

# From Where We Stand...

## Filling The Gap

The "generation gap" may not be as wide as many people hereabouts think. According to a recent authoritative opinion survey, adults and teen-agers agree on a number of important points concerning college student demonstrations. Both teen-agers and adults think that the colleges have been "too easy" on student demonstrators. Teen-agers and adults agree in the belief that the demonstrators are breaking the law. A substantial percentage of both teen-agers and adults believe that law-breaking student demonstrators should be taken to court. Both teen-agers and adults also agree to a substantial extent that demonstrations are the work of small groups of trouble-makers on campus. The draft and opposition to the Viet Nam war are seen by teen-agers and adults alike as primary causes of student demonstrations. Adults and teen-agers differ in the matter of whether students should have more say concerning the academic side of colleges. The majority of teen-agers would like more control over courses, examinations and so forth, while a majority of adults believe otherwise.

Perhaps the gap of understanding between youth and adult is not as wide as has been popularly assumed. The fact is that each generation faces many unknowns, and so far each has met the test and has contributed to the growing strength and well-being of the nation.

## Where Are The Customers?

News stories have described disastrous electric power shortages in Yugoslavia. Now a press dispatch from Berlin tells of shortages of power in East Germany. The dispatch recounts how an East German

newscaster opened his program instructing all householders to shut off lights and electric appliances for a period of three minutes as an appeal to East German citizens to conserve electricity.

The interesting point about these stories is that nowhere in them are there any indications of organized citizen protest, investigations or "Congressional" hearings. In communist countries, customers of the government-owned power system are mute. There is no place they can turn to voice protest against a government monopoly. Consequently, wire service dispatches telling of the power troubles in dictator-ridden countries hold a common buck-passing theme in which the pattern is always the same. One group in the political hierarchy blames another, and eventually a few heads may roll and that is the end of the matter.

The first reaction on reading these stories when they arrive in this area is one of bewilderment — where are the customers and their spokesmen? The answer is simple. In communist nations there is no Public Utilities Commission to speak for customers. If the state wishes to increase power rates, it does so by decree. This is in sharp contrast to the United States where an application by an investor-owned, taxpaying electric company for a rate increase is followed by exhaustive hearings, after which the increase may or may not be granted to the so-called "private" company.

## Local Weather Forecast

(From the U. S. Weather Bureau at the Harrisburg State Airport)

Saturday (today) will be fair and cold with temperatures between 24 to 30. Sunday, not as cold. Chance of snow or rain Sunday. Temperatures moderating Monday and Tuesday with the lows between 5 and 20 and the highs between 20 and 30. Possibility of snow Monday and Tuesday.

## WASHINGTON REPORT

Congressman Edwin D. Eshleman

16th District—Pennsylvania



The pollution issue has become one of the major concerns on the national front and justifiably so. We must deal with our environmental crisis now or face extreme consequences in the very near future. The problems are far-reaching. While many commentators and politicians are talking about the pollution of our air and water, I like to add another area to my personal list — food pollution. If you put those three areas together and resolve to come up with solutions, you will have what I call the "Challenge of the Seventies."

Dealing with the pollution problem is not a deferrable item in government business. We are poisoning ourselves today with our air, water and food. When you realize that there are many instances where you can see the air, smell the water and be made ill by food, you begin to recognize the extent of the crisis. Government action is not only desirable but it is necessary.

We might as well face some facts about the environmental crisis from the beginning. First, the solutions to the problems are going to be expensive. Second, there are no easy answers to curbing pollution and we are all going to be affected by the actions needed to save our environment and our health.

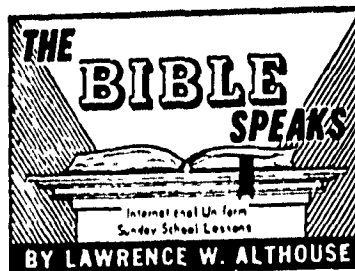
The expense connected with conquering pollution is impossible to calculate exactly except to say that the cost will be high. I would hope that the programs adopted by the government will not be so unimaginative as to just pass the bill along to the taxpayer. I would prefer to see the government take primarily a regulatory role which will direct a large part of the anti-pollution costs to those responsible for the problem. For example, since the automobile contributes so greatly to the pollution problem, the auto manufacturers should be required by government to clean up the exhaust of their product. Of course, the man who buys a

car will eventually end up paying for the additional equipment, but that is more fair than adding the cost to the taxpayer's yearly bill. I might add regarding this regulatory role that all requirements set down should be stiff and should be rigidly enforced.

Easy answers to the pollution problem are non-existent. Some people would have you believe that all we have to do is make industries clean things up and all will be well again. The facts speak otherwise. While our industries do contribute their share to the environmental crisis, the really big polluters are you and me. When we drive our car, spray insecticide on our flowers, turn on our electric lights, use our garbage disposal or one of hundreds of other everyday things, we contribute to air, water and food pollution.

The answers to curbing the crisis therefore will involve some regulations on each of us, and in some cases we may not like the result. We may have to drive lower-powered cars because high powered engines spew out a disproportionate amount of pollutants. Our use of electrical power may be curbed since big power plants can contribute greatly to all air and/or water pollution. The more electricity used the more power plants that must be built to handle the increased loads. Again the list of items can be endless, but you get the idea.

In the final analysis reclaiming our environment is a matter of survival. You and my great grandchildren will be the beneficiaries if we take the necessary steps toward curbing pollution now. They will also be the victims if we find the solutions too bitter and permit air, water and food pollution to continue unchecked.



## GOD'S WILL

Lesson for February 15, 1970

Background Scripture: Deuteronomy 24:17; Matthew 8:17; Luke 6:26-34; Acts 16:25-40.  
Devotional Reading: Psalms 78:1-8.

The words of Jesus deeply moved many who heard him. Yet it was more than words that won men to him. For, in addition to the words, there were also the mighty acts he performed.

One such incident was the healing of the centurion's servant (Matthew 8:5-13). We all know the story, yet many of us have probably never considered deeply the implications of this "mighty act" of Jesus. When we look at it carefully, it may have some surprises for us.

Rev. Althouse

### The unlikely candidate

For one thing, when you think of it, the centurion is a rather unlikely candidate for a healing miracle. He was not a Jew. It is unlikely that he shared any religious beliefs with Jesus. Since he was not a Jew, he could hardly have looked to Jesus as the Messiah. Actually, as a Roman soldier, he was even considered an enemy.

An avowed agnostic once came to me saying, "I'm not a Christian and I don't know that I believe in God, yet if you would pray for my wife, I would deeply appreciate it." He too seemed an unlikely candidate to ask something from God, yet I remembered that it was often people like this to whom Jesus responded with his mighty acts. God will not be limited by the lines which men draw.

Secondly, although the man did not share Jewish beliefs, he obviously believed in Jesus. That is, he was convinced that Jesus had the power to perform a mighty act of healing. Whether he was the Messiah, the Son of God, or a prophet was not important to him. The important thing was his trust

In Jesus and his authority.

Once again, this may strike us as surprising. Some of us may have the idea that the secret of prayer is to hold the "right" theology or know the "right" method. Yet, as Jesus demonstrated repeatedly in the gospels, it is more important for a man to respond to Jesus with a personal trust in his authority and power.

### No limitations

Third, it was not necessary for Jesus to see and touch the centurion's servant. Jesus was quite willing to go to the commander's home, but the Roman realized that Jesus's authority was not limited by time and space. It was not hocus-pocus or sleight-of-hand that Jesus performed in his healing ministry. Jesus, the centurion perceived, was a man who possessed authority over the welfare of men's bodies. He likened Jesus's acts of healing to the military orders which he gave to his Roman subordinates.

Even today we find that the power of God is not limited by dimensions of time and space. Thousands of miles may separate someone who is ill or in difficulty and a small group of concerned people who pray for that person, but the power of God may be released just as powerfully as if they were in the same room.

### No doubts

Finally, we note that Jesus did not hesitate to heal the servant. He did not say to the centurion, "I'm sorry, you are not worthy to make such a request of me," or "Just accept this sickness, it is God's punishment for your pagan faith," or "Don't worry, this illness will be good for your servant; it will help him grow spiritually," or "Too bad, it's not God's will for him to be healed." Nor, you will find, did Jesus ever say these things to anyone who came to him! I defy you to find one instance in which Jesus refused healing to anyone. Show me one place in the gospels where he says, "Lord, if it be thy will, heal this person!"

You will not find any such passages, for obviously, it is not God's will to withhold healing. As in Nazareth, where he could do "no mighty works because of their unbelief," men can sometimes thwart that will; but Jesus never doubted what God desired for men.

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## Read Lancaster Farming For Full Market Reports



NOW IS THE TIME...

By Max Smith  
Lancaster County Agent

### To Plan For Wheat Fertilizer

The application of winter wheat with nitrogen fertilizer about the middle of March is a good practice to increase both grain and straw yields. Growers who have wheat on poor soil, or on sand, shale, or gravel, this extra application of straight nitrogen should increase yields. The use of 40 to 50 pounds of actual nitrogen per acre on wheat not to be seeded down is recommended with wheat that is also to be a nurse crop, the amount should be reduced to about half this rate. When growth begins in the spring would be a good time to make this application.

### To Prune Grape Vines

Many rural homes have several

grape vines in the landscape. To bear the most fruit these vines should be pruned when the plants are dormant. Pruning during the next month will reduce the amount of vines and help mature the crop that is to come.

### To Give Attention To Ewe Flock

The care of the ewe flock is most critical during the last six weeks before lambing time. She should be fed top quality legume hay along with one-half to a pound of grain per day, plus daily outside exercise. If these items are lacking the ewe may develop ketosis which is a nutritional disease when the feed is not furnishing the body needs. Special care at this time of the year will help produce a more profitable lamb crop.

**LANCASTER FARMING**  
Lancaster County's Own Farm Weekly

P O Box 266 Lititz Pa 17543  
Office 22 E Main St Lititz Pa 17543  
Phone Lancaster 394 3047 or Lititz 626 2191

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

Member of Newspaper Farm Editors Assn., Pa Newspaper Publishers Association, and National Newspaper Association