

Integration Frightens Iowians; Purdue Dean Sees Federal Restraints Coming

THE AIR IS FULL of new phrases in farm talk — like vertical integration. To date this has been something that most Iowans have acquainted themselves with only through farm journals. This so-called "integration" came first in the South, to the broiler business and then more recently to the hog enterprises.

As things stand now, here's about the reaction to the idea in Iowa.

A good many of the smaller feed companies are in a state of mortal fright and are more vociferous in their shouts of alarm than anyone else.

Large feed companies, those who have the resources to "integrate" if the wind blows that way, are on the sidelines or else actively promoting the idea. They see the possibility of essentially getting a large "captive customer" market.

Farmers are all the way from uncertain to alarmed. And it seems safe to say that no one in this state really knows enough about this idea to have an informed opinion.

But these things are reasonably clear: If integration goes to the place where one source of capital is controlling the entire production, processing, and dis-

tribution operation, farmers are going to be pretty largely "hired hands."

two: If, on the other hand, integration goes only so far that it provides feed and perhaps marketing services, it means only another large injection of capital into an industry that already is over-extended and surplus-ridden.

Neither of these projects looks very good to the average Iowa farmer. They look better, of course, in times of distress. That's one reason why integration has taken such a firm hold in the South, in areas where farmers have been on little more than a subsistence level to start with. There, farmers reason that they have nothing to lose.

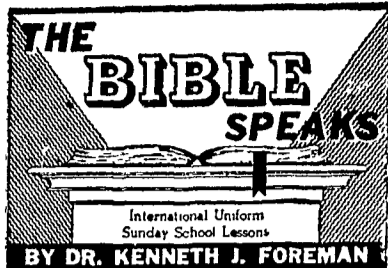
But in any case, Iowa farmers are going to do more than just read about it from now on. Some feed companies are moving into an "integrated" basis. Some of the farmer co-ops, sensing the trend, are investigating the possibilities themselves. Boone Valley at Eagle Grove is thinking about it and the Farmers Co-op Exchange is, too.

We'll know more about this business a year from now.

—Iowa Falls Citizen

al discrimination against larger producers and marketing agencies who attempt to initiate integrated arrangements. This will place large concerns at a disadvantage relative to smaller concerns.

This is not new. It is an almost inherent characteristic of the body politic in this country that bigness and badness, or at least bigness and the suspicion of badness, are synonymous. This is a political burden which must be borne by big business.



Bible Material: Amos 7 10-17; John 8 31-38, Acts 4 15-20, 5 27-32, Galatians 3 23-28, 5 1-25, Colossians 4 1, 7-9, Philemon
Devotional Reading: Isaiah 58 6-12.

Guarding Freedom

Lesson for August 3, 1958

AN OLD prisoner named John came into the warden's office at the penitentiary. "Why don't you ask for a parole?" asked the warden, for this was a model prisoner. John said he was not interested. All his people were dead by that time, and most of his friends.

No job could be had on the outside. John had no use for a freedom that meant no more than the privilege of starving to death.

Freedom that is nothing but taking off the chains, opening a gate, freedom that is only never hearing the words "You must,"—without ever feeling "I can," this is freedom nobody wants.



Dr. Foreman

Freedom is Basic

This should be particularly interesting to Christians, for freedom is at the very center of the Christian life. Christ has set us free for freedom, Paul writes. But Christian freedom does not mean that we can now do whatever we like. Freedom does not mean we are never under orders. It does not mean we should never accept any man's authority. It does not mean that we shall run around, each man working out his own little rebellion. A Christian can take orders from other people, and if he is in a subordinate position (as most of us are to somebody), it is usually his Christian duty to take orders and to carry them out as best he can.

Christian freedom means that whatever other authorities have the right to tell us what to do and what not to do, our topmost authority is God. Christian freedom means that we have no right to consent to, or to obey any brand or sort of tyrant or dictator who sets himself up as final judge and controller of other men. Christian

freedom means that when a man, or men, ask us or order us to do what we know is contrary to the will of God, we have to say as Peter and John did to the police court in Jerusalem, we must obey God rather than men.

The Price of Liberty

"Eternal vigilance," our revolutionary ancestors said, "is the price of liberty." That is to say, freedom always has to be guarded. Let us give a thought to two enemies of Christian freedom, one outside us, one inside.

One is the state or the community around us. This turns out to be an enemy of freedom when a Christian is discouraged or prevented from speaking out in any way which might seem to criticize the community or the state. That was what got Amos into trouble. The chief priest warned him not to preach any more there in Bethel: "It is the king's sanctuary, and it is a temple of the kingdom," he said. In other words, the church belonged to the king and the king could not be criticized, much less condemned. The Lord had commanded him to speak, not the king; and he insisted on being heard. So in our time there are people in politics and out who say that ministers have no business criticizing the government, or the "American way of life." True ministers know their call is from God, not the government, not any other organization whatever. In Atlanta, Georgia, a group of ministers put out a statement condemning segregation as practiced there. If they had thought of the state, or the public in general, as their authority, they never would have dared open their mouths.

Threat From Within

More subtle than attack from without, is the attack on freedom from within. There are in our country far more persons who are slaves to their own sins than persons who are slaves (in body or mind) to the state. Christian freedom is a precious thing, because freedom is what makes the difference between ourselves and the lower animals. If a man lets himself drift into sin far enough, he reaches a point of no return, like a man in a rowboat floating down toward Niagara Falls. When a man forges his own chains, he may even admire the chains as his own handiwork. But a man who cannot and dare not say NO to himself has failed to guard his freedom against his worst enemy—himself.

(Based on outlines copyrighted by the Division of Christian Education, National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U. S. A. Released by Community Press Service.)

DR EARL L BUTZ Dean of Purdue's College of Agriculture, recently made these predictions about integration:

Fewer farmers inevitably means decreased political power for agriculture. Political leaders will resist vertical integration, and political pressure will continue to be on the side of maintaining small family farms even though modern technology dictates strongly that family farms become larger.

There will be growing government-



Davidson

THIS WEEK —In Washington With Clinton Davidson THE CRISIS IN SCHOOLS

In September some 43 million Americans — one out of every four people in the nation will go to school most of them to overcrowded understaffed and ill-equipped classrooms.

In a nation of abundant production great wealth and the highest standard of living in the world we have a 'backward' school system. When the schools reopen there will be a shortage of 200,000 teachers and 150,000 schoolrooms.

Three million children will be entering school for the first time and the only way we can make room for two million of them will be by overcrowding still further our already packed classrooms and by spreading our teachers still thinner.

Those are parts of the distressing story of our school crisis brought out in a nationwide study by groups of educators and laymen and financed by the Rockefeller Brothers Fund. It is called the Rockefeller Report.

The Worst to Come

Our school enrollment is increasing even more rapidly than our total population. Between 1870 and 1955 while our population was increasing four times our public school enrollment was increasing approximately eighty times.

Some elementary and high schools and colleges have found it impossible to hire well equipped teachers in such basic subjects as English languages and social science. Some have even had to drop chemistry, physics and mathematics from their curriculum since there were no teachers

to teach them.

The pressures will become more severe in the years ahead when the population bulge will press even more urgently on already overburdened facilities. The shortage of both buildings and teachers is becoming increasingly acute.

Educational Opportunities Limited

The study predicts that elementary school enrollments will rise from about 22 million today to about 34 million in the 1960-61 school year — an increase of over 50% in only three years.

By 1969 high schools will be deluged with 50% to 75% more students than they can now accommodate and by 1975 our colleges and universities will face at least a doubling and in some cases a tripling of present enrollments.

Not only must our educators handle a huge increase in the number of students, the report emphasizes, but they must offer higher quality in education.

We must not be forced to choose between educating the few well off or the many poorly. There must be no limitation placed in educational opportunities. Our kind of society calls for the maximum development of individual potentialities at all levels.

The report recommends that local leadership and control over education be continued and that state, local and private funds continue as the major source of school revenues, and that federal funds without controls be used only to close the serious gaps in the total educational system.

Lancaster Farming

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Health Forces Jack Reichard To Stop Writing

You will notice that V O (Jack) Reichard's column This Week in Lancaster Farming is missing this week.

The author has been in ill health for some time and recently his physician informed him that he must give up his writing activities or risk the aggravation of a chronic heart condition.

While the editors of Lancaster Farming miss Reichard's colorful commentary on the doings and foibles of our citizens in the days gone by, we can't help but agree that he has followed the wisest choice of action.

This week we are introducing a new feature. It's called 'This Week in Washington' and is written by Clinton Davidson.

Davidson watches things going on in the Nation's Capital with the eye of a taxpayer and a farmer. He offers commentary on some of the reasons that make the news.

We believe that you will like Davidson's column and think that you will find it easy to read.

Now Is The Time . . .

By MAX SMITH
County Agricultural Agent



Max Smith

TO INSTALL BAND SEEDING ATTACHMENT — Summer seedings of legumes will get off to a much better start if they are planted with the use of the band seeder on the grain drill. This attachment carries the seeds through under the drill and drops them on top of the ground back of the drill and over a band of complete fertilizer. This results in getting the plants off to a quicker start and more growth before winter sets in. Special leaflet available from the Extension Office.

TO RENOVATE OLD PASTURES — Many old bluegrass sods may be put into more productive use if torn up and reseeded to faster growing grass-legume mixtures. The month of August is one of the best times to plow or disc the old sod in order to get a complete kill and prepare the ground for a late August or early September pasture seeding. A soil test followed by the application of the soil elements needed prior to seeding is very important.

TO BECOME MORE INTERESTED IN QUALITY HAY — This one important practice will do a lot of good for many farmers in the future. One way to learn more about quality hay is to compete in the Southeast District Hay Show at Hershey on August 21 and 22nd. This has been a good hay year and many county farmers should have excellent hay to display. We need more participation in this event to properly represent our county. Entry blanks and details available.

TO SEED TEMPORARY PASTURE CROPS — Both winter rye and Dual wheat may be seeded in early August for late fall and early spring pasture. These crops may be grazed at any time during the year without danger to the animals. A complete fertilizer should be used such as 5-10-10 in order to stimulate rank growth. Both of these crops will lengthen the pasture season and help keep down feed costs.

TO REPAIR SILOS — Silage crops such as corn, soybeans and sorghum, and other combinations will soon be ready for making ensilage. With the good growing season the yields will be high and an excellent supply of valuable feed nutrients should be in the making. Many silos are in need of repair such as painting, inner coatings, and re-plastering before putting in the new crop. Most silo manufacturers have products to be used to preserve the silo.