

From Where We Stand . . .

Bands Of Silence

Writing in Nation's Business, Alden H. Sypher, retired editor and life-long journalist, noted that "Government by fear is causing bands of silence to fall across the land."

"Noise, still rises from bearded builders of dissension but in increasing numbers the more responsible, mature and highly qualified people are withdrawing from public discussion . . ."

He goes on to say the inclination toward silence is "restricting the exchange of ideas that could result in honest consensus. It is the product of fear — the fear of a vastly increased central authority with tremendous power and little restraint in its use."

"The fear of farmers whose livelihood is largely controlled in Washington and whose product prices have been affected by stockpile manipulations."

"Of businessmen who have seen controls become effective not by law, nor uniform patterns, but by unbearable pressure of central power and authority."

"Of educators who have seen sudden withdrawal of federal funds for failure to conform — and just as sudden replacement of the funds through intervention not by educators, but by political figures."

"Of city leaders who see in the antipoverty war new political alignments that may be directed or at least greatly influenced by Washington."

"Of little people who rest uneasily under the benevolence of power they have seen unleashed, over which they have no control."

And, says the Oregon Voter, "beyond the self-imposed silence and fear of economic repercussions, there lies the historically proven danger of becoming a subservient, obedient and abject peo-

ple. Thus, the more we fear and the longer we stay silent, the greater are our chances of becoming weak, self-committed captives."

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Recognition Encourages Remedies

The people of the United States are becoming increasingly aware of the fact that more and more attention is being given by Washington, the various states, and industries to the problems of air, water and land pollution.

This is as it should be so long as the people who call the shots are practical in their approach and requirements. The interests of the public and industry are mutual.

As an example of cooperation by the two, it is interesting to note that Eli Lilly and Company, a leading producer of pharmaceuticals and agricultural chemicals, was recently honored by the Wabash Valley Association for its "outstanding efforts in handling waste materials" at its Tippecanoe Laboratories in Lafayette, Indiana, and "its continuing efforts to keep the Wabash River clean." It is the first Indiana Industrial concern to be thus cited. Four companies with plants in Indiana and Illinois also received commendations — Texaco, Marathon Oil Co., American Machine & Foundry and Ayrshire Collieries Corporation.

Thus is industry encouraged by public recognition to advance its efforts for pollution control. An increasing population, with swelling demands for products and services of every kind, has made pollution a critical problem in area after area. The remedies lie in far-sighted policies on the part of industry and government at all levels.



SPEAKERS AT MARTINDALE AREA meeting discussed the effects of increasing urbanization on small farmers. Left to right they are: William Carroll, public affairs specialist from Penn State University, Don Timmons, editor, Lancaster Farming, and Arnold Lueck, associate county agent. Lueck also served as moderator of the panel discussion.

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Urbanization

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or, 2 — They can work through their township supervisors and area planning boards to better direct non-farm land use development. Carroll said he would encourage one or two farmers in each area to become active on their local planning boards. "But don't be discouraged when you don't see immediate results," he said. It generally takes at least five years from the time you start action in planning until you begin to see some results.

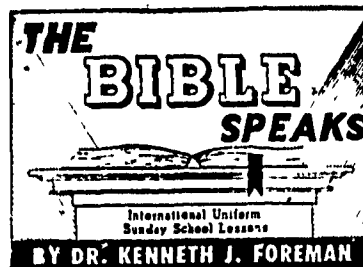
Another speaker, Don Timmons, editor of Lancaster Farming, told the farmers that people pressures over

the next fifteen years will generate real farm problems unless a start is made to deal with them right now.

He reminded the farmer audience of the agricultural importance of their county, both in the state and in the northeastern region of the U.S. "You annually create close to \$100 million worth of products in the top ten commodity items alone, and milk, eggs, beef, corn and tobacco account for three-fourths of that total," Timmons said.

"I came as a stranger to Lancaster County a little more than four years ago," he said, "and I still marvel at this agricultural paradise just in case some of you

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What is the Church?

Lesson for March 27, 1966

Background Scripture: Matthew 16:13-19; 1 Corinthians 12; Colossians 1:15-20; 1 Peter 2:4-10
Devotional Reading: Ephesians 2:13-22

"Hundreds of thousands of words have been printed during the past ten years alone about the church — what it is and what it ought to be. But since books about the church are mostly written by church people for



church people they are not read by everybody, and there is still an enormous amount of ignorance even among church members as to what the church is. Dr. Foreman proposes to be and is. One of these misunderstandings is that the church is a building. Well, it is certainly not wrong to call the place of worship a "church"; but if that's all it is, it isn't nearly as valuable as a skyscraper or a Hilton Hotel. When you "go to church," you are approaching something far higher than any building of man. Further, the church is not a club. A club exists for the welfare and comfort of its members, while the church (wherever it is true to its divine intent) exists for the welfare of all mankind. A club can shut out people it happens not to like; a church has no right to do this. A club's highest authority is elected by its members. The highest Authority in the church is Christ; it is he who elects (calls, appoints) the church.

Given names of church

We might add here that membership in a church does not make you a Christian. On the contrary, being a Christian makes you a member of the church. But let's get on with what the church is, not what it isn't. We can do no better than to glance at some of the Bible names for the church—

names by which groups of Christians, or all Christians everywhere, were called before the word "church" became common. They were all simple names, picture-names. Evidently it was not God's intention that the church should be a strange "what-is-it" which only a theologian could understand! One name was just "Brothers". The Church was small, and it lived and acted like a family. (It is much harder to do this as the church grows in size.) The church may be said to have invented the slogan which has been stolen since by others than Christians: From each according to his ability, to each according to his needs. Would the newspapers ever think of the present-day church as a family?

More names

Christians were also called "Believers." Not that they all repeated the same creed precisely. But even outsiders could see that there were certain truths and certain facts (such as the Resurrection) for the truth of which the Christians were ready to die. The church was called the "Bride of Christ", devoted and committed to him as a bride to her husband, her protector.

The body of Christ

No one name for the church brings out all the truth about it. Perhaps the most comprehensive of them all is the "Body of Christ". Paul (in I Corinthians 12) brings out the unexpected thought that Christians are members — not only of the church or even of Christ—but members of one another. To stir the edges of your thinking, a question may be in line. What is there in the picture of the "body" which is missing in the others? Mr. Smith and Mr. Jones are in the same church, what does it mean to say they are members of each other?

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ATTEND THE CHURCH OF YOUR CHOICE SUNDAY

Now Is The Time . . .

By Max Smith, Lancaster County Agent

To Remove Mulch From Strawberries

Since recent weather conditions have favored vegetative growth throughout the area, it is time to remove some of the mulch from the rows of strawberries. If the plants remain covered deeply, they will turn yellow and not produce well, many growers will remove about half of the mulch, leaving the rest to settle down and protect the berries from getting dirty when it rains.

To Graze Animals Carefully

Any kind of livestock will welcome the chance to get out and take a fill of lush grass or winter grain, care should be exercised for the first several times to get the animals accustomed to this change of forage.

Severe bloating and scouring may result. Dairymen with milking cows must protect the flavor of the milk by permitting them to graze only a short time after the milking, and keeping them from the area for at least 4 to 5 hours before the next milking.

To Provide Extra Nitrogen For Corn Stalks

When corn stalks are plowed under it requires extra nitrogen in order to rot them down during the growing season. Fertilizer authorities recommend that growers apply 30 pounds of extra nitrogen per acre to decompose the stalks without robbing nitrogen from the growing crop. This extra nitrogen is also needed to hasten the decomposition of any heavy

cover crop or any amount of dry trash.

To Provide Loose Salt For Livestock

Cattle feeders attending a recent Extension meeting were told by Dr. Sam Guss of Penn State University that many animals get sore tongues before they can get enough salt from a block. Supplying loose salt at all times will increase salt and water consumption.



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