

Johnson
JUNE 30, 1978

MEMO: TO ANALYSTS COMMITTEE
BY GENE CHAIKEN

S/M: PROJECTED 100 ACRE CITRUS ORCHARD

BEFORE CITRUS IS PLANTED OUT ON A LARGE (COMMERCIAL) SCALE, AS IS NOW PLANNED, I FELT SOME CONSIDERATION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO THE TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE REQUIRED AND THE RISKS INVOLVED. I HAVE ROUGHLY BUDGETED THE COST OF GETTING 100 ACRES OF CITRUS TO PRODUCTION AGE (EIGHT YEARS) AT APPROXIMATELY \$500,000. AS FOLLOWS:

LAND: 100 ACRES AT \$1,000 PER ACRE, AMORT 25 YEARS	\$34,000
TREES: 102 PER ACRE AT \$1.00 ea.	10,200
TREES: PLANTING, AT 50¢ EA.	5,100
FERTILIZER: AVE 3 lb./TREE/YR @ EST. \$700/TON	74,900
INSECTICIDES: 2/3 FERTILIZER COST	37,500
SHELL: 400 TONS @ \$80/TON	32,000
TRACTOR AND TRAILER: 1 DAY PER WEEK, 7 YRS.	56,000
LABOR: WEED, MULCH FERTILIZE, SPRAY, PRUNE, \$3/ TREE PER YEAR (\$1.00 PER HOUR) FOR 7 YRS.	<u>214,200</u>
TOTAL	463,900

SINCE CURRENT ESTIMATES DONE FOR PROJECTIONS INDICATE THAT AT CURRENT MARKET RATES THE NET YIELD WOULD BE BETWEEN \$300,000 and \$500,000 THE PROJECTED COST SEEMS FAIR.

THAT DEPENDS, HOWEVER, ON GETTING A GOOD PRODUCING GROVE AT THE END OF THE SEVENTH YEAR. THOUGH WE HAVE, I FEEL, SUFFICIENT KNOWLEDGE TO MAINTAIN THE GROVE, AND TO PLANT IT OUT, I QUESTION WHETHER WE HAVE SUFFICIENT EXPERTISE TO INSURE THAT THE PLANT MATERIALS WE USE TO BUD OUR SEEDLING TREES ARE HIGH PRODUCTION, DISEASE FREE VARIETIES, AND ARE RESISTANT TO SUCH DISEASES AS EXIST IN OUR AREA. THESE QUESTIONS WERE RECENTLY BROUGHT TO MIND BY OUR VIEW OF THE DISEASE IN OUR NEIGHBOR WILFRED JUPITERS CITRUS TREES, AND THE INFORMATION BROUGHT BACK FROM DOWN RIVER BY JAN, ESPECIALLY RELATING TO BACTERIAL DISEASES TRANSMITTED IN BUDDING MATERIALS WHICH DESTROY THE TREES IN THE SEVENTH YEAR OR SO.

I FEEL THAT IF WE ARE TO PLANT SUCH A GROVE, PRESUMABLY AT THE END OF THIS YEAR AND SPREAD OVER TWO OR THREE YEARS, WE SHOULD GUARD AGAINST THESE RISKS BY GETTING A CITRUS EXPERT TO SUPERVISE THE SELECTION OF OUR PLANTING MATERIALS AND TO DO THE STUDIES TO SEE THAT THEY ARE FREE OF DISEASE, AND OF THE PROPER VARIETIES FOR THIS AREA. IF WE

C-8-a-42a

CAN NOT OR CHOOSE NOT TO DO THIS, I RECOMMEND THAT WE DO NOT
PROCEED.

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off-2-8-3

J. J. J.

JON
JONESTOWN FARM
SWINE BREEDING PLAN
5 YEAR EXPANSION

The attached piggery expansion is primarily based on the concept that we will be able to develop our own feed rather than purchasing commercial feed. We are doing more research and planning in this area and at the present it looks rather promising. When the first few litters are born, we will be conducting a feed trial on 4 pigs and compare their weight and growth gains to piglets on commercial feed. The feed we are researching will consist of cassava tops, cassava tubers, wing beans, wing bean vines, and trace mineral powder added. We feel that we should try to develop our own feed from what we grow here in Jonestown rather than from outside areas to help reduce purchasing and transportation costs. We are planning to plant some acreage around the piggery in some test crops to be devoted to developing this animal feed.

In an attempt to show the proposed expansion of the pig population, we found it necessary to use a flow chart to indicate the four (4) different time periods that we will be dealing with in the pigs. The time periods are as follows:

- 1.) 365 days - physical year
- 2.) 210 days between litters of piglets:
 - A.) 114 gestation period (pregnancy period)
 - B.) 105 Lactation (nursing) period and rest time
- 3.) 200 days - Approximate time required for piglet to reach maturity
- 4.) 240 Days - Young sows reach maturity and can be bred

This graph indicates the flow of the litters of pigs being born and reaching maturity age when they can be either slaughtered or sold. This will help us to plan how many sows to breed at a given time to prevent a build-up of mature pigs. It also shows you the number of piglets that haven't reached the 200 day maturity at the end of the year, the number of brood sows, boars, and mature pigs for either slaughter or market.

The basic plan is to breed the sows as groups of 16 with 8 being bred relatively close together. It is more profitable to have each sow produce four litters and then remove her from the herd. In this manner, she is productive and the piglets pay for her expense of feed and other costs. Naturally if the sow throws bad litters, meaning

not very many or else unhealthy piglets, you would replace her and not breed her four times.

From the first group of piglets, you would select 16 of the best young sows. This plan will be carried out each year until you have 48 producing sows. From this point on, you would remove 16 sows each year that have had four litters of piglets, as you replace them with 16 young sows. This will stabilize the herd at this point unless you wanted to increase the herd size and then you would introduce more young sows each year.

The building plan and organization for handling this expansion is based on the sow and her litters being in the pigger #1 (Upper Piggery) until 6 - 8 weeks of age and then the brood sow will be put back into one of the holding pens for the sows. The piglets will be moved to Piggery #2 (Lower Piggery) where they will be kept in the pens until they are large enough to go into the outside holding pens which will involve about 1 1/2 to 2 months in that building. By doing it in this manner and staggering the breeding of the sows, we should not need another building until the next third year except for a feed-storage building.

We will be needing acreage for pastures or holding pens along with acreage for growing crops that will be used for livestock feed. We will be getting with the analysts with this plan.

Thank You Dad,

C-8-a-436

SP-2-5-C

**JONESTOWN FARM
SWINE BREEDING PLAN
Projected Pig Sales**

SALES REVENUE

1st Year:

112 Pigs @ 200 lbs est.= 22,400 lbs	\$36,960.00
86 Pigs @ 245 lbs est.= 21,070 lbs x1.65=	<u> </u>
Less 1st Year feed Costs	<u>32,130.04</u>
	\$ 4,829.96 Gross Profit

2nd Year:

240 Pigs @ 200 lbs est.=48,000 lbs	
1 Pig @ 500 lbs est.= 500 lbs(48,500 X\$1.65)	\$80,025.00 Gross Sales
Less Feed Costs	<u>75,993.08</u>
	\$ 4,031.92 Gross profit

3rd Year:

996 Pigs @ 200 lbs est=99,200 lbs	
16 Pigs @ 400 lbs est= 6,400 lbs	
1 Pig @ 500 lbs est= <u>500 lbs</u>	
	106,100f X \$1.65
	\$175,065.00 Gross Sales
Less Feed Costs	<u>101,439.12</u>
	\$ 73,576.88 Gross Profit

Alternate Feed Program:

1st Year: Same poundage as above	\$36,960.00 Gross Sales
Less Feed Costs	<u>25,563.00</u>
	\$11,397.00 Gross Profit

2nd Year: Same Poundage as above	\$80,025.00 Gross Sales
Less Feed Costs	<u>56,997.00</u>
	\$23,028.00 Gross Profit

3rd Year: Same Poundage as above	\$175,065.00 Gross Sales
Less Feed Costs	<u>72,862.00</u>
	\$102,203.00 Gross Profit

JOHN PROSS FARM
 SWINE BREEDING PLAN
 Projected Feed Usage & Costs
 5 Year Expansion

	1st Year		2nd Year		3rd Year	
	Pounds	Cost	Pounds	Cost	Pounds	Cost
Commercial Feeds:						
Sows	84,480	\$13,516.80	138,432	\$22,149.12	127,168	\$20,346.88
Pigs	115,584	\$18,613.24	232,408	\$3,843.96	\$05,856	\$1,151.24
Total:	200,064	\$32,130.04	475,840	\$25,993.08	633,024	\$101,488.12

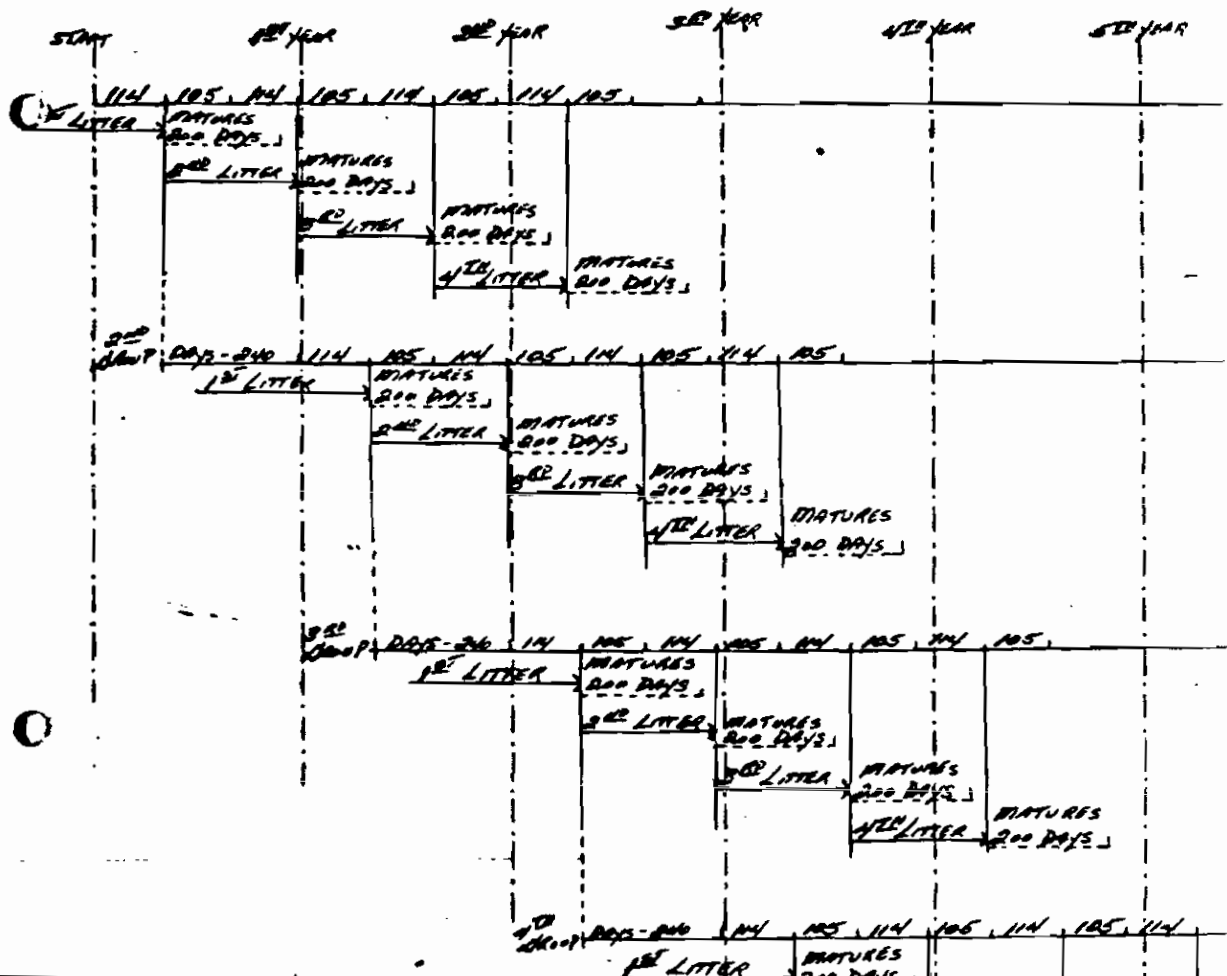
Alternate (Mixed) Feeds:						
Sows	84,480	\$13,516.80	138,432	\$22,149.12	127,168	\$20,346.88
Pigs (0.647X Com)	115,584	\$12,046.01	232,408	\$2,848.75	\$05,856	\$2,516.03
Total:	200,064	\$25,563.61	475,840	\$25,997.87	633,024	\$72,862.91

Note: The population of the piggery is stabilised at the end of the third year, therefore the feed consumption and expense for the following fourth and fifth year will be the same as that of the third. The alternate feed program is based on using 50% purchased commercial feed mixed with farmgrown feed on a 50% ratio also.

Special Note: Approx Costs @ 50% per hour
Cost of 1st Year Alternates:
 04,834.64 - weekly
 018,983.30 - monthly
 0225,599.55 - yearly
 (approx 2000 lbs)

Cost of 30 Alternates:
 014,445.86 - weekly
 045,079.52 - monthly
 0559,809.04 - yearly

JONESTOWN FARM * * * * * FLOW CHART OF 5 YEAR BREEDING PLAN - SWINE



TYPE	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Young Boar	1	1	1	1	1
Adult Boar	2	3	3	3	3
Sows	32	48	48	48	48
Piglets	128	256	256	256	256
Mature Pigs	112	240	496	496	496
Cull Sows	-0-	-0-	16	16	16
Cull Boars	1	1	1	1	1
Total Pig Pop.	364	549	821	821	821
Total Market Pigs	198	241	513	513	513
Total Herd Pop.	163	308	308	308	308
Liveweight lbs	39304	48,500	106,100	106,100	106,100
Slaughterweight	29,304	35,890	78,514	78,514	78,514

TOTAL ACRES 416.53

BOX 1

3/4 AC

BOX 2

3/4 AC

BOX 3

3/4 AC

Young

BOX 4

1/4 AC

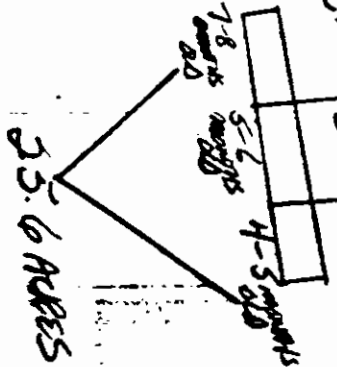
PASTURE A
4.53 ACRES

PASTURE B
4.0 ACRES

MIDDLE WARD
0-2 months

SLAUGHTER PEN
PASTURE 5
6.4 ACRES

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PASTURE 1
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LOWER PASTURE
3-4 months old
4.0 ACRES

PASTURE 1
4.0 ACRES
MAY SELECTED 16
BLOOD SAW TEEN
(YOUNG LITTLE)

C-8-a-47

Flanny

Johnny:

@ 3 mo. time?

1--Tent conditions

There is a problem anticipated with the large lift of supplies and materials coming down.. We must consider either additional tarps, more temporary warehousing, or... IMPERATIVE WE CONSIDER THIS BEFORE THE GRATES ARRIVE IN FROM THE STATES. Also, should we first build the warehouses or the ~~in~~ two housing units? Time is factor.. ✓

50 X 100 cost

2) Ballyhoo -- \$40,000 for shell

can only get in August

Should we lease a ballyhoo or "try" to buy one this late.. or just go ahead and order the shell? Is our ship available to lay off the shell beach or will it be on a commercial run?

Minutes of ANALYSTS MEETING

10 June 78

Chairperson: Johnny Jones

Secretary: Tish Leroy

Attendance: Philip Blakey, Russell Noten, Gene Chaikin, Guy Mitchell, James Morrell, James Simpson, Mike Touchette, Becky Flowers, Jack Barron, Demosthenes Kutulas, Teena Turner, Jocelyn Carter, Chris Talley, Shirley Fields, John Harris, Tish Leroy, Lee Ingram, James Edwards, Johnny Jones, Shuanna Solomon.

Absent:

Jan Wilsey excused (downriver)

Unexcused: Rob Gieg, Bartis Jeffery, Earnestine Blaire.

WHO HAS FINAL DECISION ON WHERE THE CREWS GO?

If the analysts have made a decision, as in the instance of Jocelyn's crew—where four of them were instructed to go into the sweet potatoe field and reap, and the others were to go to the cassava field... then if this is changed, the analysts should be called together to make the decision. Any emergency decision can be handled by two or three analysts. If a headed situation where the two analysts might have conflicting views—then several other analysts should be called in or one or two of the coordinators to sit as an unbiased person.

FOUR PEOPLE NEEDED TO GO TO PT KAITUMA SCHOOL—seminar Legumes & Cassava
The four selected were Russell, James Edwards, Teena Turner, Gene Chaikin and Mary Wotherspoon.... It was said that Tuesday is for the technical staff and Wednesday for the Farmers.... it is okay to send extra representatives along.

RUSSELL'S SCHEDULE... Since there is so much spraying to coordinate at this time, it was felt that Russell should tow the gardens daily—starting out to the fields at 7 am, and then in the afternoons he is to do his research in the office.. Becky is to do the soil analyses, and John Harris helps her a little on this — as needed. A vote was taken. APPROVED.

SHOEING THE HORSES—

If we are shoeing the horses with the intention of their being able to pull wagons—we must remember they are small riding animals... we need draft horses for such heavy pulling. These are just not built for it, commented Jack.

It was generally felt some observers should be present when the first shoeing is done. Darryl Kutulas, Chuck Kirkendall... Forge is portable and can go down there.

Senior Garden —Selika came late and was not present for this part of meeting...

All of the seed garden was lost because of cutworms... Russell had not come in soon enough to spray. This is why he is to tour the gardens daily for insects and pests... The cutworms are gone now, he says, and is spraying the soil as well..
RUSSELL IS TO ANNOUNCE ABOUT EXTENSIVE SPRAYING PROGRAM so people will leave the foods alone growing in the fields.

HARNESSES—for the horses are needed at piggery...

Fish is to check with Georgetown.. Jack and James said there are two places in town that do custom made harnesses; one place has heavier stitching and looks like better work. —Need to get some draft horses. Look for draft horses in Venezuela said James Korrell --Jack B. says go to East Bank.

- R Fish to radio Gtn to get prices on some MATCHED horses that are for draft purposes. Please get prices on horses that weigh 1800-2000#.
- R Prices on donkeys and need weights on the animals.
- R Need to check prices on the harness and find out how soon we can get the harness for our horses.
- R Enquire of Georgetown HOW DO WE MEASURE FOR A COLLAR FOR THE HORSES.

Land Survey

Rob Christian has measured only what has been pushed. Has not yet completed the piggery and pastures. Does not know what the elevations or when he will have them done. WILL HAVE FIELD #7 measured for elevation by Thurs for Gene.

SIMPSON

How much land will he get from the new field area. He has heard Russell wants some of it for Papaya. The sawmill does not need any of that land. They do need a road designated, preferably across the top of the ridge.

COMMITTEE WAS APPOINTED TO CHECK THE OUT...
 RUSSELL MOTEN, JAMES MORELL, JAMES SIMPSON & GENE CHAIKIN.

they were further instructed to out line the space to be used for papaya at the same time as they determine where the sawmill road should run through.

DRAINAGE

Simpson says there is a drainage problem in his garden and he requests a ditch to make the water all channel into one place. James Edwards and the analysts that are on the walk-through tomorrow can go and look and make this decision. They are to invite Bob Rankin to go along requested Johnny.

Cucumbers

James says the rain has messed up the cucumbers... He asked about past and present spraying. Chaikin said that James HAS CONTROL over his spraying -- and should use it. James had not realized this.

Crews & final say so...continued with arrival of Tinetra and Tanya

Jocelyn to help clean field due to guest coming; meeting of analysts without her voted 4 of her crew to be used to harvest sweet potatoes (announcement had been made and she did not come to the emergency meeting, though it had been stated publicly that it was for harvesting the sweet potatoes, and she had not been chosen to come to the meeting). She had had her crew going back and forth today --and Johnny said it was a waste of time.

Lee said that the crews are failing to do good work; crews falling down in production, plants being stomped, bananas being chopped up...etc. Tanya and Tinetra were immediate supervisors -- did not seem to be taking enough authority with their crews. Fish commented that general supervision includes surveying the field before the crew starts, evaluating what needs to be done and going over this with the crew, then see-sawing back and forth thru the field.

Now needed all executive time they work to see that the work is up to par.

Pam Bradshaw reported that there is not enough coming out of the fields, there is waste and destruction and lack of supervision. Too much talking, bathroom too often, tearing up pineapple and outlass beans, not weeding as instructed, etc. Must get more production ~~in~~ in the...

Teena said the day crews worked better the 3rd and 4th day.. first wouple days the supervisors did not do well... GENERAL LACK OF CONCERN IS SHOWN BY EVERY CREW--THEY ACT LIKE THEY DON'T CARE ABOUT THE CROPS THEY ARE WORKING WITH.. The crews feel supervision not strong enough. Too much emphasis on quantity and not enough emphasis on quality.

After brief discussion, it was decided to meet with the crews at 6:30 A.M.

RALLEY AGENDA-- Announce in PeoplesRalley that breakfast will be served only until 6:40 --seconds only after that... MAKE CARDS FOR KITCHEN TO PASS BACK TO END OF LINE. ASK "IS" TO MAKE ANNOUNCEMENT FROM DISPATCH EVERY MORNING AT 6:00 A.M. so people will know the time.

At the meeting in the morning, the supervisors are to have specifics to call the crew on --not just generalities.

Jocelyn wants to leave five people up here (New Brigade people) with a supervisor to pick sweet potatoe greens and pigfeed -- and take the full time people down the road to the regular maintenance. MOTION PASSED TO SO ALLOW..

Herbal Kitchen -- presented some new foods w they have developed. Fannie presented a marigold rice; watermelon rinds; a hot sauce; and some papaya/mango butter..it tasted delicious. She had also made some biscuits made of the outlass mature bean.. Can do this in future, but not until we get the hammermill repaired.

John pointed out that it was made from stuff we have been throwing away in the pit and to pig feed.

R FIND OUT WHAT HAPPENED TO THE FERTILIZER WE PROCURED AND WAS SUPPOSED TO COME TO US...DID WE GET IT? IS IT CRATED? WHERE IS IT?

Russell was instructed to take 100# of outlass beans and run through the hammermill for meal and follow the Dept of Ag instructions for processing it to do away with toxicity.. WILL HAVE TO WAIT until hammermill is fixed. Motor blew up today --the pump motor...Is an international engine... Bruce looked at it --but has had somewhat of an attitude said Jack Beam... Have Cleve and Bruce look at it tomorrow.. Jack will talk with them and set this up.

REPORTS OF ANALYSTS need improving---Tish commented that a couple had said they just "put down" figures on their reports. This is to stop and they are to write accurate reports. It should be done on the job, as they go along... Also the work hours per job should be listed --# of person hours used. All agreed it would be done.

C-8-a-49c

Cassava Mill --needs cleaning up for guests; Mary, Teena, Shuanna took

Please return to Johnny

*Mother
Johnny*

REPORT OF THE FARM MANAGER

Responding to a report of problems in the garden production, an emergency meeting of the farm analysts was called this afternoon. A committee of Russell Koten, Jack Barron, Shirley Smith, Jim Simpson, James Edwards and a member of Jan's crew were appointed to immediately survey all ground provisions for table consumption and report back:

Following is a summary of findings:

3 meals of eddoe greens are ready; 10 acres of sweet potatoes are ready to be harvested --both tops and roots can be used (an emergency meeting of analysts shall be held at the table down front for a brief vote on picking and harvesting tomorrow){field 6}; Kunt beans top of Field 12 are ready to pick (dry) --good for soups and mixed with other bean dishes --very nutritious; we can gather them a while once or twice a week..

The rest of kidney bean field needs to be gleaned or a final picking -- can be mixed with other beans for a meal.

We have a 9 acre kidney bean field that was planted for green beans but was not picked for that and is now ready to pick for large dried beans..

Cutlass beans are now too big for green beans, but we have the scientific method preparation of them -- and Russell is assigned to get some picked and into the kitchen along with the instructions of how to prepare so there is no toxicity.

Pok choy will be ready in 25 days (July 14), hadishes will be ready July 5, Mustard will be ready July 20, Squash now in season only producing around 100# every 3-5 days; egg plants --will have some in 90 days; pumpkin not doing well --rain washing off the pollen; cucumbers hit by fungus and bugs.

Wild greens will be ready in another two weeks.. the bugs hit our Deer Kalaloo and purslane. Will have Earnesting and others check the bush for more wild greens patches.

Can use the wing bean leaf -- but may slow our seed crop. Chaikin would prefer not unless we seriously need them. They have good taste and would be good as a salad but are a little stringy..

THE MAIN PROBLEM WITH OUR TABLE FOOD was determined to be a lack of interdepartmental coordination. The analysts appointed a committee headed by James Edwards (who knows both field and kitchen) and a member of each department from piggery, poultry, Jack Barron (teas), bananas, Field crew, Simpson's crew.. they are to meet at least every other morning, and are to keep minutes of their meetings with Kary and Eva. The minutes will be presented at the weekly analysts meeting -- and they will answer the questions weekly --do we have plenty of food for next week's table.. It will be up to them to coordinate with Kary and see that enough of everything gets to the kitchen, and that the kitchen uses everything that is brought in.

--James Edwards, Farm Manager

C-8-a-50