

## FROM WHERE WE STAND - Education Opportunities Going Begging

With elementary and high school students back in the classroom and the college students returning very shortly, we are again hearing of the keen competition for space in the nation's classrooms.

We have been so propagandized with the idea of crowded college classrooms and the difficulty of getting a student enrolled that it comes as somewhat of a shock to learn that there is one sector of education where enrollment is actually falling off.

It is hard for us to accept the fact that only about half as many agricultural degrees were granted throughout the United States in 1958 as in 1950 and apparently the trend is continuing. At the same time agriculture and agindustry (business directly related to agriculture) offer 15,000 new jobs per year.

According to the latest government estimates, agindustry, in all its ramifications is a \$100 billion industry employing about 35 per cent of the nation's labor force.

With this hiring potential it seems that the vast agrico-industry combine would attract youth, especially farm youth who have the background, the heritage and the tradition of agriculture instilled in their veins.

Especially does this appear likely with the availability of education to the farm youth. Agriculture forms a large portion of the curriculum offering of every land-grant college in every state. With the opportunity for education so plentiful at reasonable costs one might expect the agriculture colleges to be jammed with rural youth seeking degrees in agriculture.

But a look at the records shows almost the opposite happening. A survey begun in 1948 by the Stanford Research Institute showed 391,656 students enrolled in land grant colleges that year. Of that total 45,853 or 11.7 per cent were in agricultural courses. In 1959, according to the survey report, total land-grant college enrollment had climbed a little to 411,437 but numbers of agriculture students had dropped to 31,722 or 7.7 per cent of the total. Agriculture degrees granted in 1950 numbered 10,906 and in 1958, the last year of complete records, a total of only 5,525, barely half the number of eight years previous, were awarded.

Of the total college enrollment today, the survey continues, agriculture colleges can claim only 15 per cent of the students.

In the face of the 15,000 new jobs available in agriculture each year why are there only slightly more than 5,

000 college graduates available to employers? Why should agindustry leaders have to go to the engineering schools, the polytechnic schools and the liberal arts colleges to find the talent sorely needed? Why should agindustry have to accept employees with urban backgrounds and train them in the complex philosophy of agriculture when there are so many bright young rural people with the philosophy, a part of their nature?

Educators are beginning to express deep concern over this apparent reluctance of rural youth to enroll in agriculture courses.

Many critics of the education system say the schools and colleges have not been teaching agriculture. Other critics maintain the schools and colleges have been teaching farming, but have been neglecting the integral parts of agriculture off the farm.

The agindustry or agri-business interests have been pushing for a wider scope from the educators. In some instances agriculture education personnel have been inclined to agree with this view, only to be criticized and restricted by the school administrations and legislative regulations.

In the larger view, the type of curriculum that agindustry would like to see in the schools and colleges would benefit equally the student who intends to farm. Mere farm production is an obsolete ideal. Farm production without the functions of processing, packaging, transportation, distribution, merchandising, and financing would render our economy completely helpless in short order.

Formerly industry took what raw materials it had and produced what finished products it could without much thought of what would be done with the end product. Industry has learned to study the potential market, to analyze the need and to adjust production to meet that need. Agriculture must learn to do this. Indeed agriculture has learned to do this to some extent, but much more in the way of market analysis for farm production must be done.

The most valuable crop produced on the farms of America is that vast number of young men and women graduating from schools and colleges each year. Agriculture has the market for this crop, but the crop must be processed properly. Agindustry is hiring educated personnel. It is a pity more of the new personnel can not have a farm background.

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

### Rural Youth

## City Cousins Better Educated

Educational opportunities are not being utilized to the fullest by rural Pennsylvania youth. This conclusion has resulted from a study of the activities of more than 2000 high school sophomores begun in 1947 by Roy C. Buck, rural sociologist of the Agricultural Experiment Station at the Pennsylvania State University.

Since much education is parents had spent in school obtainable at "bargain rates" was found related to the amount of education of offspring. Also, the occupations of the fathers of children had an influence on whether they remained in school, Dr. Buck reports.

How young people believe

### 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 G. Campbell, Advertising Director & Business Manager  
Established November 4, 1955  
Published every Saturday by Lancaster Farming, Lancaster, Pa.  
Entered as 2nd class matter at Lancaster, Pa. under Act of Mar. 8, 1879 additional entry at Mount Joy, Pa.

Subscription Rates \$2 per year three years \$5 Single copy Price 5 cents  
Members Pa Newspaper Publishers Association, National Editorial Association

Students drop out of high school as often from lack of interest as from lack of ability, he found. Part of the problem, he says, seems to be associated with the expectations of students' families and friends who do not sufficiently stress the importance of being educated.

Farm-reared youths were found in the study slightly less likely than those who grow up in villages to continue their formal education beyond high school. Fifteen per cent of the boys and 20 per cent of the girls who did not finish high school had intelligence quotient scores above average.

The number of years which

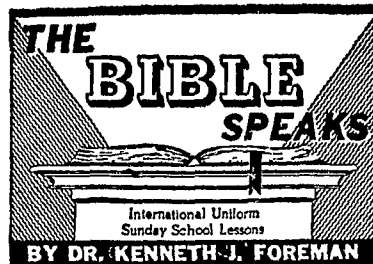
ed their parents wished them to be employed made a difference in how long boys and girls remained in school, he found. At the same time, the young people claimed occupational aspirations beyond those thought to be entertained by their parents.

### TOYS FOR LEARNING

Children need various kinds of toys to help in their all-around development, says Mrs. Marguerite Duvall, a Penn State child development extension specialist. Push and pull or wheel toys help develop muscles and coordination. Games and puzzles help them figure out how things go together and help them learn skills. Crayons, paints, and clay help children develop their creative talents and express their feelings.

### PERMIT NEEDED

Sometimes farm ponds require draining to seal leaks, remove excess weed growths or to get rid of undesirable fish populations. Robert G. Wingard, extensions wildlife management specialist at Penn State reminds pond owners to get a permit before starting any draining operations. Permits can be obtained from the Pennsylvania Fish Commission, in Harrisburg, or from the County Fish Commission representative.



Bible Material: 2 Corinthians 2:12-13; 7:8, 13, 14, 8:6, 16, 23, 12:18, Galatians 2:1-3, 2 Timothy 4:10, Titus  
Devotional Reading: Titus 2:1-14.

## Pastors Needed

Lesson for September, 1961

NO OTHER religion but Christianity has anything like a pastor. They have monks, priests, "holy men," religious beggars, preachers; but no pastors. When the Christian religion began, there was no precedent for pastors. No-



body drew up a diagram of church organization and put the pastor into it. This particular "office" (a very dry word for it) of the pastorate grew into existence as the church grew. Certain men

### A man first

A good pastor is a man first. You can't take a misfit and make a pastor out of him. There is no other occupation in the world like it, there is no other that calls for so many different kinds of skills. We have a picture in the New Testament—you might say a set of snap-shots rather than a full-length movie—of a young man developing into a pastor: namely Titus, a close friend of Paul. He traveled with Paul around the rim of Asia, as a missionary; but he was much more than an ordinary traveling companion. Paul was a Jew and Titus a Greek, yet Paul was extremely fond of him and depended on him no little. He writes in one place that his mind could have no rest, because Titus was not there. Titus was his second self; if Paul could not reach a church, he would send Titus in his place. This was not merely formal, so that Paul would be "represented;" Titus was sent into some pretty troublesome and ticklish situations, but always made good. He could operate in a team or on his own. We see him as a young man (so young that

Paul called him "my child") with a firm character, with high idealism, a reliable, dependable man, a real leader of men. Other things being equal, the better the man, the better pastor he will be.

### Worker with people

Not all friendly men make good pastors; but a good pastor must be a good friend, as he must be a good man. He needs to be sympathetic with the people of the church and community, but unless so many of our friends the pastor will never be quite satisfied with us. For his high and difficult assignment to produce better Christians, help every one he knows to become a Christian, if not one is ready, and to be a better Christian if the Christian life has already begun. He is a kind of gardener of souls, and that is a harder kind of garden to care for than orchards. Titus must have had tact, because Paul used him so often as a tie-breaker; he had sympathy with other Christians, we never hear of his getting into church fights and arguments. The good pastor identifies himself in his mind with those with whom and for whom he works,—he takes us as we are—but does not leave us as we are. Thus, we remember, was the way of Jesus.

### Help wanted!

The church of Christ has always had officers and leaders, from the first. But the church came to the officers and leaders grew out of the needs of the Christian community. No church-full of people really gets on very well without leaders. In Louisville, Kentucky there is a congregation which for many years had as its pastor a bank president, who declined to take any salary from his congregation. But however it's done, such a leader is always needed. There aren't nearly enough.

The best service a church can render to the world is to produce young men who will volunteer for the Christian ministry, especially as pastors. But how is this done? The experience of Titus gives a hint. Paul took this young man with him, he drafted him, so to speak, into the service of Christ and the church. It is quite true as Christians are aware, that of the Holy Spirit can call a man into the ministry. But God's call often reaches men, as it reached Titus through the suggestion, help and example of older Christians who are God's messengers to the young and undecided. Does your church encourage its young people to listen for the call of God?

(Based on outline 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 NOTE TOBACCO SEED HARVEST

Local tobacco growers who keep their own seed for next year should bear two important things in mind: (1) Seed should not be saved from plants that were sprayed with MH-30 for sucker control. (2) Seed should not be saved from the two new varieties released earlier this year, namely, Pennleaf 1 and Pennbell 69; these are hybrid varieties and crops from any seed saved will have a very indefinite future.

### TO PRACTICE CAREFUL PASTURE MANAGEMENT

Many dairymen utilize temporary pasture crops in the fall or graze the third cutting of alfalfa; these fresh forage crops have caused off-flavor in the milk flow if the milking herd is left on the area until milking time; as in the early spring, it is suggested that the cows be removed from the area three to four hours before milking time. This is also true of lush growths of cover crops and winter grains.

### TO UTILIZE FORAGE TESTING

Only a small percentage of local dairy and livestock producers have used the forage testing service. As we plan for the fall and winter feeding program, it might be very helpful to check the feeding value of the silage and hay as a basis for developing the grain feeding ration. Herd owners with quality hay can save dollars on lower grain feed costs. Test boxes are available at the Agricultural Extension Office.

### TO PREVENT RODENT HOUSING

Fall will soon be here when field mice and rats will be migrating into the farm buildings. If they cannot locate suitable nesting and harboring places, the rodent population will be lowered. All farmers are urged to clean up dumps, wood piles, and places where they can hide; Many stone piles, stone walls, foundations of all buildings and, etc are places for them to nest and re-produce. Efforts to eliminate nesting places will reduce the losses from these creatures.