

From Where We Stand . . .

Will You Vote For The "Great Society"?

The tempo of the political campaign is quickening as the incumbent and the contender move into the final few weeks of the slugfest.

Many strong charges and counter charges have blackened the air and muddied the issues. Lest we forget, the main issue is still a radical difference in political philosophies.

At the risk of over-simplifying this difference in our two major parties, we see it this way: the Democrats, under Johnson, seek to move us a little further down the road toward the "negative Utopia" visualized by George Orwell in his "1984", and by Aldous Huxley in "Brave New World" (recommended pre-election reading). Johnson's utopia will be called "The Great Society"; the Republicans, with the Conservatives in the driver's seat, maintain that this is not the direction the American people want to travel.

The Communists claim that the Capitalist system is rotten to the core, and that it will destroy itself with little help from them. Some economists have predicted for years that as our population expands, and our economy becomes increasingly more complex, and as the federal government takes over more and more authority and services, we will inevitably, though perhaps imperceptibly, move toward Socialism. For the first time in a generation a political party has dared to question both the wisdom and the necessity of such a movement.

Their thoughts, perhaps not always completely clear, and their words, perhaps not always concise, have been repeatedly twisted and criticized out of context by the Democrats. But should we not keep one thing in mind through this campaign? The conservative philosophy is quite a radical approach to our modern problems. In our society of "managerial industrialism, in which men build machines which act like men and develop men who act like machines" the old concept of the integrity and the preservation of the INDIVIDUAL is almost blasphemous.

Or is it? Principles that made this Nation great are seemingly being abandoned. We are told that society is becoming too complex for the individual. We are told that even our state governments are no longer able to cope with their internal problems because of the magnitude of these problems. But, we are told, all is not lost; the Federal Government in its infinite wisdom and benevolence will take care of us.

We inherited rich ideals of individual liberty. Ideals that are unique in all the world. These ideals are ours to live

with and to use. But are they ours to squander? Are we obligated to pass these ideals to future generations, or do we have the right, by possession, to cheat them of their American birth-right?

This is the real issue in this campaign as we see it.

All the polls, official and unofficial, seem to predict that we will cast aside the ideals of our proud past and that we'll usher in the era of The Great Society by popular acclaim. In a democracy we abide by the wishes of a simple majority, but one fact should be kept in mind: if only 40-45 percent of the voters reject the Great Society, the Republicans will lose the election, but they will still be expressing the sentiments of 72-81 million Americans. This will not exactly give Mr. Johnson a mandate to pursue his desires with our blessing!

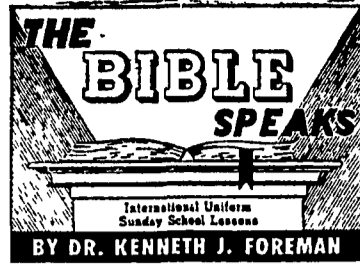
Perhaps you feel that the American people are at the crossroads of history, and that our only salvation lies in collectivism, or socialism, or whatever name you wish to give it. Perhaps you feel that the day of the individualist is past, and that to become a part of the "world order of things" it is necessary that we bow to the wisdom of "Big Brother" who humbly offers us the shelter of his protective wing.

This belief is your privilege to express on Election Day. But such a decision, once officially tallied, will not be reversed in our lifetime. Immediate security has always been more tempting than braving the unknown alone. History tells us that the great achievements of mankind, since our humble beginnings such a short time ago, have been made by the relatively few men of vision who turned their backs to their fellow men who huddled by the fires of safety and security, and strode off into the unknown wilderness.

But times change, don't they? At least the Democrats would have us believe that now individualism is a dirty word. Decisions must come from a central authority only. After all, why should the people interrupt their work or their play to worry over such matters when Big Brother is there to do that job so much more effectively for them? Now that Pres. Johnson has presumably finished purging his official house of its long-protected immorality, he can preach to us of our need to put our houses in moral order!

In summary, we think the important issue in this election is the future of America. We think that if the voters decide in favor of taking the "Road to Utopia", they should at least be aware of what they are getting, and of what they are giving up.

What Do YOU Think?



Church Offices Lesson for October 18, 1964

Background Scriptures: I Timothy 3:1-13; 5: Titus 1:6-9.
Devotional Reading: Ephesians 4:11-16.

AMBITION is no sin. Provided—! Provided the ambitious man is not just scheming for himself. Provided the man has the qualifications and does not fool himself into believing he amounts to more than he does. Provided also that he can serve God better if his ambition is fulfilled.



Now the position of an overseer in any line of work is a highly responsible one. The title makes no great difference; it may be foreman, manager, supervisor, colonel, bishop. The top man in the outfit, that's what we mean—the man who not only has his own work to do but has to supervise and direct the work of others also. In the church such a man is called a Bishop. He may be given different names, such as Executive Secretary, or Moderator, or just Overseer, churches that don't like to use the Bible word Bishop have leaders all the same. And we have it from Saint Paul himself that it is no sin to be ambitious to be a Bishop.

No lover of money

By the time the letters to Timothy and Titus were written, years had gone by since Pentecost. It looked as if Christ were not coming back right away, and the church might have to last for a long, long time. It was time to get organized. This called for leadership. The old apostles were dead or dying off, and the church had grown so that they could not have handled it alone even if they had all come back to life. Officers were needed, more and more Paul laid down the qualifications for church offices in these "pastoral" epistles. When the first officers of the

church were chosen soon after the first Pentecost the leading qualification mentioned was being filled with the Spirit (see Acts 6). But in these pages of Paul on church offices not a word is said about the Spirit. Why is this? One reasonably good guess is that the church had found that not all spiritual men or women make good leaders.

Sensible and dignified

Almost every quality Paul mentions is an everyday commonsense one. He is planning for a church that will live and grow in a highly practical world, a church with its feet on the ground. Such a church does not need a poor innocent lamb for a leader. It does not need an egg-head nor a lazy dreamer. How solid (hardly inspiring!) the phrases are—above reproach, temperate, sensible, dignified. . . . Most of us know people who are bright enough, but they never seem to hold jobs very long nor to make many friends, just because for all their brilliance they don't make sense. A bishop who is long on prayer and short on sense does not make a good bishop. (The same goes for any church officer.) A bishop must be dignified. Trivial? Not at all. Some things that are no sin when other people do them, are sins for a bishop. It was not a sin for a small boy to shunny up the pillars in front of a church; but if the preacher or the bishop did that, what would we all think?

Gifted man wanted

When Paul wrote to the Corinthians he spoke about spiritual gifts, and some of these we should call miraculous; but in this letter there is not a line about miracles. What must a bishop be able to do? Not turn stones into bread nor water into wine. Very simple things: for example to teach, and to manage those whom he loves. To teach and to manage; it would sound more romantic to say "to speak in tongues and to cast out demons." But good teachers and good managers are the kind that make good bishops. For after all, an overseer or supervisor of men must know men; he must know how to teach men, he must love them and at the same time know how to manage them.

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ATTEND THE CHURCH OF YOUR CHOICE ON SUNDAY

Now Is The Time . . .

BY MAX SMITH



MAX SMITH

To Control Chickweed

Chickweed is a cold weather plant that get started in new legume seedings; many new stands of alfalfa get strong competition from chickweed the first winter. We suggest that the field be sprayed with Chloro IPC during November or December when air temperatures are below 50 degrees. Young Chickweed plants are easier to kill than mature plants next spring.

To Recognize Value Of Manure

Barnyard manure is a good source of plant nutrients if handled carefully. We hear reports to the contrary but they are unfounded. Most grass and annual farm crops will respond to applications of manure. A ten-ton application of manure reinforced with superphosphate is equivalent to about 500 pounds of a 10-10-10 fertilizer; the superphosphate is important to increase the phosphorus content of the manure. If manure is to be stored, it should be under roof and be on a water-tight barnyard or platform.

To Continue Mowing Lawn

It is best to mow lawns and other turfgrass areas in the fall until the grass stops growing. When grass is allowed to grow higher than normal in late fall it will mat down, and be more susceptible to snow mold injury. Many lawns had snow mold injury last winter. We advise mowing as long as the grass continues to grow.

To Utilize Cornstalks

Cornstalks can furnish considerable low-cost feed for beef cattle or for young stock during the late fall months.

Pasturing is the easiest way to make use of this forage crop. While not a complete ration, they will furnish roughage and may be supplemented with some grain including protein. This is a very common practice in the corn country of the midwest. In addition, corn stalks make one of the very best beddings for livestock.

Over 30 nations have issued invitations to Project HOPE, seeking medical assistance through the hospital ship S.S. HOPE. Thus far, the ship has visited Indonesia, South Viet Nam, Peru and Ecuador.

New Methods Of Corn Tillage

Tillage practices for corn are changing rapidly. New herbicides, new machines, better use of fertilizer and new knowledge of basic soil science promote tillage practices that more accurately meet the needs of crop, soil and climatic conditions on any farm according to W. E. Larson, with USDA's Agricultural Research Service at Iowa State University, and G. R. Blake, with University of Minnesota.

Many new tillage practices for corn have been proposed. Minimum tillage systems, for example, permit seedbed preparation with less cost than conventional tillage methods, according to the scientists. Minimum tillage also lets more water into the soil and reduces runoff and erosion. Yields from minimum tillage have been equal or superior to conventional tillage methods.

Research has also shown that corn can be planted in grass on grass-legume sods previously killed with a herbicide. Corn yields from the no-tillage practice have equaled those from conventional plowing-disking methods. No-tillage requires only three trips over the field—spraying with herbicide, planting and harvesting.

Other new tillage methods include wheel-track planting, strip tillage, plow-plant, plow and plant, rotary tillage and till planting. Each of these methods can be used under certain soil and climatic conditions.

But the tillage method best adapted to any farm depends on the soil and climate of the particular farm where used, Larson and Blake caution. They say a farmer needs to thoroughly understand the tillage requirements for a particular crop and soil before he can select his best tillage method.

Even if you are on the right track, you'll get run over if you sit there.

A wise man hides his wisdom, a fool reveals his folly. Truth is the safest lie.

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