

## From Where We Stand . . .

### Agr. Research — A Desert Island?

Not yet, but at least one authority suggests the possibility that unless the agricultural experiment stations can effectively compete with other research centers, they have no valid future.

Speaking before the American Society of Animal Science at that organization's 57th Annual Meeting, Frederick N. Andrews, vice-president for research at Purdue University, said that "those of us in the agriculturally-related sciences are competing for the best minds with the basic sciences, the humanities, engineering, law, business, and other professions."

He suggests that the day of the never-ending supply of bright, rural youth automatically selecting agriculture as a career is no more. "Our agricultural programs, at both the undergraduate and graduate levels, have suffered from overspecialization," Andrews stated. He predicted that graduates who pursue such programs will find themselves technically obsolete by middle age.

Andrews' concern for the future of agricultural research is primarily a concern over agriculture's inability to attract the really brilliant minds, the innovators, as he refers to them — those that create, rather than those who simply apply. And, rightfully, he points out two supporting facts

1 — We can not afford to train a dairy or poultry nutritionist who cannot compete professionally with all nutritionists, nor a rice breeder or poultry geneticist who cannot compete with all geneticists

2 — The future scientists are attracted to the "glamour" institutions — MIT, Harvard, Yale, CalTech, etc — where the lion's share of federal funds are going for basic research efforts

The funds for agricultural research have dwindled alarmingly since 1940, in relation to other research funds. In 1964, according to Andrews, 143 billion dollars in federal funds were spent for research and development, the total federal support for agriculture, as such, was \$174 million.

These are discouraging words spoken by the gentleman from Purdue, and though they may not be well-received by many agricultural educators, they are words that must be said, and more importantly, acted upon. If those at the top levels of agricultural research cannot hold their own with scientists in all other fields — both intellectually and educationally — then agricultural research has a very limited future. The experiment stations must increase their

efforts to attract the very best, creative minds if these institutions are to successfully compete for the funds which are the blood and bone of research.

### The Right To Be DIFFERENT

In a sense, the right to be different is guaranteed in the Constitution of the U. S. Not in so many words, of course, but those basic political, social and religious freedoms stipulated in that document provide the basis of acceptability for much of the so-called nonconformity in this country.

For example, the civil rights demonstrators, the anti-Vietnam war pickets, and even the beatniks, are all representatives of social and political protest. Whether or not they measure up to any individual's personal definition of nonconformity is another matter. Over the years, the American nonconformist has perhaps occupied a more positive position — the rugged individualist image, for example — than that reflected by most of the negative, petty nonconformities in vogue today.

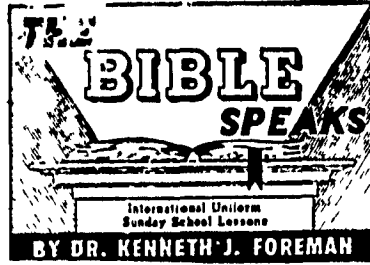
A recently published survey by pollster Louis Harris sampled public opinion on the question of whether certain types of nonconformists were harmful to American life. Some of the conclusions were very interesting.

It was found that those with the higher educational levels and higher incomes were both more tolerant of the nonconformists than were those with less education and lower incomes. The least tolerant area of the country was the South, rural and suburban areas registered less tolerance than city areas. Farmers, as a group, were less inclined toward tolerating the nonconformist than any other broad occupational group.

A general conclusion by Harris was that no matter how the answers were analyzed, American beliefs in the right to be different are not as firm as some have believed.

We don't happen to think that sensationalism, publicity-seeking, or deliberate flaunting of social customs solely for attention-getting purposes are worthy of the name nonconformity. Granted, all the items listed in the Harris poll fit the definition in that they represent departures from normally accepted behavior. But we still like the old, heroic image of the nonconformist as one who with positive purpose and deep-seated beliefs will refuse to be driven along with the sheep, one who is not afraid to walk alone if his judgment so dictates. Hopefully, there is at least a little of this magic ingredient in every one of us!

What Do YOU Think?



### Man for the Time

Lesson for October 3, 1965

Background Scriptures: Genesis 30:24, 37:1-28; 39 through 50. Devotional Reading: Proverbs 4:10-18.

He was a man long associated with big government. His friends were among the aristocracy of the world's greatest empire of the time. He lived centuries ago, and yet he is so modern that he could soon fit into any executive position you care to name. He lived in a time and place when people easily believed in miracles, yet no miracles were ever attached to his name or story.

His name was Joseph, and if he had not lived and done what he did, the history of the world would have been quite different. What became of the welter of half barbaric little tribes that swarmed along the Mediterranean Sea in those times? Gone with the wind; and the little family of shepherders headed by Jacob would have vanished too if it had not been for Joseph. No Joseph, no Moses. No Moses, no Jesus. No Jesus . . . !

Turning points  
We can pick out three crises in the life of Joseph after he found himself in Egypt, though we know of others and can guess at still more. One was the time when the wife of his master (for Joseph was a slave, though in a very important position), begged him: "Lie with me!" Joseph said No, and she took her revenge by accusing him of attempted rape, a capital crime then and in many places still. Notable is Joseph's reply to Potiphar's wife: "How can I do this and sin against God?" Joseph knew (where had he learned it?) that sin is not only against others and against one's own true self, but most deeply against God. Living by this assurance, Joseph took the right turning even though the wrong road looked beautiful.

### Turning points

We can pick out three crises in the life of Joseph after he found himself in Egypt, though we know of others and can guess at still more. One was the time when the wife of his master (for Joseph was a slave, though in a very important position), begged him: "Lie with me!" Joseph said No, and she took her revenge by accusing him of attempted rape, a capital crime then and in many places still. Notable is Joseph's reply to Potiphar's wife: "How can I do this and sin against God?" Joseph knew (where had he learned it?) that sin is not only against others and against one's own true self, but most deeply against God. Living by this assurance, Joseph took the right turning even though the wrong road looked beautiful.

### Incident in prison

Potiphar, Joseph's master, evidently did not believe his wife, or he would have killed his slave outright. Instead, he put Joseph into a prison used mostly for political prisoners. Here Joseph rose to the top. The warden took an extended holiday and Joseph was virtually warden himself. The story is too long to tell again here. But the next turning point in the young man's life came with a message from the palace. It is interesting to see what Joseph did when the messenger came. The story says simply: "and he shaved . . ." He did not debate whether he should go. Joseph's praying was done. He had known for two years what he would do if and when he got this chance. So when the moment came, without warning, he just shaved, and went.

### He could read men

A third turning point came at a time when he must have been weighing in his mind whether or not to invite all the Jacob-clan down to Egypt. Yes, they were his brothers . . . but no, what brothers?! They had sold him — sold rather than killed him only because they stood to make a little money on the deal, while murder would not get them anything. Now they stood before him in his own great house, not suspecting for a moment that he was anything but an Egyptian official of high rank. He had just threatened to keep as a slave their brother Benjamin, and Judah, who once had taken the lead in selling Joseph, now made a plea for Benjamin that brought Joseph to uncontrollable tears. Was Judah sincere? He had been a liar, once. Was he lying now? Joseph could read men; he read Judah, and knew that this was a changed man. It was after this that Joseph gave his invitation to the whole clan to come live in Egypt. It was one of the turning points of history — and it hinged on a man's belief in a brother's sincerity.

(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.)

## Go To Church Sunday

## Now Is The Time . . .

### To Worm Southern Cattle

Cattle feeders who are importing cattle into the county from any of the southern states should be sure that the animals are not carrying a heavy worm infection. Due to the warm humid climate of our southern states, and since more cattle are being produced in the south, this factor becomes more important. Your local veterinarian can check fecal samples to determine the presence of internal parasites.

### To Have Fire Protection

The winter season is approaching when there will be a concentration of livestock, machinery and feed supplies in or near the farm buildings. The need of one or more fire extinguishers cannot be over-emphasized. All farmsteads should be sure the extinguishers are in good working order, and also, that everyone around the farm and home knows how to operate them. This is very important for good fire protection.

### Not to Cut New Alfalfa

Several inquiries have been received about the possibility of cutting a crop from an August seeding of alfalfa this past summer. Due to the good rainfall, many crops have made considerable growth. We would not recommend that a crop be removed this fall. The cover on the ground will give good winter protection.

### To Operate

### Corn Picker Carefully

Corn picking season is at



MAX SMITH

## Pesticides Tend To Remain In Forage Crops

Forage crops tend to absorb certain pesticide residues directly from the soil, a pesticide research team from the State University reported recently at meetings of the American Chemical Society in Atlantic City, N. J.

### Lancaster Farming

Lancaster County's Own Farm Weekly

P. O. Box 266 - Lititz, Pa. 17543

### Offices:

22 E. Main St.  
Lititz, Pa. 17543  
Phone - Lancaster 394-3047 or Lititz 626-2191  
Don Timmons, Editor  
Robert G. Campbell, Advertising Director

Established November 4, 1955. Published every Saturday by Lancaster Farming, Lititz, Pa.

The research team said forage crops such as alfalfa, corn, orchard grass and vetch can absorb dieldrin and DDT from the soil in which they are grown. This means, they added, that pesticide residues remaining in the soil from previous years of spraying may be absorbed into forage plants through their roots.

It was discovered that portions of these pesticide residues become quite stubbornly bound in the plant, perhaps physically or chemically. The scientists believe this may account for some reported pesticide residues in milk from cows fed on un sprayed forage — a carryover from previous years of spraying.

The team included Willis B. Wheeler, instructor in chemical pesticides, R. O. Murina, assistant professor of biochemistry, and Donald E. H. Frear, professor of chemical pesticides.

They noted that residues for pesticides primarily analyze the surface of the

plant. Consequently a portion of the pesticides within the plant tissues often as much as 50 percent of the total in the plant remains undetected. The research team developed a new extraction method which gets the remaining 20 to 50 percent of the pesticide from the plant.

The authors theorized that chlorinated insecticides such as dieldrin and DDT, difficult to extract may be tied up with the structural fats of plant tissues.

### Weather Forecast

Temperatures for the five-day period, Saturday through Wednesday, are expected to average below normal. Normal high and low for the period is 71 and 49 degrees. It will be cool over the weekend, milder Monday and Tuesday, and cool again Wednesday.

precipitation may total 1/2 inch, occurring as rain or showers about Tuesday.