

# From Where We Stand . . .

## Cities To "Export" Problems?

Two, high-level Administration spokesmen in as many weeks have literally defined the problem of the cities as simply too many people. Both have suggested solving the problem by shipping the cities to the country. This may solve some of the city problems, but then who'll solve the resulting "country problem"?

Last week Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman told a soil and water conservation group in Washington that the "staggering problems of our metropolitan centers — smog - water pollution - slums - ghettos - crime - delinquency - and crowded housing, streets, and sidewalks" result from 70 percent of our people being crowded onto one percent of our land. He said that by the year 2000, "four out of every five Americans will live in metropolitan areas, at the present rate of growth."

This week, Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey told members of the State Agricultural Stabilization & Conservation Service at their annual convention at York much the same thing.

Both speakers see the solution as industrializing rural America so that country people will stop migrating to the cities for jobs, and city people will be able to find jobs in the country.

This would seem to make sense on the surface. But the ugly thought occurs, when you "citify" the country, is it country any longer? True, the population density could never overtake that of the cities, but what becomes of agriculture during this reverse-migration? Without the farmer there is no agriculture; without his land, there is no farmer.

And, as we well know in this area, when industry and building developers move in at random, land prices have a way of soaring beyond the farmer's limited reach.

If farming as we know it today is to survive in the northeast, it will be in isolated little pockets. And even these may cease to exist unless organized communities, at least county-sized, act now to protect farming's future — and thereby their own Prime agricultural land, as found in Lancaster and surrounding counties, cannot withstand further people punishment without legal reinforcing. Zoning agricultural areas is the only solution we can see for this fatal disease of creeping urbanization

Too many of the people in charge of planning in the northeast seem interested only in planning for the recreation of the too many people being spawned by our cities. Meanwhile, rural areas in the northeast stands to inherit the smog — pollution — crime — violence — and crowded everything that the cities wish to export.

Farmers in Lancaster County have a real stake in protecting their future. It is our understanding that the county has been thoroughly surveyed and mapped for soil types, present farm sites, slopes, and most other factors concerned with farming. It is also our understanding that the major obstacle to agricultural zoning is the lack of authority to act.

The local farm organization closest to this problem is the Soil & Water Conservation District, since conservation of farms would seem a natural extension of conservation of soil and water. We think it's more than time for individual farmers and farmer associations to rally around the conservationists and help get a positive agricultural zoning program going for Lancaster County.

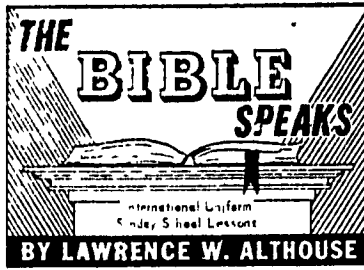
There is no logical reason why industry, suburbia, and agriculture can not exist side by side. However, it is illogical to suppose they can exist stacked one on top of the other.

Economists say "land will seek its highest and best use", meaning that if it's worth more for factories and homes than for farms, it will not stay in agriculture. Therefore, if Lancaster County farmers are to defy that basic principle, they will have to do so with deliberate and drastic action, and they will have to do it soon. And, worst of all, they will have to do it with the realization that they are only postponing the inevitable; but who is to say how far into the future the inevitable may be pushed by such determined action? It should be worth the effort even for its immediate advantages.

## ★ ★ ★ ★ The First Democrat

We were reminded of an aged joke this week that is annually revived by Republicans in honor of Columbus Day.

Republicans claim Columbus had to be the first Democrat because, as the story goes, when he set out he didn't know where he was going; when he arrived, he didn't know where he was; when he got back, he didn't know where he'd been; and — he did it all on borrowed money!



## In What Or Whom

Lesson For October 16, 1966  
Background Scripture: Isaiah 7, 31-33  
Devotional Reading: Psalms 52:1-19.

Imagine, if you will, this scene. The time is the First Century A. D., the days immediately following the death and resurrection of Christ. The place is an upper room in the city of Jerusalem. A small group of Jesus' disciples is gathered together. The purpose of their meeting is to plot a revolution, an uprising that will expel the Romans from Galilee and Judea and at the same time



Rev. Althouse topple the religious leaders from their places of power. They are meeting to organize an underground movement that will raise a secret army and stockpile weapons until the day of revolt dawns.

Simon Peter speaks first: "This is what we should have done that night in the Garden of Gethsemane. We should have been armed and prepared to defend our Master from the temple guards. If we had, he'd still be with us today. I shouldn't have stopped with cutting off the ear of the priest's slave; we should have cut them all down!"

### A Spiritual Revolution

Then Simon the Zealot speaks up: "Isn't that what I have been telling you all along? I've said it before: this is the only language the Romans and their puppets understand, the language of the sword. You can't reach those people with kindness and love." "There's no doubt about it," says Andrew, "we've got to make this country safe for Christianity and it looks as though there'll have to be some bloodshed." "Yes," chimes in Thomas, "I certainly don't approve of killing, but our cause makes it unavoidable. We've got to protect Christ's Church from these godless

Romans." "It's either them or us," sighs James.

Obviously, the above scene never took place. Even in this biblically illiterate age, everyone knows that. The revolution perpetrated by the disciples of Jesus was a spiritual revolution, not one of armed conflict. But why not? Was there not in those fictitious arguments the same logic with which we are often motivated in the world today? Do we not say of our enemies that they so not respond to love and that might is the only language they understand? Don't we justify war by saying that we've got to make the world safe for Christianity and save the Church from extinction? Don't we condone killing by saying our cause is just? Don't we justify ourselves with: "It's either them or us!"?

### In Whom They Trusted

Did any group ever have a better justification to begin a holy war? Yet, these men did not raise a secret army but returned to Jerusalem to await the promised gift of the Holy Spirit. Why? Because they had confidence in the providence of God. They knew in whom they trusted. Our coins carry the motto: "In God We Trust." There are some people today who believe that motto ought to be removed from our currency. This, they say, is a violation of the separation of church and state. Others of us, however, wonder whether it should not be removed for another reason: the motto, it appears, is not true!

We don't really trust in God as a nation, do we? We don't look to him for our national security and welfare, do we? Isn't the ground of our confidence our armed forces, our advanced military technology, our diplomatic—alliances? Isaiah warned the people of his nation against putting their trust in horses and chariots, their cavalry, and their alliances with Egypt. Not too many words would have to be changed to make his prophecy applicable to us too.

### What really is the ground of our trust? In what or in whom?

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**ATTEND THE CHURCH  
OF YOUR CHOICE  
SUNDAY**

● **Landowners** is underway  
(Continued from Page 1) Farmers in the Mt Joy area report that ditching has begun on the farms in that area, but that no pipe has yet been laid. It was also reported that telegraphed a public hearing to be held before the construction ML&H workmen, and that res-

idents were out of service for 24 hours.  
The regular meeting of the Lancaster Association will be held Tuesday, October 18 at 7:30 p.m. at the Paul Z Martin Sales Stable. All farmers and landowners are invited to attend to keep abreast of developments of the pipeline case, the association spokesmen said.

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I Certify that the statements made by me above are correct and complete.  
Robert G. Campbell  
Publisher

● **Farm Calendar**  
(Continued from Page 1)  
at Dutch Town & Country Inn, Vintage  
October 22 — 2 p.m., Mannheim YFA annual Turkey Shoot, Jay Foreman, Lititz R1

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## For Full Market Reports Read LANCASTER FARMING

### Now Is The Time . . .

By Max Smith, Lancaster County Agent

#### To Test Soil

In order to take advantage of early fertilizer offers for the 1967 cropping season, it might be wise to do soil testing now. With the required amounts of lime and fertilizer known far ahead of the planting season, ample time for buying and planning is obtained.



SMITH

#### To Utilize Corn Fodder

Corn growers that have any corn left after filling their silos, might want to make use of the fodder for bedding purposes. Shredded corn fodder is one of the very best livestock beddings. After the corn is picked the fodder can be chopped or shredded,

then baled and brought into the barn. With the scarcity of bedding on many farms this material should be considered.

#### To Develop Young Stock

Young dairy heifers need not be confined to box-stalls or stanchions during the winter months. Open barns or sheds will provide sufficient protec-

tion where the heifers will have a chance for daily outside exercise; large amounts of silage and hay should make up most of their intake. Limited amounts of grain may be fed depending upon their physical condition. Don't add more labor by confining the heifers too much.