

FROM WHERE WE STAND - Security Is A State Of Mind

It may be true that, "The love of money is the root of all evil," but it seems to us that the present day craze for security must be the stalk on which it grows.

Another editor recently said, "There is such a thing as money. There is NO such thing as security." (The capitals are his.) We can almost buy this statement as made. Almost—not quite. Security does exist, but you can not see it, feel it, smell it, taste it, or hear it. You can not buy it, steal it, sell it, or give it away, but you can destroy it very easily. Security is a state of mind.

Police records are full of suicides who thought they could buy security and found out they had nothing but material goods on a falling market. History is full of de-throned dictators who thought they could force themselves into security by the use of powerful armies. We could go on and on, but you get the idea.

When we were youngsters in school we worshipped the rugged individualists who were not afraid to take a chance. Today it is almost impossible to get anyone to enter a new venture without a written guarantee that nothing is going to be risked.

A representative of a feed company recently told us that one of the farmers who has fed broilers on contract for his company for several years has never fed a batch that did not make a profit, but when this farmer was asked to feed his broilers on his own capital rather than on contract with the company, he refused. He did not refuse because capital was unavailable, but because he was unwilling to take a risk to make a larger per cent return for himself.

We realize this is only one case in point, but it seems to be the general trend in all phases of our national life. Young people coming into industry don't ask about advancement opportunities any more. They are concerned more over the tenure phrase in the Union contract, than whether they may be able to advance to a position of authority, higher monetary returns, more satisfying work, or a position which will challenge their natural abilities.

Farmers have been seeking this

thing called security for a long time. We are prone to shove all the responsibility for the decisions made in Washington on to someone else, but none of the legislation in force today would have come about if some constituent had not brought pressure to bear on some legislator.

Subsidies paid out by the federal government are paid out because some farmer, sometime, somewhere wanted more security than he could see in the financial structure of the business of Agriculture at that particular time, and he put the pressure on his representative in congress. But you can not legislate a state of mind, and the farmer probably ended the year with just as many worries after receiving his subsidy payment as before.

There will probably be more legislation passed on the pretext of helping the marginal farmer stay in business, but there has not yet and likely never will be any farm legislation that has not helped the efficient farmer vastly more than the inefficient one.

Now lest you get the idea that we think the farmer is the only one in the country seeking security through grants of federal aid, let us assure you that this is not the case. Many other segments of the economy have been receiving governmental subsidies for years. For example, urban renewal grants from the federal government give cities two dollars for every one they put up. But where does this money come from? Wouldn't it have provided just as much security if it had stayed in the hands of the taxpayers from the beginning.

Security is, at best, a sort of nebulous thing. It may be different things to different people, but of this we are sure, security can not be legislated and when sought most earnestly will prove most elusive.

It is time for us farmers to stop worrying about taking all the risk out of the business. If there were no risks, there would be no challenge, and without challenge there would be no reward. Without reward, security would be a pretty hollow thing.

At least that's how it looks from where we stand.

the liquor and began mixing cocktails, I asked myself the question, "how much was somebody paid to get this liquor scene in "which was absolutely contrary to what actually happens on the Hawaiian bound steamships Congressional Investigation

Just recently we learned that a department store owner in Pennsylvania paid radio and TV personnel to mention the name of his store on other sponsors' programs. And it appears that a large percentage of the so-called disc jockeys were being paid as much as \$50,000 per year to plug certain records. Although they were employed to play the records that the public wanted most, it appears that they played the records for which they were paid the most by the recording companies.

Just how far does this evil penetrate? Well, that is a question which a Congressional committee is going to find the answer to.

TAKE SOIL SAMPLES

In February, March, and April more than half of all soil samples for the whole year are received at the Pennsylvania State University soil testing service laboratory. Wayne Hinrich, Penn State extension agronomist, reminds that samples should be taken before the ground freezes and thus avoid the rush.

CARE FOR TOOLS

Clean the garden tools thoroughly before they are put away for the winter, reminds A. O. Rasmussen, Penn State extension ornamental horticulturist. Check for needed repairs and coat the tools with grease to keep rust away.

THIS WEEK

—In Washington

With Clinton Davidson

Payola Everywhere



Davidson

Fifteen years ago a prominent publicist talked to me about a method which he said beat all other forms of advertising and publicity, both as to effectiveness and low cost.

He said that various people engaged in the production of motion pictures such as camera men, assistant directors, etc. were being paid under the table by people interested in promoting the sale of cigarettes and liquor. At that time a large percentage of women and young girls did not smoke.

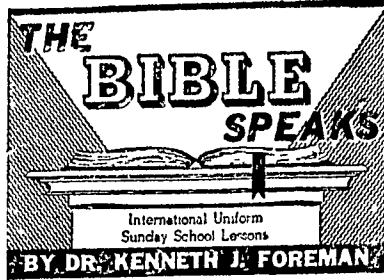
So according to this public

ist, the motion picture people were paid to photograph as much smoking as possible by women portrayed as social leaders. In due time, it was reasoned, girls would think that if they did not smoke, too, they would be looked upon as being nobodies.

Likewise he said the same people were paid to get as much social drinking into the scenes as possible so that people of both sexes would think that if you did not engage in social drinking you had no standing whatsoever. He said that this plan had been even more effective than the millions of dollars spent in true advertising.

Just about that time I took a trip to Honolulu on the Lurline steamship. I noticed that during the dancing after dinner, the Captain refused to accept any drinks. He said that he was not permitted to drink even water while sitting at the table; some passengers might think that he was drinking gin and would object to the man in whose care the ship rested drinking liquor.

Soon after returning I saw a motion picture in which a well known movie star played the role of Captain of this same ship. A young couple came into his cabin to visit and he immediately got out



International Uniform Sunday School Lessons
BY DR. KENNETH J. FOREMAN

Bible Material: Acts 9:32 through 11:18.
Devotional Reading: John 10:9-16.

Not Impossible

Lesson for December 13, 1959

EVERY CHURCH that is really alive is actively looking for new members. These members can be gained in two ways, one bad, one good. The bad way is sometimes called "sheep-stealing," a dictionary word for it is "proselyting." The church that practices this never goes after non-Christians, it is not truly evangelistic; it gets its members from existing churches, chiefly by slander, assuring these people that the church to which they belong is not really Christian.



One such church recently had the light turned on it. Of its more than 100 members, every one had been proselyted from other denominations; and in a year's time not one new member had been actually won to Christ.

The truly evangelistic church, on the contrary, while it does, like all churches, welcome people from other denominations, nevertheless puts its main drive into winning people who have not been Christians before.

Possibles and Impossible

The evangelistic church, in short, is interested in conversion, first of all. But for many such churches, even good ones, the list of prospects is a list of "possibles." There are persons in the community who are impossible, so far as that church is concerned.

Now if the Bible teaches anything it teaches that there are no really impossible cases. To be more precise about it, there are no cases which we as Christians have a right to label "impossible." The book of Acts tells a number of stories about conversions which we today would think very unlikely. The story of the Roman army officer named Cornelius is a case in point.

Enemy's Man

It took a vision from heaven to convince Simon Peter that God wanted him even to speak with this Cornelius. Certainly under normal circumstances Peter would have crossed the street to avoid him. For Cornelius was an officer in the Roman army of occupation. All during the time covered by the Gospels and Acts, Palestine was an occupied country. The underground was active, and eventually broke loose in a ruinous rebellion. The Romans had to keep an army and permanent military installations all over the place, to hold down rioters and restless people. Christian congregations (as we now call them) at that time were made up entirely of Jewish converts, and you may be sure no such congregation would have regarded an officer of the Army of Occupation as a likely prospect.

A Despised Race

Worse than this, the more religious a Jew was, the more he looked down on all non-Jews. We have race prejudice in America, but it is hardly anything compared to the prejudice the ancient Jew had against the non-Jewish races. It made no difference how important or wealthy the foreigner might be. The mere fact that he was foreign marked him as un-touchable. There are many churches in America today, one-race churches like those in early days, who would definitely cross off from their list of prospects a person of another race.

A Good Man

Furthermore, if any member of the Jerusalem church had got near enough to this Roman officer to know something about him personally, it would have come out that he was already a very good man. Possibly even better than some of the Christians. He was a charitable, prayerful man, quite unlike the run-of-mine Roman soldier. It might have been said, "Here is a good citizen, he doesn't need us. Let's concentrate on real sinners. Talking to a man like Cornelius about 'salvation' would get nowhere." But God saw otherwise. The man Cornelius was good, but no human goodness is good enough to earn God's grace. What Simon Peter had, Cornelius needed: Christ the Savior, and the Holy Spirit. Cornelius brought much with him; but God gave him much more.

(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.)

Now Is The Time . . .

BY MAX SMITH



MAX SMITH

TO ADD SUPER PHOSPHATE TO MANURE — All forms of livestock manure are low in phosphorus, by the same token over 90% of the soils tested in Lancaster County are also found to be low in available phosphorus. This means that by reinforcing manure with super-phosphate during the winter months we will be improving our soil fertility. In the dairy barns 1½ to 2 pounds per cow per day in the gutter will aid crop yields as well as make the barn more sanitary. In the steer pens an application of 8 to 10 pounds per head per week before adding new bedding is recommended.

TO EXERCISE THE MILKING HERD—Good dairy herd management includes the turning out of the cows at least once a day for exercise and for detecting heat periods. This will keep the animals in better physical condition, stronger on their feet and legs, and prevent fast foot growth. However, the cows should not be out long enough that they will be permitted to lie down on the cold ground or on concrete floors.

TO USE CARE IN STORING CHEMICALS — Don't store spray materials of any kind with or near feed supplies. Many insecticides and fungicides are poisonous and may easily get into the feed. Also, herbicides such as 2, 4 D can kill the germination on most all of our grains and farm and garden seeds. Don't use the milk house either, because milk will pick up the odors from most chemicals. Store the materials in a dry place, away from feed and food supplies, away from children, and be sure they are well labeled.

TO PROVIDE FIRE PROTECTION — Are you ready to fight a fire in one of your buildings until the fire company arrives? During the winter months there is more chance of farm fire and more at stake in case of a fire. In the first place chimneys should be inspected and fixed to close cracks with mortar and keep sparks confined. Every farm should have at least one fire extinguisher that is in working order and all employees know how to operate it. Advance attention and planning may save lives and considerable property.

Lancaster Farming
Lancaster County's Own Farm Weekly
P. O. Box 1524
Lancaster, Penna.
Offices:
53 North Duke St.
Lancaster, Penna.
Phone - Lancaster
EXpress 4-3047
Jack Owen, Editor

Robert Campbell Advertising Director
Business Manager
Established November 4, 1915

Published every Saturday by Lancaster Farming, Lancaster, Pa.
Entered as 2nd class matter at Lancaster, Pa. under Act of Mar. 3, 1879. Additional entry at Mount Joy, Pa.

Subscription Rates: \$2 per year; three years \$5. Single copy Price 5 cents.

Members of Newspaper Publishers Association National Editorial Association