

How Taxes Affect Incomes

Income Group	Average Annual Family Income ^a	Average Total Taxes Paid ^b	Taxes as Percentage of income	Average Income After Taxes ^c
Under \$3,000	\$1,659	—\$ 564	34%	=\$ 1,095
\$3,000—\$5,000	\$3,939	—\$ 1,221	31%	=\$ 2,718
\$5,000—\$7,000	\$6,000	—\$ 1,980	33%	=\$ 4,020
\$7,000—\$10,000	\$8,578	—\$ 2,745	32%	=\$ 5,833
\$10,000—\$15,000	\$12,387	—\$ 3,840	31%	=\$ 8,547
\$15,000—\$25,000	\$20,232	—\$ 5,665	28%	=\$14,567
\$25,000 and over	\$51,879	—\$14,526	28%	=\$37,353

^a Calculated from other data in table.

^b Includes Federal and state income taxes; Social Security payroll taxes; sales, property and all other taxes.

^c Basic data: U.S. Departments of Commerce, Labor, Treasury and Health, Education and Welfare; Federal Housing Administration; Tax Foundation and other private sources.

Source: Steel Labor, June, 1969

Farm Bureau Frowns On Federal Farm Programs

Continued support for phasing out of federal farm programs was given by some 100 delegates from county Farm Bureaus at the annual Oregon Farm Bureau mid-summer resolutions conference in Bend Thursday and Friday.

Farm Bureau's cropland retirement program was put forth as the solution to facilitating needed adjustments in land use with definite emphasis on prohibiting of grazing on retired acres, as has been suggested by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Delegates met at Central Oregon community college to make recommendations for 1970 Oregon Farm Bureau policy, with final adoption coming at the OFBF convention in November. Speakers on the agenda were Dr. Eric Thor, marketing specialist and agricultural economist with the Giannini Foundation at the University of California at Berkeley, and Robert F. Smith, Burns, speaker of the Oregon house of representatives.

Dr. Thor held his audience spellbound for nearly two hours Thursday night as he talked about trends in marketing by which farmers have a "piece of the action" from the pro-

ducers to the consumer outlet. He discussed trends in marketing that will bring production more nearly in line with demands of the population. He said that a pattern is developing whereby production will be tied by contract agreement in both cooperatives and private marketing firms to the consumption of the product. Marketing firms will provide product research and guarantee delivery to markets with the end result that farmers and ranchers will share in higher returns, he said.

He stated that the fresh vegetable market is developing a pattern in which sometime during the 1970's ten or twelve

firms will provide marketing outlets for all commercial fresh vegetable farms. He said producers will have stabilized the market based on year-round production of quantities produced on contract and packed to quality specifications and delivered on a market need basis the year around.

He forecast that fruit for processing will continue for a time with bargaining associations and marketing orders geared to market needs with supplies governed by contract and price levels commensurate with supply and demand based on true economic information. Farmers, Dr. Thor stressed, need to understand the economics of marketing. He emphasized the importance of accurate marketing information, uniform contracts and third-party grading.

He predicted a trend back to freer international trade and stated he felt there would be a general phase-out of government programs for regulating production, with possible interim use of production payments that would probably be eliminated by the mid - 1970's.

Smith told Farm Bureau members that the 1969 legis-

lative session was more conscious of economy in government than any previous session he could recall. He challenged Farm Bureau members to keep ahead of the changing pace forecast for the 1970's.

STUDY EDUCATION

During the conference a panel of Farm Bureau members discussed financing public education. They called for more rigorous examination of expenses in administrative areas of education, examined problems of federal support of education and supported loan funds for students to enable them to pay a greater share of their own education; as well as discussing sources other than personal property tax to support schools.

A second panel on federal farm programs reviewed the grazing fee increase on public lands and its adverse effect on local economies. Denny Jones, Juntura, president of the Oregon Cattlemen's association, said that increased fees will force ranchers to use private irrigated pastures or develop their own irrigated pastures and forage sources. He said the OCA, along with Farm Bureau, is opposed to the USDA's proposal to permit grazing on retired cropland with a government subsidy to be paid to make up the difference that would be received from a crop on the same land compared to beef per pound raised on that land. If the land is put back into use by the government, then the purpose of retiring the land is defeated.

AGAINST USDA PROPOSAL

Bob Brogoitti, La Grande, member of Secretary of Agriculture Clifford Hardin's advisory committee, said he opposes the USDA's proposal to graze cattle on retired land, saying it would "bankrupt agriculture" by buying up pro-



THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE FIRST NATIONAL Bank of Oregon appear to be enjoying themselves at a picnic dinner. The scene is the grassy lawn in the shade of the huge sugar silos at the Amalgamated Sugar company plant in Nyssa Tuesday noon. Twenty-seven of the 31 directors were on the short tour of the Nyssa-Ontario area. Appearing in the foreground is President Ralph J.

Voss who happened to be the first one back to the serving table for "seconds". Five local officials of the sugar company joined the bank officials in the lunch catered by the East Side Cafe of Ontario. Later Tuesday the board held their annual meeting and attended a cocktail hour at the Elks club for invited guests.

Pacific Coast Region Handles One-Seventh Of U.S. Foreign Trade

Pacific Coast foreign trade has expanded dramatically since the mid - 1950's, to the point where the region now handles one-seventh of the nation's total trade, according to the Monthly Review of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco.

During the 1955-68 period, civilian merchandise exports from West Coast ports jumped from \$1.4 billion to \$5.1 billion, and imports similarly increased from \$1.1 billion to \$4.4 billion. In percentage terms, exports grew by 11.5 percent (average annual rate) in this region as against a 6.1 percent rate elsewhere, and imports grew by 11.8 percent here as against an 8.5 percent rate elsewhere.

This growth of the Pacific Coast's foreign exchange can be attributed to several factors, primarily locational and industrial. As the region's industrial establishments have multiplied, so too have the requirements for raw materials and machinery. The location serves the growing markets of the Pacific basin -- and of course the war zone in Vietnam -- and is easily accessible to Latin America to the south and Canada to the north. Growing population and income, ample capital resources, a skilled labor force, and advanced technology are all factors favorable to the expansion of foreign trade.

OTHER POLICIES LISTED

Additional policy recommendations for 1970 include:

- *retention of investment credit and capital gains features in the federal income tax structures;
- *payments in lieu of taxes for all federal agencies that have revenue - producing property;
- *limitation of the excise tax on automobiles to highway purposes rather than including as part of the general treasury;
- *repeal of gun control laws;
- *establishment of arbitration boards in condemnation disputes;
- *enactment of enabling legislation for state marketing orders;
- *establishment of a livestock disease diagnostic laboratory at Oregon State university;
- *prohibiting use of prime farm lands for industrial centers or nuclear power plants;
- *elimination of intermediate education districts because of duplication of services;
- *increasing basic school support to 50 percent;
- *limit of two school budget elections, with budget to revert to that of previous year if the second election fails;
- *implementation of a foreign marketing program among western State Farm Bureaus based on results of a survey this year financed by Farm Bureau and carried out by Management Research Associates of Corvallis.

Long May We Pave!

The United States spends almost as much money to build, maintain and operate its highway systems as the rest of the world combined, according to the International Road Federation. This year, highway outlays are expected to exceed \$17 billion.

The Old Timer



"The one book that always has a sad ending is the check book."

Food for Thought

By Mary Lee

Did you ever stop to think when you open a package of cake mix or a box of crackers why the package is designed as it is? For example, the lining of a box of cornflakes differs from a box of cookies which in turn differs from other containers for, say, flour, rice or gelatin.

Actually designing containers represents a great many hours of planning and experimentation. Packaging engineers, chemists, and food manufacturers sometimes spend years producing just the right package for a product.

Far from being just a case of eye-appeal, today's food packages perform many functions. They must protect the food from any dust or dirt; the loss of flavor, texture, color; all spoilage, and bacterial contamination.

Even substances used in the making of the packages come under extensive testing. The type of paper, kind of ink and adhesives used also are examined carefully under expected condition of storage and use. Containers, too, must have the approval of the U. S. Food and Drug Administration.

Thousands of years ago primitive man probably wrapped some meat in green leaves to keep it clean -- or perhaps to keep it from drying out. In any event, this original packaging might have sparked the first seasoning of food since the leaves could have given a new flavor to the meat.

Nowadays any cook worth her salt knows that seasoning is essential to make food more appetizing. In fact, it's been said that food without seasoning is like talk without reasoning. Imagine how dull life would be if those 3,000 taste buds on your tongue couldn't detect sweet, sour, salty or bitter flavors.

But did you know that texture also helps you distinguish the full flavor of food? Velvety, smooth, rough, tender or oily textures influence the degrees of flavor. For example, the size of sugar crystals will vary the sweetness of the sugar. That's why granulated or brown sugar seems to taste sweeter than fine powdered sugar.

And of course, your sense of smell also adds to flavor impressions. You know how tasteless food seems when you have a bad cold. But salt and many spices have been used for centuries to preserve food as well as add flavor.

AID TO TAXPAYERS

According to Paul R. Long, designated representative of the Internal Revenue Service, the IRS office in Ontario will open from 8 a.m. to 12 noon and from 1 to 4:45 p.m. each Monday during September, except on Sept. 1.

The office is located at 368 S. W. Fifth avenue.

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