

## From Where We Stand . . .

### Resnick To The Rescue

Joseph Resnick (D-N.Y.), chairman of the House Agriculture Sub-Committee on Rural Development, is probably best known to farmers for his thankfully-unsuccessful efforts to "rescue" the poultry industry from the throes of independence from government controls.

Well, it's Resnick to the rescue again! This time he wants to rescue the hundreds of thousands of farmer-members from the clutches of the American Farm Bureau Federation (AFBF). According to Resnick, AFBF is nothing but a giant insurance complex, not representing farmers, but using them to build an insurance empire. He calls for a sweeping Congressional investigation, and a probe of AFBF's finances by the Internal Revenue Service.

Resnick has made his damaging charges at public hearings and at a press conference held this week. At the latter, he even went so far as to attack one of his own committee members — George Goodling (R-Pa.) a fruit grower and member of the Pennsylvania Farmers Association, an affiliate of AFBF.

While we don't know what truth, if any, there may be in Resnick's charges, we do know that in Pennsylvania PFA represents farmers, and we do know that the PFA affiliate in the county — Lancaster County Farmers Association — consists of 1030 of the county's finest commercial farm families.

Since making his initial charge late last week, Resnick has soared to new heights of despotic fury. Among other things, he has labeled AFBF president Charles Shuman the "King of all gentlemen farmers whose home is in Chicago". According to an AFBF spokesman, that is grossly untrue. Shuman's office is in Chicago; his home is a producing farm in Cook County, Illinois.

AFBF secretary-treasurer Roger Fleming has denied Resnick's charges one by one, casting doubt as to Resnick's general knowledge of farming, and of AFBF operations in particular.

Although all state Farm Bureau affiliates do not have exactly the same restrictions, PFA limits its non-farmer membership to 10 percent, and non-farmers can hold only non-voting associate memberships. To be a voting member, or an officer, in Farm Bureau, a member must be actively engaged in farming, deriving the majority of his gross income from that pursuit. This definition of a member would certainly tend to refute Resnick's charge that AFBF has more non-farmer than farmer members.

Policy in AFBF is made from the county level upwards, and it is impossi-

ble for anyone at the national staff level to set policy; they can only implement it, the spokesman notes.

Policy proposals by county delegates go to the state level. If accepted there, they are presented for national consideration.

While we may have some minor areas of disagreement from time to time with Farm Bureau at county, state, or national levels, we feel that they largely represent the best interests of the American farmers. We very much like the fact that policy is initiated at the grass roots level. Lancaster County farmers must approve of this organization also since approximately 25 percent of our farm families have made LCFA the state's largest county unit.

We think Joe Resnick may be grinding his personal axe in this matter, and would remind him that that double-bitted blade can bite in both directions.

### Milk Base Plan Can Help

As described by a representative of Inter-State Milk Producers Cooperative this week, the base-excess proposal which would amend federal milk order 4 sounds like a good deal for Lancaster County dairymen.

Inter-State recommended such a plan to the USDA at hearings last month, with the suggestion it would help even out the flow of milk and income. It is now up to individual dairymen in order 4 to approve or disapprove the proposed amendment by indicating their preference on a special ballot which they will probably receive from the market administrator's office next week.

Will the measure pass? Boyd Gartley, director of information for Inter-State, believes it will if dairymen realize the advantages such an amendment would give them. The cooperative is holding seven public meetings to be sure dairymen understand the value of this proposal, and vote accordingly.

In addition to reducing milk surpluses by spreading them out over the entire year, Gartley notes the amendment would help dairy income by reducing the amount of milk for which farmers would receive Class II prices. It would also eliminate outside milk being dumped in our market during surplus periods, unless the outsider was willing to take a manufacturing milk price for his product.

We urge county dairymen to support Inter-State's effort in getting USDA to offer this amendment. Vote "yes" on your ballot; help keep the Delaware Valley area the best-paying milk order in the east.

### Pa. Pork

(Continued from Page 1)

event originally slated as one of the field day activities, will not take place. It is reported that none of the counties, or districts in the state will be sponsoring queen candidates because of a general lack of interested applicants. This was to have been the state producers' first effort to choose a queen to represent Pennsylvania's pork industry.

"If any tampering is ever permitted with the American right to inform and be informed, this nation will be in grave danger."—Sen. Everett Dirksen.

22, the President directs the Commission to investigate the impact of imports on domestic farm programs, and to report its findings and recommendations to him. The Commission report, which was made public June 30, recommends quotas under which total imports would have been around 2.8 billion pounds milk equivalent, or about the 1966 level.



## NOW IS THE TIME . . .

By Max Smith

Lancaster County Agent

### To Mow Grazing Areas

Good pasture management requires regular clipping of the area every 4 to 6 weeks during the season. This encourages new growth and keeps weeds from maturing. Livestock producers using sudan grass, or one of the sorghum hybrids, for grazing purposes should also clip the old growth after a period of grazing. This will give more uniform growth for the later grazing times.

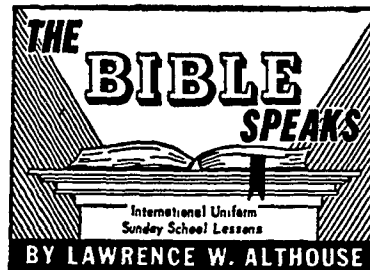
### To Observe Before Expanding

Many livestock and dairy farmers will expand their operations if they plan to continue the specialization trend. Good planning is essential to erect the most efficient type of structure with the appropriate equipment. Farmers with expansion

in mind are urged to consult various concerns in the business including our extension engineers to become acquainted with the various alternatives. Also, the inspection of existing operations will be of great help.

### To Spread Alfalfa Harvest

One of the most important practices in getting a quality forage crop from alfalfa is to cut it in the bud to early blossom stage; this is difficult with a large acreage of one variety. We suggest that several varieties be included in the acreage so that some will reach cutting time a week or so earlier than the others. For earlier maturing we suggest DuPuits or Saranac and for later cutting Vernal, Cody, or Cayuga.



### Success Enough!

Lesson for July 9, 1967

Background Scripture: Acts 14.  
Devotional Reading: Psalm 92:1-4.

One day several years ago as I was meditating on the meaning of my ministry, these words came into my mind: You are not called to be successful in your ministry, but faithful. If you are faithful, that will be success enough. I



wrote down the words and have kept them on my desk ever since. I have kept them near me because, although I know they are true, I still have a hard time remembering this truth from day to day. I need to be constantly reminded, for I am repeatedly setting success — "success" as the world judges it — as the goal for which I am striving. Success as a pastor is "sweet," as it is for any profession, but it is not this to which God has called me. What he wants from me as well as all of us is obedience. If we are obedient, he will take care of the question of success or failure.

### Called To "Fail"

This is true for all Christians, not just pastors. Too often we judge our efforts as disciples of Jesus Christ by popular norms: large memberships, impressive Sunday attendances, "live-wire" organizations, etc. There is nothing necessarily wrong with this kind of success, so long as we do not regard it as our primary objective.

As a matter of fact, sometimes when we are obedient to Christ's commands, the world will judge us as failures. Sometimes an obedient congregation will scare people away because they take their mission seriously. The man in the pulpit, instead of attracting the "church-shoppers" with his sermons, may drive them away, not because they are dull and unclear, but because they are disturbing and all too clear! Success, is fine if it doesn't get in the way of being obedient. By the world's standards, even Jesus was, as one song writer has put it, "a flop at thirty-three."

### Beyond Statistics

When Paul and Barnabas returned from what is called their "first missionary journey," the congregation at Antioch who had sent them forth awaited a report on this new venture. There were probably people in the congregation who were anxious to know whether it had been a "success" or a "failure." Perhaps there were others who wanted a statistical report: Number of sermons preached? Miles traveled? Converts enrolled? etc.

What were Paul and Barnabas to say? When we speak of the results of Christian witness, how can we judge success or failure? Are we to assume success means to win for Christ everyone whom we meet? Does it mean that the results of our work will always be obvious?

If the answers to the last two questions were "yes," then Paul and Barnabas could not be said to be "successful." Though they had won a fair number of people to Jesus Christ, they were also rejected by many, probably the great majority of people whom they approached. Although they were well-received in some cities they were violently attacked in others. They started Christian congregations at some places, but they were small and were hardly assured of either continuance or success.

### The Right Question

No, it was not sufficient to ask them if they had been successful. It was far better for the people of Antioch to ask if they had been obedient. The answer to this question, of course, was "yes." Though their work had been dangerous and discouraging, they had not flinched from rendering their witness. They proclaimed their message and left it to God to determine the results.

Isn't this something we all need to remember: We cannot win everyone to Christ nor can we expect that the fruit of our work will always be apparent. "You are not called to be successful, but faithful. If you are faithful, that will be success enough."

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## Dairy Import Restrictions Set

Imports of dairy products will be reduced to one-fourth the present volume beginning July 1, 1967, under a proclamation issued by President Johnson placing import quotas on a number of dairy products or the first time.

Hailing the action as promising "long-sought relief both to dairy farmers and the taxpayer," Secretary of Agriculture Orville L. Freeman pointed out that dairy imports would cut from an annual rate of nearly 4.3 billion pounds milk equivalent currently to about one billion pounds.

Since Jan. 1 through June 7, the Secretary noted, USDA purchases under the dairy rice support program were 108 million pounds of butter, 101.9 million pounds of cheese, and 379 million pounds of dry milk—or the milk equivalent of 5.5 billion pounds—at a cost of \$265.6 million.

Dairy imports have increased sharply from about 900 million pounds milk equivalent in 1965

to 2.8 billion pounds in 1966 and are running at an annual rate of nearly 4.3 billion pounds during the first half of 1967. Most of the increase has been in the form of butter-fat/sugar mixtures used in ice cream manufacture, and Colby cheese, a cheddar-like cheese used mainly in manufacturing processed American Cheese.

The proclamation, issued under the authority of Sec 22 of the Agriculture Adjustment Act, as amended, will result in an overall annual level of dairy imports of around one billion pounds of milk equivalent, Freeman claimed. This will bring imports to less than one percent of domestic milk production, which currently is running at about 121 billion pounds annually.

Freeman emphasized that the Presidential proclamation will result in a volume of imports substantially below the overall level recommended by the Tariff Commission. Under Sec.