



Gold-Eagle Communications

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Providing Quality Services And Products Innovatively, Profitably And Professionally

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August 2010

Just The Grain Facts By Duane Madoerin



Here we are starting out the month of August, and the time for making some very important marketing decisions is at hand.

The way things are shaping up for the ethanol industry these days, with so many forces and voices of opposition coming at it from every direction, you now are in the unenviable position of having the opportunity to lose "only" 23 cents per bushel on your corn sales as we move into fall.

Where do I arrive at such a precise and yet rather odd number?

Is there any reason why we wouldn't simply round it up to a quarter loss, or down to the loss of two dimes? That would certainly make the math calculations a lot easier.

There must be some specific reason to use such an odd value as 23 cents and indeed there is, thanks to the folks at the Brazilian Sugar Cane Industry who recently financed a study by Iowa State's Center of Agricultural & Rural Development, or CARD.

I'll leave it to you to try to figure out just why an organization from another country would be funding a study by an association affiliated with Iowa State, however as you read on I am sure the motives of the industry involved will become much clearer.

I will also allow you to form your own conclusions as to the agenda of groups like CARD in undertaking such



NOTICE OF HOLIDAY CLOSING MONDAY SEPTEMBER 6th LABOR DAY

*Please Plan All Supply-Service-Business
To Accommodate The 3-Day Holiday Weekend*

NOTE

*Early Orders For All Feed Deliveries Will Be Greatly Appreciate
And Will Help Assure Timely/Efficient Service To All*

an endeavor, and perhaps a closer look at the political agenda of that group would be a good place to begin.

I can identify one basic factor that has caused such an investigation to be launched however, and that is the full court press now being put on by the anti-corn based faction as they launch a massive media and public relations campaign aimed at eliminating the tax credit and import tariffs on ethanol.

The ultimate objective is to convince Congress not to renew a 45 cents per gallon blenders credit and a 54 cent import tariff that gives the emerging ethanol industry a fighter's chance to compete against the long entrenched forces of big oil and big business.

According to findings CARD reported to the Brazilian Sugar Cane Industry during the last half of July, ending the 45 cent per gallon tax credit given for production of ethanol here in the United States would only have a "modest" impact on U.S. corn and ethanol markets next year.

I suppose it's all a matter of perspective, so I allow you to determine if your definition of "modest" is similar to the one CARD and the Brazilians seem to be employing in which a "modest" impact translates into ...

... **Corn prices** would "only" decline by 23 cents per bushel.

... **Ethanol production** would "only" drop by 700 million gallons.

... **Ethanol prices** would "only" drop by 12 cents per gallon.

I don't know how particularly close the people of CARD are to the U.S. corn and ethanol markets and marketplace, and it seems obvious to me at least that the Brazilian Sugar Cane Industry has the interests of neither corn or ethanol at the top of their Christmas Card List.

From the Grain Merchandiser's seat I occupy at your Gold-Eagle Cooperative each day and the proximity that seat provides me to observe the local as well as the national corn market, and to the ethanol market due to the close association between the two, I feel those "modest" effects have been significantly understated, at best.

Indeed given the productivity of corn growers in recent years, which in a short time has taken us from crops of 10 billion bushels as records to 12 and 13 billion bushel crops as commonplace, one needs to question how much deeper and more costly the impact might be without the ethanol industry's steady and large appetite for corn chewing away at our steadily growing corn supply day after day.

Nevertheless, the anti-ethanol cartel is, as noted in the past, deeply entrenched, funded beyond belief, and

GRAIN FACTS
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**Stu's
News**
By
Stu Pannkuk

Well it's July 29th when I'm writing this newsletter article, and at this time the Agronomy Division is very busy on a number of fronts.

We are currently spraying fungicides, insecticides and Roundup.

We're in the process of summer filling our 32% and anhydrous ammonia storage tanks, and at the same time we are also summer filling dry fertilizer products in our storage warehouses.

As you can see, even as we're winding down on the final chores for the 2010 crop as the late summer spraying concludes, we're also gearing up to get started on 2011 crop inputs and, with the spreading of dry fertilizer this fall just around the corner, I thought it would be appropriate to start addressing this need.

Of course we realize the importance of applying the primary nutrients (nitrogen, phosphate, potassium), and both fertilizer dealers and growers purchase these products almost without question.

But sometimes we may overlook the need, the importance and the value of applying secondary and micro nutrients, therefore in this month's article we will focus on the secondary nutrient of sulfur.

Sulfur is required for the synthesis of plant proteins, specifically two amino acids, cysteine and methionine, as well as for the synthesis of chlorophyll.

Symptoms of sulfur deficiency are a general yellowing of the foliage in small corn plants.

Yellowing of the younger upper leaves is more pronounced with sulfur deficiency than it is with nitrogen deficiency because sulfur is not easily translocated in the plant.

There are many reasons why our soil is lacking the necessary sulfur:

* **Higher yields = higher removal rates.**

* **Before the requirement** of low sulfur fuels, rainfall would furnish 20 to 25 units of sulfur per year, whereas now we are currently receiving only 5 units per year from rainfall.

* **Lower sulfur content** in pesticides.

Here are some **Basic Sulfur Facts**

that you need to know:

* **Sulfur must** be absorbed in the plant as sulfate ion (SO₄).

* **180 bushels of corn** will uptake 30 units of sulfur and have a removal rate of approximately 13 units.

* **55 bushels of soybeans** will uptake 19 units of sulfur and have a removal of approximately 6 units.

We prefer soil test levels of 7 to 12 ppm. Typical application rates of sulfur are 20 to 25 pounds of actual sulfur.

Sulfur can be applied in many forms: elemental sulfur, ammonium sulfate, K-mag, potassium sulfate, calcium sulfate (gypsum), aluminum sulfate, and the liquid forms of poly sulfides and/or thiosulfates.

The forms of sulfur that the majority of fertilizer dealers stock are elemental sulfur and ammonium sulfate (AMS). Which one the grower purchases is probably based on price, reason for application, and timing of application.

Both of these forms have an acidifying effect on the soil, but pound for pound elemental sulfur has more of an acidifying effect than AMS.

Remember that adding elemental sulfur at a rate of 20 to 25 pounds per acre will help acidify alkaline soils, but also keep in mind at that rate it's only temporary.

Studies show that to lower an acre of loam soil with pH of 7.5 to a depth of 8" to a pH of 6.5 requires an application rate of approximately 600 actual units, or 666 pounds of 90% elemental sulfur.

AMS is simply made by reacting anhydrous ammonia with sulfuric acid. The advantage of AMS is ease of handling (i.e. bulk vs. tote bags).

Some agronomists claim that AMS aids in breaking down corn residues when applied in the fall. The sulfur is available almost immediately after application, making it the best option if it is a spring application.

The disadvantage of AMS is that the sulfur quickly is in the sulfate form of S, which is a negatively charged ion and therefore is susceptible to leaching, with the rate of leaching through the soil profile about 50% as fast as nitrates.

Elemental sulfur (90% sulfur and 10% clay) has the advantage of having better residual effects (stage feeding). To be available to plants, elemental sulfur must break down into small particles through purely physical processes, then be transformed to sulfate ions through the activity of soil bacteria.

This physical process is accomplished by taking pure sulfur and formulating it with bentonite clay. In water a bentonite-sulfur particle swells, breaking up the particle into very fine particles, which increases the surface area, allowing the bacteria to transform the sulfur to sulfate.

The elemental sulfur Gold-Eagle purchases uses two kinds of bentonite clay. One clay is very high swelling and slow hydrating, and the other swells less and hydrates very quickly.

This combination results in superior degradability and provides a natural slow release of sulfate throughout the season!

Conclusion: Sulfur is a very important nutrient in attaining/maintaining high yields. Overall, elemental sulfur is probably the best choice to meet your sulfur requirements, especially if you apply sulfur in the fall.

FINAL NOTE: GE-Max Nutrients has chicken litter for sale for fall application.

Keep in mind that 2 tons of chicken litter contains approximately 20 actual units of organic sulfur which, like elemental sulfur, has a slow release.

That's another thing you need to keep in mind when comparing nutrient value/cost of chicken litter vs. commercial fertilizer.

THOR PROJECT PROGRESSING

Each month before we begin to put comments together for the newsletter we look back at the previous month and we are always amazed at how much progress has been made. The same is true this month.

Even with less than ideal working conditions the Thor Project is another few steps closer to completion.

By the end of the week the LP Tank with Vaporizer will be installed, the receiving building will be complete, the dryer will be close to completion, and the electricians will be busy wiring the new facility



Chris' Comments

By
Chris Petersen



I was hoping I wasn't going to have to talk about this topic this year, but once again **Sudden Death Syndrome** (SDS) in soybeans has showed its ugly head.

I started hearing reports on the 25th of July, and what is alarming about this is that the severity of SDS is occurring very early compared to past years, and unfortunately the earlier it appears the more impact it can have.

The area of Gold-Eagle's territory where it seems to be a lot worse is in the southern areas, and we can only hope it doesn't get worse for our southern area's growers and that it doesn't show up nearly as bad in the northern areas.

The disease started showing up in southern states in the early 70s and by the 90s it was showing up in Iowa.

SDS is actually a root rot problem, but it takes its name from the rapid progress of foliar symptoms on susceptible soybeans under favorable environmental conditions.

The symptoms of SDS may appear any time from bloom through pod fill, although they usually appear between the R3 and R6 growth stages, and most of what I am seeing is R3 stage.

The disease may affect individual plants, small groups of plants, plants in circular to oblong areas, or even whole fields, for that matter.

Prior to the appearance of foliar symptoms there are no obvious reductions in plant height or other growth parameters.

SDS is often more severe in the earliest planted fields and areas in fields where compaction has been an issue.

I would tend to throw out the theory that fields with a history of SDS should be the last fields planted, since even with the late planting dates we had last year we still saw SDS occurring.

The first outwardly visible symptom of SDS is the appearance of small, yellowish, inter-veinal blotches (Chlorosis) in leaves which generally appear in the middle to upper part of the canopy.

These inter-veinal blotches quickly increase in size and number, and tissue within the blotches becomes brown and dies.

SUDDEN DEATH SYNDROME AN UP CLOSE LOOK

This photo shows the inter-veinal discoloration that occurs on soybean leaves that have been stricken with Sudden Death Syndrome.



Brown Stem Rot (BSR) can sometimes be confused with SDS, however the difference is that the stem pith tissues of plants with SDS will remain white, whereas the pith of plants with BSR will be discolored brown to black.

The length of time from symptom onset to plant death appears to be from 10 days to 3 weeks, although up to 6 weeks has been reported.

Dry conditions appear to reduce taproot colonization and may slow or stop symptom development.

Plants growing under high temperatures or drought rarely develop symptoms of SDS, but it appears these conditions won't be an issue this year.

What causes SDS is a specific strain of soil-borne fungus, *Fusarium solani*.

Please bear with me, since all these long confusing names get me a little confused and I am sure they're confusing for you as well.

A certain strain of this fungus, known sometimes as the "blue strain", produces toxins that translocate from the roots to the foliage to cause SDS.

The blue strain is not seed-borne, and seed treatment fungicides are not a control measure for SDS.

Please don't confuse this with the strain of *Fusarium* that is known as form B and which is one that we treat

soybean seed for to prevent beans from damping off.

Varieties differ in symptom expression and yield when affected by SDS, and even variety comparisons frequently differ location to location within a state, between states, and from year to year, making it difficult to identify varieties with reliable resistance.

Most times the ratings for soybean varieties in seed catalogs might be blank for a rating due to the fact that they were unable to locate a variety's trial in an area where SDS was present or showed up that year.

Variety selection is probably the most beneficial way of reducing the effects of SDS, and naturally it's always important to maintain plant health through management practices that reduce competition from weeds, damage from insects or other diseases, and stress from soil compaction.

Research has shown that foliar fungicide treatments during pre-bloom have enhanced plant health and are therefore associated with reducing the severity of SDS. Basically that research indicates general plant health is important in reducing yield losses from SDS.

Please contact any Gold-Eagle Agronomist if you have any questions about SDS.

SUDDEN DEATH SYNDROME SYMPTOMS CAN SPREAD ACROSS AN ENTIRE FIELD





Notes From Joel By Joel Carlson

CONGRATULATIONS

TO THE COUNTY FAIR PARTICIPANTS!

Sometimes the more I think about summer, the more I realize it is coming to an end. Other times, the more I think about it, the more I realize that it is not.

The grass continues to grow, we are still getting plenty of rain, needed in some places and not in others. That tells me summer is still with us.

Then I see the paper that lists the activities of the local county fairs and it hits me with a tell tale sign that summer is almost over.

The county fairs have started, most have run their course, and now the Iowa State Fair is just around the corner less than 2 weeks away as I write this.

We have a lot to look back on when we think about the county fairs.

First is the kids with their fair projects.

Second is the chance to be re-acquainted with friends we may only see once a year at the fair.

Third, we think about all the sweat, tears, hard work and time these young men and women have dedicated to those projects.

Every project is an image of what that youngster hopes to accomplish and achieve as they become an adult.

No matter what the cost, involvement or the time spent working with their specific projects, every person who shows their talents has a huge sense of accomplishment and awaits the rewards.

The butterflies in the stomachs, twitching nerves, and wondering what your competition will look like or do, and what will the judge or judges think.

Regardless of the outcome, these youngsters always seem to manage to walk away with a smile and with their heads held high.

As well they should, for each and every one of them is a true winner, a real champion because they have participated, shared the experiences, learned valuable lessons that will serve them well throughout their lives and created lasting memories that will be

treasured!

We have had a lot of local success with our Gold-Eagle branded show feeds. Our beef programs have placed a few steers and heifers in the Champion Class on more than one occasion.

The Gold-Eagle branded Show Pig feeds have had their own success story, placing individual and pens of pigs in the Champion Class.

We have had a wide range of success in poultry, rabbit, goat and sheep categories as well.

Gold-Eagle takes pride in the feeding programs we offer, and we take a special pride in the individuals who we can help along the way to accomplish their livestock goals.

We know that we owe the success of our show feed programs to you, the participants using those products! Without you and your livestock, we would not be able to show what we can do together!

We want to say **THANK YOU** and **CONGRATULATIONS** to all of our fair participants for their talent and hard work, because without those talents and all the hard work we would not have much for county fairs.

For those of you who are going on to compete at the State Fair a very special **CONGRATULATIONS**.

We wish all of you the **Best Of Luck** and we again **Thank You** for allowing Gold-Eagle Cooperative to support your livestock projects.

GRAIN FACTS

Continued From Page 1

certainly motivated by the most basic of all objectives, money and power.

The public relations blitz that began in mid-July has included press releases and coverage in the Wall Street Journal, Washington Post, Chicago Tribune and certainly in our own Des Moines Register, which professes to be the newspaper all Iowa depends on, all of which are warning us the legislative support in favor of eliminating or, at the very least, drastically reducing the ethanol tax credit is building.

Others are also lining up at the rail to cast their lot with the detractors, including the Grocery Manufacturer's Association and other similar groups criticizing the benefits of homegrown renewable fuels.

Then there was this from Senator John McCain, the Arizona Senator who recently ran for the presidency, who declared: **"Maybe we will stop doing this damned foolishness called ethanol subsidies. It's one of**

the greatest rip-offs that takes place on American taxpayers."

Clearly these nay-sayers ignore the evidence that's already been presented on the impact of eliminating these tax credits, since inaction by the Congress on the bio-diesel tax credit has thus far claimed 45,000 jobs.

A somewhat conservative estimate indicates similar inactivity by the Congress on determining the fate of the ethanol blenders tax credit would result in shutting down as much as 40% of the ethanol industry, thus eliminating another 112,000 jobs.

It is somewhat ironic that many who advocate the elimination of the tax credit and import tariff declare the ethanol industry is mature enough, or should be by this time, so it should no longer need to receive such benefits.

It seems they have chosen to ignore the fact that the ethanol industry is still a new and emerging one, that the ethanol industry is in direct competition with the forces of Big Oil, that it must actually rely on the industry that is its biggest competitor and also its biggest detractor to merchandise the very ethanol it manufactures, and that for many decades the forces of Big Oil have received billions and billions of dollars, favors and governmental support both here at home and around the globe.

The ethanol opposition poses the argument that the cost of energy independence is too high and that we can not afford it. Instead they prefer we continue to increase our reliance on fossil fuels and continue our dependence on imported crude.

There are obviously costs for developing new and reliable alternative sources to the energy needs of our country, and the ethanol tax credit and import tariff are just two that are in the news today.

But there are also huge costs associated with continuing the status quo to meet our energy demands today and for the future.

Obviously, there is an ever-increasing potential for more environmental and economic disasters to occur like the one in the Gulf as we must go farther and deeper to discover a continuously shrinking and non-renewable source of fossil fuel.

And of course there is the very real danger of becoming increasingly involved in more costly entanglements and conflicts around the globe with those who are becoming more bitter, better armed and more dangerous in their opposition.



**Feed
Talk**
By Brian
Kelley

Change is the one thing we can be confident won't ever change!

History tells the story of change, our daily lives today are filled with change and we will certainly have plenty of changes in the future.

By its very definition change means going from something we are accustomed to and familiar with to something different and new, and many times we face a challenge or challenges making that transition to something new or different.

One thing I try to instill in the employees at the Gold-Eagle Cooperative feed mills is that when we are confronted with challenges we don't just say: **"We can't do that"**.

In fact, just the opposite occurs. We look at the circumstances and say: **"How are we going to accomplish this?"**

Over the past 10 years we've been challenged with the **complete** cattle feed segment of our feed business, and while there are various factors involved, one is fundamental and obvious: **Declining numbers of producers and cattle is evident as you drive through our trade territory.**

We have also had regulatory compliance from FDA that pushed our cattle feed into a single "cattle feed only" dedicated mill, as well as requiring us to have a delivery truck dedicated solely to the delivery of cattle feeds.

We have worked hard to meet these challenges by running the Livermore mill strictly for cattle feed, until it needed major repairs, and we then switched to the Renwick mill for the same purpose.

The costs of maintaining the Renwick mill and a dedicated delivery truck have by and large been minor up to this point. However, as time has passed both are increasingly in need of major repairs, and those can no longer be ignored.

During the last 10 years we have realized the complete cattle feed business was not a profitable segment for Gold-Eagle, as changes during that period have clearly demonstrated.

The cattle feeding business, as with all livestock businesses, has been

forced into **"best feeding practices"** such as Total Mixed Rations (TMR), bunk feeding and the basic elimination of most self-feeding operations.

While many cooperatives discontinued complete cattle feed manufacturing years ago, the Gold-Eagle Board and Management felt it was an important part of our business because it also serviced many of our 4-H & F.F.A. youth projects.

Thus while our cattle feed sales have climbed considerably in the past 2 years, the form in which feed is handled/ fed has changed significantly.

We are manufacturing and selling more cattle supplement for on-farm mixing than ever before, and bagged feed sales are brisk, as we have a lot of customers with a few head of calves, goats or sheep to clean up the grove or for the kids to take care of.

The Show Cattle feed business has turned 180 degrees in the last few years and we now are selling specialized show feeds that we do not manufacture and which are purchased in 50 pound bags.

BUT overall we have come to a convergence of costs vs. declining usage, and when we look at the subsidization that is and has taken place, review the changing feeding regimes of today's cattle business and show animals, and then look at the high repair costs needing to be done, the Board and Management have decided to close the Renwick mill and, like so many others, discontinue the manufacturing of complete cattle feeds segment of our operations.

In my opening remarks I talked about our focus on addressing challenges, and I sincerely believe we have made every possible effort to do so in a fiscally sound and economically responsible manner.

But we have exhausted our resources and we have to recognize that change is here and we must therefore take the appropriate and necessary measures to enable us to deal with how change has altered the cattle feeding segment of our business.

As we move forward, we feel it is important to provide viable options for our customers, and numerous steps have been taken to accomplish this.

* **During the past couple of**

years we've been working closely with our producers to help them to transition into **"best feeding practices"** to allow them to utilize on-farm grain and to garner the savings that go hand in hand with mixing feed on the farm.

* **We also have** a full line of bagged feed and feed ingredients for those who only have a few head of animals to feed and who may not have on-farm grain storage and mixing capabilities.

* **A letter addressing this issue** was sent out to all of the producers receiving services from the Renwick mill containing the names and contact numbers of surrounding elevators that continue to manufacture complete cattle feeds.

Gold-Eagle will discontinue manufacturing complete cattle feeds effective October 1, 2010.

This timeline was set to enable most grain bank corn to reach its 12 month anniversary date, and to be completed before harvest occurs, thus eliminating the chance someone could deliver additional corn for grain bank.

All customers receiving cattle feeds from the Renwick mill will be contacted by phone or receive a letter explaining their options as to where they can retain services from another entity, as well as their options for purging any of the corn that is currently enrolled in grain bank.

Gold-Eagle will continue to be part of the cattle feeding industry and we will continue to manufacture cattle concentrates, pelleted creep feeds and provide nutritional services to our customers, as we have for so many years.

As we look forward, all of us at Gold-Eagle and particularly all of us at your Gold-Eagle feed mills remain dedicated to providing quality products and services to our customers who have cattle as a part of their farming operation.

I am especially excited about the prospects for the future, as it appears there is a renewed spirit in cattle feeding in our area, and I can assure all of you that your Gold-Eagle Cooperative, its feed mills and all of the Feed Team Employees will be here to support and provide services to our members, as well as to support the area youth with their livestock projects at the fairs.

Stu's Quote Of The Month

**The Secret Of A Good Sermon Is
To Have A Good Beginning And A Good Ending
And To Have The Two As Close Together As Possible**
George Burns

Brad's Views

By
Brad Davis
General Manager



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Over the years there are a number of basic lessons I've learned about what issues or subjects one can/should discuss within the pages of the newsletter and, more appropriately, those that one should do their utmost best to shy away from discussing.

One of those that fall into the **"Always Try To Avoid It"** category is politics, since few topics offer as much opportunity for misunderstanding and misinterpretation, and fewer still have the tendency to divide otherwise rational and logical people into such separate and divisive camps.

Although I feel for the most part I have been able to rein in the periodic temptations I might have had to get into a discussion of issues that are political in nature over the years, there are ultimately times, issues or a combination of personal and/or business convictions that make it no longer possible to do so.

And since to me it certainly seems as if lately all of agriculture has been serving as the whipping boy for so many different groups, and for such a wide collection of interests, it seems this needs to be one of those times I go against those lessons learned and at least make my thoughts known.

To me it seems we have entered into a period in which the political climate surrounding agriculture has become so negative, so aggressive and, from my perspective and one which I feel virtually everyone associated with agriculture shares, a political climate so grossly misinformed and therefore, unfortunately, unaware.

I strongly suspect part of the reason why such a climate has begun to evolve in recent years is that day after day, year after year there are fewer and fewer individuals who can actually claim they have any direct ties or links with agriculture as you and I know it.

I would suggest that here in Iowa as little as two generations ago most everyone who claimed Iowa as home could honestly say that if indeed they themselves were not born and raised on the farm, that one or both of their parents had been, and certainly that one or both of their grandparents made their living through agriculture.

Furthermore, I would say those same people could also claim that

either they or their spouse, one or both of their parents or grandparents not only planted corn and soybeans, they also had hogs, cattle, horses and most likely chickens too.

In other words our agricultural roots were strong, we knew precisely where a lot of our food came from, and we were quick to understand the truth from fiction when we saw or heard those lacking those roots make false claims, exaggerated or distorted the truth, and when we were presented with biased or self-motivated claims.

But as our numbers have continued to steadily dwindle and we have more and more people who now have absolutely no idea as to what agriculture is all about, and unfortunately no desire or inclination to actually find out, the danger is we now have more people who can be misled, more who will believe the exaggerations and distortions, and more who accept the biased, self-motivated claims of others.

Make no mistake about it, there are numerous forces at work that have vast resources at their disposal, and who it appears feel no remorse, reticence or take any responsibility at making the wildest and most outrageous claims, assumptions and distortions to support their specific interests.

As Duane discusses in his article this month, those forces have recently initiated a media and public relations

campaign aimed directly at the renewable fuels industry, the ethanol industry in particular, during which it seems no distortion is too great to employ and no claim too biased to make if it can confuse the facts and hide the truth to support the self-interests and further the cause of those forces.

I therefore caution you to be acutely aware of the motives that may lie behind claims you read and those of the source from which you read them.

There's never been a time for people of agriculture to be more aware and alert of the truth, the issues and the consequences of standing idly by as others decide our fate and destiny.

One thought I will leave you with in closing is that I am sure all of us have truly felt much better about, have benefited much more from and therefore have more thoroughly enjoyed our lives and our farming businesses operating in the real supply and demand driven markets we have had the past several years rather than those of the artificial, government supported markets that were their predecessors.

We know directly how ethanol production has become its very own supply and demand category in the corn market, and we therefore do not need to rely on the claims of others to quantify the difference between the gain or loss each of us will directly feel as the future of ethanol is determined.

RENWICK SKYLINE CHANGES!

Two new 105 ft diameter Sukup bins complete with tower, overhead equipment and steel frame for the new receiving building alter Renwick's skyline..

Items to complete include finishing millwright work, completing the receiving building, wiring, and touch up landscaping items.

As harvest approaches the excitement of having the opportunity to receive grain at a new high speed facility will be shared by everyone at our Renwick Location.

