

## From Where We Stand . . .

### Warwick Vo-Ag Program In Jeopardy

If the Warwick school board has its way, the number of county schools offering vocational agriculture courses will drop to eight by the end of this school year.

The board reached its decision in the face of what it described as "a decreasing number of farms in the area which has resulted in a steadily declining vocational agriculture enrollment".

This sort of cause-effect reasoning is not unusual among administrators. Nor is the problem itself unusual; many schools and colleges, particularly here in the East, are facing a decreasing agriculture enrollment.

However, its solution requires more than a simple bookkeeping approach which says "we can't economically justify this program because of the apparently small student interest." So, applying the latest Pentagon-slang, the program is "phased-out".

Well, that's certainly one solution, and it does solve the school administrators' immediate problem. But does it best serve the community, which is the administrators' long-range concern? In the case of Warwick, we feel certain that it does not. And taking the farm community of Lancaster County as a whole, it does not!

Like so many administrators before them, the Warwick officials seem to feel the words "farming" and "agriculture" are one and the same. Perhaps they once were, but today nothing could be further from the fact. Farming is certainly the bedrock of agriculture, but for every farmer producing a food product, there are five, six, or probably more persons doing something to the product as it travels to the consumer. There are only about two million commercial farmers in this country, and yet, approximately 40 percent of our total national working population is keyed to agriculture in one way or another — and we don't mean eating!

As fewer farmers produce more food for an ever-increasing population — at home and abroad, even more people will be required to "service"

the product somewhere along its route. It is just as great a service to any community if its schools prepare a student for a responsible job in local agricultural industry, as if they train him to go back on the farm.

It may be a little harder to see this in Lancaster County because here folks have been farm-oriented for so long that they are inclined to think only of the production aspects of agriculture. But if these same people will open their eyes they will see whole industries right in our county whose total activities are geared to agriculture. They are too numerous to mention, but anyone scanning the advertisements in this farm paper will get an idea of their quantity and diversity.

As Warwick High School vocational agriculture instructor Clair Zerby observed this week, "until school administrators and guidance people are educated to the countless job opportunities in agriculturally-related industries, the vocational agriculture student enrollment problem will continue."

Helping to educate school officials in your community on these opportunities is worthy of the best efforts of each of us. Allied industry has a real stake in this problem too, and will undoubtedly help by furnishing facts, figures, and probably some time. Your various farm associations could adopt this program to educate the educators in each school district, and in the whole county.

If such a program is undertaken now, it will avoid the need for a crash effort later as individual vocational agriculture courses are jeopardized due to school administration ignorance, and it will enable well-trained Lancaster County boys to fill jobs right here in Lancaster County where they are so urgently needed. It's part of doing the whole agricultural job right here where the product is produced. And as a side-benefit, new agricultural industry may be encouraged to come here, and present industry to expand, if they can be assured of a good supply of agriculturally-trained personnel.

## Two-Year Agribusiness Program at Penn State Expands To Meet Need

The terms growth and "success" describe the new two-year agricultural business program at Penn State University, says Dr. Clarence E. Trotter, professor of marketing in the College of Agriculture.

Trotter indicates the program has grown by popular request from one to three Commonwealth campuses — The Altoona Campus, the Berks Campus at Reading, and the Fayette Campus at Uniontown. Enrollment has increased 40 percent since the first training began in 1964. Graduates have all started at salaries ranging

from \$5,000 to \$6,100 and prospective employers already are inquiring about June '67 graduates.

Several graduates were employed as management trainees by a large agricultural cooperative. These persons serve as assistant managers in feed, fertilizer, or seed departments — or assist in operating a retail store. Another graduate operates a fertilizer blending and mixing station. A vegetable processing plant hired one graduate to supervise all phases of contracting, producing, and harvesting of crops. Inspecting fruits and vegetables for a major railroad occupies another graduate.

Courses in business mathematics, accounting, and business law are the core of the program, Trotter explains. Courses in agricultural economics analyze efficient production and marketing of agricultural products. Basic studies in science and technical agriculture are included. Graduates receive an associate degree.

To enter the two-year agribusiness program, a student must be a high school graduate with a background of 3 units of English, 2 units of mathematics, and 10 additional units. Scores on the Scholastic Aptitude Test of the College Entrance Examination

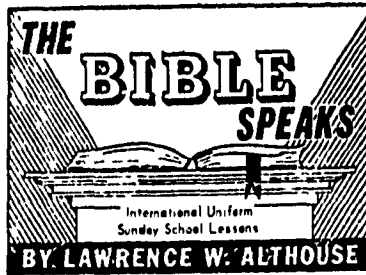
Board must be submitted.

Winter is a good time for interested high school seniors to apply for admission, Trotter points out. Interested persons should write to the Dean of Admissions, 109 Willard Building, University Park, Pa., 16802. Courses start in the Fall Term.

### Farm Calendar

(Continued from Page 1)  
at Kauffman's Farm Equipment Co., Mountville  
— 8 p.m., Cattle Feeders Meeting at Milton Brecht School, Lititz Pike, Lanc.  
— 8 p.m. Penn Manor Adult Farmer Class, Part I "Becoming Acquainted With Soils" speaker, Orval Bass, U.S. Soil Conservation Service, at Penn Manor H.S.  
January 27 — 8 p.m., Housemen's informational meeting at Landisville, sponsored by county extension service  
— 8 p.m., ASCS Wheat & Feed Grain meeting at Lancaster Farm Credit Bldg.

**LANCASTER FARMING**  
Lancaster County's Own Farm Weekly  
P.O. Box 266 - Lititz, Pa. 17547  
Office: 22 N. Main St., Lititz, Pa. 17543  
Phone: Lancaster 291-3047 or Lititz 626-2191  
Don Timmons, Editor  
Robert G. Campbell, Advertising Director  
Subscription price: \$2 per year in Lancaster County, \$3 elsewhere  
Established November 4, 1955  
Published every Saturday by Lancaster Farming, Lititz, Pa.  
Second Class, Postage paid at Lititz, Pa. 17543



## Beyond Words

Lesson For January 22, 1967

Background Scripture: Luke 7 and 8  
Devotional Reading: Isaiah 61:8

A great violinist begins to play a concerto by Brahms. Two men sit side by side in an automobile and hear the music as it swells from their car radio. To one man the sounds are music of indescribable beauty and emotion. To the other, it is only "so much horsehair scraping over cat-gut."



One medium of communication — two entirely different responses. One man's ears collect the vibrations and he finds them pleasurable. The other man, however, hears only harsh, shrill sounds and wants only to flick the dial to another station.

### Both And Neither

Who is correct? Both and neither, for the fact is that we do not all respond to the same attempts to communicate. What is meaningful to some is a puzzle to others. It does no good to berate another because he responds differently to some of the things that seem good to me. People are different and God has made us that way.

If we are truly concerned about communicating with someone, we must be careful to choose language that is meaningful to them. Jesus seldom used what might be called "religious language" in his preaching and teaching. He used figures of speech, analogies, and illustrations that were drawn from the experiences of his hearers. Of prime importance for him was the truth he wished to communicate. The form of the communication, the package in which the truth was wrapped, was adjusted according to his audience.

### Beyond Sheep

Christians today often forget this and cannot understand why they are not more successful in getting across the message of

good news. They speak of "shepherds" and "sheep" to people who have spent all their lives in the concrete cities. We use "churchy" words and Sunday school expressions that no longer have the power to communicate. We ask not only that the outsider will listen to us, but also that he learn our vocabulary too.

Our task, however, is not only to find new language, but of going beyond language. Jesus not only preached and taught the gospel, he was the embodiment of it. Ours is particularly a day and age in which men will respond more readily to what they see than what they hear.

If they hear us proclaim "For God so loved the world . . ." but see that we have something less than the whole world in mind, the message will not get across. If they hear us exalt a crucified Christ, but see us shy away from costly involvement for others, they will not believe the good news. If they hear us sing, "Just as I am," but demonstrate that we don't want them just as they are, the song will be in vain.

### Back To The Source

In our city a number of churches and interested individuals have combined their resources to provide a coffee house ministry to rootless older youth and young adults. Although it has been in operation just a few months, young people already know that it is a place where they are wanted and accepted, where someone is interested in them and their problems. Named "The Source," the coffee house is staffed by volunteers from various churches who wait on tables, wash dishes, and sit down to talk when dialogue and conversation are desired.

Sooner or later, many of the young people want to know: "Why do you people do this? Why are you concerned with us?" Inevitably, the answers of the volunteers lead them back to the source of their concern: the love of Jesus Christ.

Love in action is still one of the best ways of communicating the good news. It takes us beyond words.

(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.)

## ATTEND THE CHURCH OF YOUR CHOICE SUNDAY

## For Full Market Reports Read Lancaster Farming

### Now Is The Time . . .

By Max Smith, Lancaster County Agent

#### To Raise Dairy Herd Replacements

With the favorable outlook for the dairy industry no doubt the demand for milk cows will be strong for the next several years. Since Lancaster County includes many of the best herds of dairy cattle in the country, it seems advisable that all producers raise the maximum number of heifer calves, if the heifers cannot be put into the milking herd, there is little doubt that other dairymen in other parts of the state and the country will want them.

**To Prevent Undesirable Milk Flavors**  
Olf-flavored milk is usually the result of the dairy cow absorbing the odors of various feeds and imparting them to her milk flow.

The feeding of silage to a milk cow within 2 to 4 hours of milking may cause trouble, also, the silage odor in a barn where the cows are milked with the normal milking machines may cause undesirable odors in the milk. The feeding of these materials should follow the milking time or precede milking by at least four hours.

#### To Order Fertilizer

The repeat suggestion of placing the order for spring fertilizer needs is timely. Many growers have already determined their needs and are expecting the quality and quantity needed. Due to the heavier use of chemical fertilizers in general, some sources may not meet the demand. A complete soil test is the best method of determining what is needed for any given crop.



SMITH



Temperatures through Wednesday are expected to average within the normal range of 39 to 23 degrees. It will be seasonably cold throughout the five-day period with little day-to-day change.

It looks like dry skies for our area until about Tuesday or Wednesday. The weather bureau sees precipitation at that time amounting to 1/4-1/2 inch, melted. Rain or snow? The only answer the weatherman gave to that question was, "Yes". Take your choice.