/464-2341
Mendon - Farm Bureau Services 496-2385
Mt. Pleasant - Farm Bureau Service/773-3570
Pinconning - Farm Bureau Services/879-3411
Remus - Farm Bureau Service/967-3511
St. Johns - St. Johns Co-op/224-2381
Schoolcraft - Farm Bureau Service/679-4063
Scottville - Farm Bureau Service/757-2394
Stanwood - Farm Bureau Service/823-2091
Sterling - Farm Bureau Services/854-3142
Three Rivers - Farm Bureau Services/279-2550
Traverse City - Farm Bureau Services/946-5836
West Branch - Farmers Co-op/345-0428
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And other dealers carrying Farm Bureau pesticides.
The best mastitis treatment ever developed still costs you profits. Why not help prevent mastitis with bovadine® teat dip as part of a Herd Hygiene Program. Bovadine—the Tamed iodine® teat dip.

"Environmental Protection" Endorsement Explained

Early this year, Farm Bureau Mutual introduced an expanded protection concept for Michigan farmers—the "Environmental Protection" endorsement (Personal Injury Liability), for Farmowners policies. Questions regarding this unique "first," designed specifically for Michigan's modern farmer, are answered below.

Q. Exactly what is the "Environmental Protection" endorsement and what does it cover?

A. This new Farmowners policy endorsement, officially titled the "Personal Injury Liability" endorsement, will completely protect the Michigan farmer from any suits claiming damages for personal injuries arising out of one or more of the following offenses:

1. False arrest, false imprisonment, wrongful detention, malicious prosecution or humiliation. Farmers have the same exposure as retail merchants. An encounter with a suspected thief can bring a suit for damages under one of these headings.

2. Assault and battery not committed by or at the direction of the insured, unless committed for the purpose of protecting person or property. Confrontations between farmers and hunters, snowmobilers, vandals, etc., are becoming commonplace. This coverage protects the farmer if he is sued for damages caused by assault and battery if the farmer is protecting his family or property.

3. Contamination or pollution arising out of the accidental discharge, disposal, release or escape of smoke, vapor, noxious or offensive odors, dust, fumes, acids, alkaloids, toxic, chemical, radioactive, liquid or other noxious or other irritants, contaminants or pollutants into or upon land, into the atmosphere or any watercourse or body of water. Covers any suit for damages alleging contamination or pollution regardless of reason or validity of the suit. In short, Michigan farmers can protect themselves against any suits claiming these types of damages. This is the broadest protection in the farm insurance industry.

4. Environmental Protection endorsement became effective January 1, 1972. Farmowners policyholders were eligible for the expanded protection endorsement January 1, 1972. In all cases, policyholders have the choice of accepting or rejecting the endorsement.

Q. What is the reason for the new Farmowners policy endorsement and what does it do for the farmer?

A. New environmental responsibilities and liabilities face today's farmer—farm odors, dust, noise, hired hands, migrant workers, trespassers. Farm Bureau members brought the new environmental legal liability hazards to the attention of Farm Bureau Insurance Group's research specialists.

Q. What doesn't the "Environmental Protection" endorsement cover?

A. Basically the coverage does not apply to personal injury resulting from direct or indirect willful violation of any penal statute or ordinance. For instance, if a farmer were found guilty of violating a local penal ordinance, he might be fined and an injunction against future operation of his farm could be issued. The Personal Injury Liability endorsement would not pay the fine, court costs, loss of the farm or lost profit. If a neighbor had sued for damages because of the violation, then the Personal Injury Liability endorsement would pay damages and court costs.

This protection concept follows that of auto insurance. A person is not insured against a traffic ticket or against loss of a driver's license, but he is insured against any damage done in the process. Obviously, this protection concept is both fair and vital to the modern Michigan farmer.

Q. How much does it cost? A. Ten dollars per year.

Q. Where can I get further information? A. Call or visit your local Farm Bureau Insurance Group representative.

DREAM of Hawaii

In December when Michigan is blanketed with snow, many MFB members will be enjoying beautiful sand and surf, blue Hawaiian skies, lush green mountains and the warm sunshine of Hawaii. You can be one of those members.

Michigan Farm Bureau is sponsoring two tours to Hawaii in December. The tours offer the advantage of attending the American Farm Bureau annual meeting in Los Angeles.

The first tour departs on November 25 for a complete four island tour of Hawaii, returning to Los Angeles on December 10. Reservations are invited for members to attend the American Farm Bureau Convention, and will return home on December 14.

The second tour leaves December 10 for Los Angeles and the AFBF Convention, leaving Los Angeles on December 14 for a two-island tour of Hawaii. Members on this tour will arrive back in Michigan on December 22.

If you would like a brochure concerning these tours to Hawaii, please complete the coupon below and mail to the Program Development Division, Michigan Farm Bureau.

To: Program Development Division
Michigan Farm Bureau
P. O. Box 960
Lansing, Michigan 48904

Please send me a brochure giving details on the December tours to Hawaii.

Name ____________________________
Address __________________________

295
The origin of Michigan townships dates back to 1787, the year the Northwest Ordinance was passed. Under the provisions of this ordinance, township boundaries were arbitrarily drawn on maps to facilitate surveying and selling of land. Most lower peninsula townships originally had 36 square miles. Today, many townships have much less territory and some have even gone out of existence when they were incorporated or annexed to cities.

The laws of Michigan provide for two types of townships—those organized under the Northwest Ordinance and those organized under the Charter Township Act of 1947.

**Governing Body**

The governing body is the township board, composed of the supervisor, clerk, treasurer, and either two or four trustees. A township with a population of over 5,000 or 3,000 registered voters may choose by a general election to elect four trustees and to dispense with the annual township meeting. Candidates may be nominated in a primary election and the candidates must declare themselves members of political parties, as all elections for townships are partisan in nature. The term of office is two years, except the term of trustees who change the boundaries. May for cemetery care and maintenance comes from the general fund.

**Service Powers**

It is the duty of the township to care for and maintain its cemeteries and may also contribute to the care of cemeteries owned by another unit of government if the township benefits from a cemetery located outside its boundaries. May for cemetery care and maintenance comes from the general fund.

Township boards may appoint a park commission to acquire and operate a park system, but must submit the question of establishing such a commission to the voters at the next regular election held in the township. Townships may borrow money to construct a township hall and if bonds are issued, the board is required to impose additional taxes to pay off the bond charges.

There are several laws under which a township may provide police protection for its inhabitants and property. However, the attorney general has ruled that township police officers have the duty to preserve the peace and good order and have the power to arrest only for a breach of peace committed in their presence. Township police officers have no authority to enforce state law beyond the powers of arrest accorded the ordinary citizen. Township police officers may receive the powers of peace officers if they are deputized by the county sheriff. This arrangement makes a township policeman subject to the laws of the county as well as to township law.

**Charter Townships**

A charter township and its officers have all the powers and duties of a township (but under the Northwest Ordinance) unless the statutes expressly provide otherwise. The regular officers are the supervisor, clerk, treasurer, four trustees, and constables, all elected to four-year terms for the trustees and two-year terms for others.

In charter townships, the fiscal year is the calendar year; the board may hire two assessors to work under the direction of the supervisor; employ a township superintendent; levy up to five mills without action by the voters for any purpose; impose two percent on the general property tax; and require permits for any increase in services or quality of services in townships, and may affect townships.

**Ordnances and Powers of Regulation**

The township board may adopt ordinances regulating public health, fire protection, licensing and/or use of bicycles, traffic, parking and sidewalk maintenance and repairs.

Ordnances may be adopted at any regular board meeting by a majority vote of the board. Such ordinances must contain the effective date and the penalty if assessments are made for violation of the ordinance. If a penalty is to be imposed, it may not become effective until 30 days after the date of its publication. If no penalty is to be imposed, the ordinance may become effective immediately upon publication.
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No. 54-Hmentions tbe Discussion Leader, please forward answers with
tbe topic on the opposite page is furnished for use of community

MEN OF RECORD

The discussion and Report sheet for the discussion topic on the opposite page is furnished for use of community members who may wish to attend the meeting. If used by a Community Group, in lieu of report furnished the Discussion Leader, please forward answers with

1. With modern transportation and communication facilities available, should the township government in predominantly rural counties be combined? Yes, No

2. How could township government be financed by other than property taxes?

3. In your opinion, should the township in Michigan be abolish, and their functions assumed by county government?

4. In your opinion, should all townships be permitted to do away with the annual township meeting? Yes, No

5. In your opinion, have township governments lost their responsiveness to the wishes of the voters?

6. Comments:

OFFICE CALLS

Question:

How do we add our latest child to our Blue Cross and Blue Shield coverage? He was born six months ago.

Answer:

Farm Bureau members can add their dependents to their Blue Cross/Blue Shield coverage by means of a special procedure. Simply contact your local county secretary and complete a form to add the child. Coverage for the new dependent will not be effective immediately, but at a future date based on the quarterly billing cycle. The secretary can advise you of the specific date.

Members should add new dependents to their contract within 30 days of the accident or illness, in order to receive coverage for that dependent.

26 PIGS

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KLAGER HATCHERIES, Bridgeport, Michigan 49236.

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KLAGER HATCHERIES, Bridgeport, Michigan 49236.
YOUR BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT IS CHANGING.
AND SO ARE WE.

New environmental responsibilities and liabilities face today's farmer... farm odors, dust, noise, hired hands, migrant workers, trespassers. Now we can help you handle these responsibilities. We're adding a unique "Personal Injury Liability" endorsement to our Farmowners insurance policies.

This exclusive new coverage will provide defense costs and pay any judgment for damages resulting from:

- Contamination or pollution
- Assault and battery
- Wrongful invasion of private property
- Libel and slander
- False arrest, imprisonment, and wrongful eviction or detention.

(A full explanation of coverages and restrictions is being mailed to each of our policyholders at their next renewal.)

You can't buy this protection package anywhere else. In fact, many insurance companies are intentionally restricting these types of coverage. As Michigan's largest farm insurer, we think you deserve better. Your insurance needs are changing. So are we.

*That's Why We're Called The Farm Experts*

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