

# From Where We Stand . . .

## Violent Demonstrations

There seems to be a worldwide spontaneous movement among young people to resort to violent demonstrations on university campuses as a means of resolving any grievance that disturbs them. Many look upon these demonstrations as a legitimate rebellion against the shortcomings of the established order of governments and societies. Each generation is said to be wiser than the preceding one, thus we assume the dissident students are groping for a better order with a vision not given to parents and college authorities.

During the months of October and November of 1967, students staged 71 demonstrations on 62 college campuses. Were these demonstrations based upon deep philosophical and moral premises? There is reason for doubt on that score. Only two demonstrations were attributed directly to the war in Viet Nam. It ranked with college social rules and safer road crossings. At the bottom of the list of causes for the demonstrations were campus building programs and the quality of higher education. Only one demonstration was attributed to each. Indirectly, the war was a factor in 27 demonstrations against a chemical company manufacturing napalm. Three demonstrations each were attributed to compulsory ROTC and the quality of cafeteria food. The foregoing is taken from a tally made by the National Student Association which is based upon student demonstrations in the U. S. only.

Mr. George F. Kennan, former Ambassador to Russia and currently a professor at the Institute of Advanced Study, writing in The New York Times Magazine, presents views concerning the radical left on campus that may well stir misgivings in the minds of even the most tolerant. Among other things, he says, "Never has there been an era when the problems of public policy even approached in their complexity those by which our society is confronted today. . . The understanding of these problems is something to which one could well give years of disciplined and restrained study, years of the scholar's detachment, years of readiness to reserve judgment while evidence is being accumulated. And this being so, one is struck to see such massive certainties already present in the minds of people who not only have not studied very much but presumably are not studying a great deal, because it is hard to imagine that the activities to which this aroused portion of our student population gives itself are ones readily compatible with quiet and successful study."

Mr. Kennan finds the greatest fault with the student protesters on the grounds that

they offer no constructive program. As he says, ". . . if you find a system inadequate, it is not enough simply to demonstrate . . . anger . . . If the student left had a program . . . many of us . . . could view its protests with respect. . . ." Another disturbing fact in Mr. Kennan's view is that, "These people also pose a problem in the quality of their citizenship. One thing they all seem to have in common — the angry ones as well as the quiet ones — is a complete rejection of, or indifference to, the political system of this country." He points out that the quiet ones — the hippies and flower people — turn their backs upon our political system as though it did not concern them. The angry ones reject the discipline which, as a system of authority, it unavoidably entails. On the current notion that civil disobedience is acceptable if the perpetrators are willing to accept the penalties, Mr. Kennan has this to say: "Some people, who accept our political system, believe that they have a right to disregard it and to violate the laws that have flowed from it so long as they are prepared . . . to accept the penalties established for such behavior. I am sorry; I cannot agree. The violation of law is not, in the moral and philosophic sense, a privilege that lies offered for sale with a given price tag, like an object in a supermarket, available to anyone who has the price and is willing to pay for it."

All in all, Mr. Kennan's views will strike a lot of people with the force of bed-rock logic at a time when our permissive society needs such logic in heroic doses.

★ ★ ★ ★  
According to J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, "Crime must be reduced by eliminating the huge profits and the soft justice which attract criminal-minded individuals. Avalanches of crime and terrorism cannot be tolerated in a society of free men. Either we win the war against crime or the priceless heritage which we cherish will be destroyed. Full justice is needed — stern justice. We need justice which keeps the balance true and affords the law-abiding public an even break. We need justice which deals swiftly and surely with the criminal, convincing justice which means a quick arrest, prompt prosecution, and substantial punishment of the guilty lawbreaker."

At least that's the way it looks from where we stand.

## Across The Fence Row

Credit: a person who can't pay, gets another person who can't pay to guarantee that he can pay. — Charles Dickens

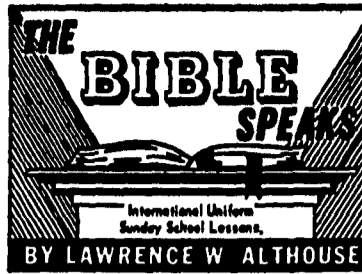
Every man has one thing he can do better than anybody else — read his own handwriting. — Times Recorder, Zanesville, Ohio

SCOTTSVILLE, KY., NEWS: "Karl Marx would turn over in his grave if he knew this, but instead of a 'handful of privileged capitalists' tightly grasping the reins of industry, as he predicted, in America 20 million and more people, (more than a quarter of the adult population), own stock in some 6,700 of the nation's industrial concerns . . . and 35 per cent of these 'capitalists' are housewives and widows!"

## Weather Forecast

The five-day forecast for the period Saturday through next Wednesday calls for temperatures to average near or below normal. The daytime highs are expected in the upper 40's and overnight lows in the mid 30's. Near seasonable temperatures with little day to day change. Normal high-low is 53-33.

Rain may total greater than one-half inch occurring over the week-end.



## THE SOURCE

Lesson for March 24, 1968

Background Scriptures: John 15 and 16.  
Devotional Readings: John 15:1-5.

A young man idolized Abraham Lincoln. He bought and avidly read every book on Lincoln he could find. He made a collection of the Great Emancipator's speeches. All the drawings and photographs of the sixteenth President were systematically hunted down. Some of Lincoln's memorable sayings were committed to memory.



Rev. Althouse

One day, years after the great project had been begun, someone said to him: "Do you know what you remind me very much of Abraham Lincoln?" Smiling a Lincolnian smile, the other replied: "That is understandable, for I have lived with him for many years."

### To Resemble Him

It is sometimes said that when we live with someone long enough, whether in a literal or figurative sense, we may very well become quite like them. Partners in marriage, for example, often grow to resemble each other. Adopted children may sometimes seem to bear the likeness of their foster parents.

It is in this same way that a person may grow in his fellowship with Christ, until, at last, he begins to take on characteristics that reflect the influence of the Master. This was the challenge Jesus set before his disciples: "By this my Father is glorified, that you, bear much fruit, and so prove to be my disciples" (John 15:8 RSV).

This power to "bear much fruit" finds its source in a close, living relationship with Christ. "I am the vine," says Jesus, "you are my branches. He who abides in me, and I in him, he it is that bears much fruit, for apart from me you can do nothing" (John 15:5 RSV). Anyone who has ever

tried to do it "on his own" knows the truth of Jesus' claim. He is the source of whatever power we have.

### The Withered Branch

Sometimes, however, men and women, as they have climbed the ladder to "success," have cut themselves off from the source of their success. John Wesley found that many of the poor people who were converted under his ministry became moderately prosperous because of their new way of life. Unfortunately, as many of them grew in material success, they tended to drift away from their faith. They became "too busy" for the fellowship that lifted them out of their poverty. Wesley's solution: "If those who gain all they can, and save all they can, will likewise give all they can."

This is always the danger of prosperity. It tends to seduce us away from our source. We grow further and further away from Christ and, as we do, we find our power begin to dwindle. It may not happen suddenly, but bit by bit. At last, overextended in every direction, we find we have exhausted our God-given power and find nothing but emptiness where once Christ dwelt in us. "If a man does not abide in me, he is cast forth as a branch and withers . . ." (John 15:6 RSV).

### A Matched Set

Jesus said, ". . . unless you abide in me" (John 15:4), but how do you go about "abiding" in him? We have already seen how one young man lived for a number of years under the influence of the words and deeds of Abraham Lincoln and became like him. We may abide in Jesus in the same manner. He himself said: "If . . . my words abide in you" (John 15:7). As a young man immersed himself in the utterances of Lincoln, so the Christian may do the same with the teachings of Jesus Christ.

If Christ is the "true vine," the branches are bound together too. "This is my commandment, that you love one another as I have loved you." The Christian who remains close to his source, life in Jesus Christ, also finds it brings him close to his fellow men. It is impossible to have one without the other. The source compels us to be one.

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## Farm News This Week

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## TRY A CLASSIFIED AD!



NOW IS THE TIME . . .

By Max Smith  
Lancaster County Agent

### To Spray For Garlic

Wild garlic is one of the very first weeds to grow in the spring and needs immediate attention. Many pasture fields are infested with this weed often called wild onion. Dairy men must be certain the milking herd does not get access to any kind of forage including garlic because of the very undesirable onion flavor. Control calls for spraying when the young plants are 3 to 6 inches high with 1½ pounds per acre of the low volatile ester form of 2,4-D. Cattle should be kept from the area for at least 10 days after spraying.

### To Manage Herd Carefully

Dairy men that will be utilizing early pasture in the next few weeks are cautioned about permitting the cows to graze lush forage close to the milking

period. It is suggested that the herd graze only following the milking time and be off the area at least 4 hours before the next milking. A well ventilated barn will also help reduce grassy flavors.

### To Plan For Maximum Output

Today's farmer must be a good manager and plan to get the greatest output from every farm unit. Yields are on the increase and we should not be satisfied with the production of a generation ago. New varieties, thicker population, and greater use of fertilizer are partly responsible for increased yields. Some local acres of permanent pasture that are tillable will give more feed nutrients from a crop of corn for silage than to remain in pasture. Planning and managing must get more attention.