

## FROM WHERE WE STAND -

### Scare Tactics - An Old Ruse

A recently published book argues that many of the foods we eat are being poisoned in varying degrees by chemical additives.

This, obviously, is something that can frighten great numbers of readers; therefore, a review which appeared in *Science*, the official publication of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, is of great importance.

The reviewer is a top authority, Dr. William J. Darbey, who is both Chairman of the food protection committee of the National Research Council and a member of the faculty of the School of Medicine, Vanderbilt University. He points out that the authorities the book leans on to develop its thesis are frequently cult leaders. When true scientists are quoted, he goes on, their statements are often taken "either out of context or out of time".

As one example, Dr. Darbey cites the book's remarks on meat. Heavy and ominous emphasis is laid on such modern techniques as artificial insemination and the implantation of artificial and synthetic sex hormones, and this, it is said, may produce possible repercussions on human beings.

Dr. Darbey comments, "The device of conjuring up fears of impotence or feminizing influences is an age old one for those wishing to oppose science. Among primitive peoples, this device is often employed by the witch doctor to oppose the introduction of effective scientific control or treatment of disease."

Near the end of his review, Dr. Darbey makes the big point. "Finally it is to be hoped that the great mass of the American public is sufficiently intelligent and logical to recognize that writers and publishers sometimes fail in their responsibility to provide factual and objective information on important issues of the day despite the availability of authoritative, considered source material . . .". Dr. Darbey said.

In a meeting of fruit growers recently, a plant disease and insect specialist told the group, "Just a few years ago we expected to find 30 per cent of the apples in a pack to have at least one worm in them. Today you could not sell that kind of fruit."

During the days of the old west when cattle were driven hundreds of miles overland to the slaughterhouses, steaks, tough or tender, would sell at the butcher's counter because Americans had to scrape hard at times to have enough meat to satisfy large family appetites. In these days of keen competition for the consumer dollar, high quality meat products are a prerequisite if the butcher hopes to stay in business very long.

The use of hormonized and fortified feeds with antibiotics added are just as necessary in the production of high quality meat if the producer is to stay in business.

When the pioneer moved west, he could plow the virgin prairie sod and expect the crop he planted to do well enough for his family to eke out a living. But since generation after generation of crops have depleted much of the natural plant food once in the soil, it becomes necessary for the farmers in this year to supply some of the nutrients needed by the plant in the form of chemical fertilizers.

It would be foolish to think that anyone would use powerful chemicals in the production of food if the same amount, and the same quality, of food-stuffs could be produced without them, but science has proved many times that quality or quantity, or both, suffer at the hands of insects, disease, and lack of plant food.

We believe Dr. Darbey is correct in his estimate of the American public's intelligent because there is no place where intelligence is more urgently needed than in the discussion of foods.

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

sibilities which are increasingly important in our modern and complex economy and society."

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson spoke of "the record of outstanding accomplishments by this great organization of rural Americans," and praised the Grange for its unwavering adherence to the principle of a self-reliant agriculture.

#### Story of a Building

The story back of the building interested us, and we think it will you. Several years ago the Grange purchased an 8-story building just around the corner on Jackson Place.

Early in 1957 the Government took title to that building without consulting the Grange and offered \$36,004 in payment. The Grange protested this was less than 50% of the value of that building.

It was not until almost 2 years later, after Congress had ordered the Government to offer a "fair price," that the Grange agreed to give up the building for approximately double the original offer.

The new building, valued at a million and a quarter dollars, is located within two blocks of the U. S Chamber of Commerce and the imposing new AFL-CIO building, (Turn to page 5)



## THIS WEEK —In Washington

With Clinton Davidson

### Farm Headquarters

American farmers can take justifiable pride in a new 11-story "farm headquarters" told 3,000 persons gathered from all parts of the Nation, by President Eisenhower on a couple of hundred yards from the White House.

We attended the dedication ceremonies and felt the pride that all friends of farmers must feel in the gleaming, white limestone building erected by the National Grange and housing many other agricultural organizations. The President's remarks were especially significant in stressing that this is a non-governmental building, a fact which Herschel D. Newsom, Master of the 800,000 member Grange, had mentioned in his introduction of Mr. Ei-

"I think," the President said, "these words (a non-governmental building) are some that ought to be cherished by each of you and spoken with pride when we talk about improving agriculture and making certain that its benefits reach all of our people."

Newsom compared the modern Grange building to the Temple of Ceres erected some 2,000 years ago by Greece in honor of the farmers of that time. "Since the Grange was organized in 1867," Newsom said, "we have dreamed of a modern 'Temple of Ceres' for American farmers that we may be able to meet not only the individual citizenship responsibilities imposed upon us by self-government, but also the group responsi-

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### Lancaster Farming

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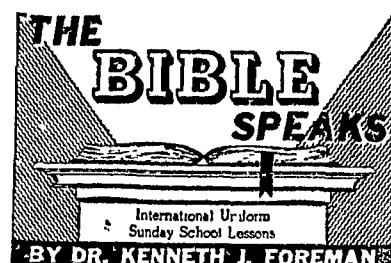
### RURAL RHYTHMS

YESTERYEAR

By: Carol Dean Huber

I see the farmer baling hay; it's an efficient show,  
But I am mindful of his children who will never know  
The wondrous joy of riding on a load of hay so high  
That you are king of all you see, and almost touch the sky.

The horses clop along the lane The wagon seems to sway  
You hold on tight and burrow deep into the fragrant hay.  
At last you are at journey's end; The hay is in the barn.  
And oh the thrill of sliding down to Daddy's waiting arms.



Bible Material: Hosea 8:1-5; 10:1-12;  
13:1-6, 14:1, 4, 9.  
Devotional Reading: Jeremiah 10:6-10.

### Road To Ruin

Lesson for July 31, 1960



**T**HE BIBLE often speaks obscurely. There is much in it which is not clear even to men who have spent a lifetime of study in it. This is particularly true of the Old Testament prophets. They are hard for us nowadays, for several reasons. One is the translation, perhaps. But even the original is difficult, partly because many names of places and persons are used, and events are referred to, which are now unknown to us. Then the manuscripts were not Dr. Foreman always kept carefully (of course the original copies have been lost long since) nor copied accurately. And sometimes, on top of all that, the writer puts his thoughts in a very jerky, back-and-forth fashion. That is what we have in the prophecy of Hosea. In fact, most experts believe that we do not have continuous straight-away writing in this "book," but only what we today would call sermon notes instead of written-out sermons.

#### Then and Now

Frankly, there would be little use in struggling to find out what Hosea is driving at, if he has nothing to say to our day and time. The book would be interesting as history, it would give us an insight into far-off times. But it would not speak directly to us. The reason why the church cherishes Hosea, and the other prophetic books of the Old Testament, is that we believe God still speaks through these words to us. Wherever we find a parallel case, wherever we find conditions today much like conditions in ancient Israel, whenever we find a prophet revealing the will of God regarding conditions which have parallels in modern times, there we hear the authentic voice of prophecy across the years.

One way in which Hosea's time

and ours parallel, is that his period—they would have said—joying a period—of prosperity as had never been known before. Our level of living rises and in America it may be true our poor people possess luxuries unknown even to the and great in ancient Israel luxury is a comparative thing point is, as compared with a century ago the USA is, a land tremendous comfort and luxury in the world. So, as compared a century before Hosea, he was far "fatter" as he would put it than it had ever been.

#### Luxury

Luxury is something not everybody wants. But a man something every moth wants one is about as dangerous as other. There are invisible dangers in the luxurious life. One is it makes cowards out of people. An Indian poet put his finger on it: When a man thinks of comfort first, he said, he has given up freedom. He becomes such a slave to his comforts that he will fight to preserve them. Not so, but luxury eats into a man's moral strength. We have seen our time how men and women cheated on the TV quiz programs. They knew they were not honest, but they excused themselves the fact that they were making their lives comfortable on a school-teacher salary—whatever it was—could not reach.

#### Destruction

Whenever a great nation collapsed, the final catastrophe usually been preceded by a period of immense wealth and luxury has been true of ancient dynasties in China. It was true of Holland. It was true of Greece, Rome, of Carthage and Spain can be true of ourselves. The nation that runs to luxury has means to preserve itself, but it loses the will. Besides, a nation clinging to luxury is falling into decay. For an idol is, essentially, something for the sake of which you will sacrifice everything. In times gone by idols were made of wood and stone, now they are made of chrome and porcelain, steel and aluminum. God has drawn his protecting hand, however, from idolatrous nations he make us an exception?

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### Now Is The Time . . .

BY MAX SMITH

**TO SEED TEMPORARY PASTURES** — Livestock producers that are interested in extending the grazing season should keep in mind that a number of temporary pastures may be seeded during August and September. Crops such as winter rye, dual wheat, domestic ryegrass, and field bromegrass will all make fall grazing if seeded during the late summer. Not any of these will be made toxic by frost or cold weather. In addition they may be used as early spring pasture.

**TO RECOGNIZE THE VALUE OF ALFALFA** — One of the most productive forage crops in existence is alfalfa, this legume is well adapted to this part of the state and may be responsible for a larger number of feed nutrients on most farms. In recent years yields have been increasing and more attention is focused on proper fertilization. Mid-August is a very good time to start a new alfalfa seeding and local growers are urged to check their legume acreage for next summer.

**TO APPLY LIME FOR NEW SEEDINGS** — If new pasture alfalfa, or clover seedings are to be made during August or early September, either lime or ground limestone should be worked into soil before seeding operation. This is better than broadcasting the lime on top after seeding. In the case of legumes it is very important that the lime requirement be met as suggested by a soil test. For fall seedings of small grains that are to be seeded down next spring, it is equally important that the lime be worked into the soil this fall.

**TO BECOME INFORMED ON TOBACCO SUCKERING** — Tobacco growers that are planning to use some material to stop the growth of suckers this year should get acquainted with the proper practices to use in applying the various materials. There are certain recommendations to be followed in making these treatments and the timing is also important. Make an effort to apply the materials according to the best known methods.