

On Keeping the Good Life

If Americans don't lose the will to continue working and producing, it is reasonable to conclude that the nation has solved the basic problem of production.

It would certainly appear that the technology and know how now exists to meet human needs and wants in this country far beyond the wildest dreams of the people in any previous generation in any other country in the history of man.

The biggest production challenges now revolve around man himself.

Can man discipline himself enough to use constructively the enormous power and potential which are his for the taking? Or will he insist on playing and letting George do it until the power and potential are lost?

Inflation and unemployment today are proofs that with improper management, the promise still can be lost. Newspaper headlines about local, national and international events show that only vigilance and deter-

mination can preserve the promise of a good future.

There are those apparently who feel that once prosperity is attained, it is attained forever and that once modern conveniences and luxuries are attained, they will last forever.

But it is probably true that prosperity is harder to keep than to attain. If the man with money becomes weak, the robber's life is an easy one.

So despite our tremendous productive capacity and know-how, it is true today as it has always been true that people themselves have a large say in determining their own future. They can fiddle away their future or manage it for their own good.

And it is significant that those qualities of work, perseverance, and Christianity which in the past helped produce hope and high living standards for millions today can maintain that prosperity and spread the good life to millions more tomorrow.

Moth Rises As DDT Falls

The state recently released a report indicating that for the first time in 10 years, Lancaster County is threatened by the gypsy moth. Ten townships in the county have the moths in proportions far beyond those known before and other townships show infestations for the first time.

More than 10,000 acres of forests in northern Pennsylvania were stripped by the moth this year. Reports indicate the damage may spread substantially next year and begin in Southeastern Pennsylvania.

While Lancaster County isn't expected to have major problems with the moth until 1972, neighboring Chester County is expected to have a large problem by next year. Heavy infestation is reported in nearly all townships in Chester County.

The moth gained its foothold when DDT was banned as an insecticide.

It was because of its residual action that DDT came under fire and it was this same residual action — continued effectiveness over a relatively long period of time — that made DDT so effective against the gypsy moth. Now, other chemicals are reportedly able to stop the moth, but require

two to three additional sprayings and a tremendous increase in costs.

The current inability of Pennsylvania to shoulder additional costs is well known. The moth is on the rise.

This situation with the moth poses some interesting and challenging questions, such as:

Can Pennsylvania afford to risk defoliation of its huge forests?

Will nature somehow achieve a balance without the use of DDT and bring the moth into control before huge losses of forests occur?

Is DDT, applied selectively to stop the spread of pests such as the moth, really a greater threat to the environment than wholesale defoliation of forests?

Have the possible residual effects of defoliation, such as floods from increased water run-off, been adequately considered?

While DDT may have its faults, isn't it possible that there are worse things than DDT?

Ban DDT. It makes a good slogan.

But slogans generally are designed to appeal to the emotions. Slogans often don't make good sense.

National Farm-City Week

With two-thirds of our population crowded into only two per cent of the land, many of our people are denied economic opportunities, adequate living space, health, cultural fulfillment, and those spiritual values without which no nation can achieve greatness.

The time for action is at hand for careful plans to be formulated, and for decisions to be made at local governmental levels to foster the improved distribution of population and accompanying economic activity needed during the decade of the 1970's and beyond. The Government can provide assistance, but the effort will succeed only as all Americans take part in developing a policy of sound national growth.

In this effort, city dwellers and rural people alike have reason to work together

toward common goals. The well-being of urban America and the welfare of rural America will increasingly intertwine as our total population expands. Better living in the one depends on better living in the other.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RICHARD NIXON, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate the week of November 20 through November 26, 1970, as National Farm-City Week and call upon all citizens to participate in this observance.

I request that leaders of agricultural organizations, business groups, labor unions, youth and women's clubs, civic and fraternal associations, schools and others join in noting not only the interdependent roles of producers and consumers of America's agricultural abundance but also their opportunities for cooperation in building for the future.

I urge the Department of Agriculture, land-grant educational institutions, and all appropriate organizations and Government officials to carry out programs to mark the new significance of National Farm-City Week, including public meetings and exhibits, and presentations in the press and on radio and television.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand this sixth day of October, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and seventy, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-fifth.

RICHARD NIXON



NOW IS THE TIME . . .

By Max Smith
Lancaster County Agent

To Inspect Cattle

Many local feedlots are being filled with cattle for the winter feeding season. The danger of shipping fever, or other infections, is always greater in times of stress and excitement. Feeders are urged to observe their cattle closely several times each day to detect "slow" animals; these are animals that stay by themselves, will not come up and eat and drink, and seem to be feeling low. After segregation, they should be checked for any temperature, and then treated. Attention early in their sickness will give a better chance of survival and less weight loss. Don't put it off hoping they will get better without any medical help.

To Protect Water Lines

Freezing weather is due at any time and exposed water pipes will require considerable attention and expense when frozen. The lines may be buried at least 24 inches, or wrapped

with electric heating cable to prevent freezing. This cable may be purchased at supply stores, or from your electrician. Do not cut or alter the cable and follow installation instructions. They will do the job when properly attached to the water lines.

To Winterize Motors

This is usually a job that gets put off until freezing weather arrives, but should be done in order to prevent serious damage to motors. Machinery not to be used until spring may have the water drained from the system; others will need anti-freeze solutions the same as the water-cooled tractors and automobiles. Don't forget the motors of harvesting equipment. All machinery should be placed under roof for the winter in order to prolong its period of usefulness. Don't practice poor management by allowing it out in the weather all winter.

THE BIBLE SPEAKS
International Union - Sunday School Lessons
BY LAWRENCE W. ALTHOUSE
BEYOND THE POSTLUDE
Lesson for November 8, 1970

Background Scripture: Psalms 95:1-7, Isaiah 6:1-5, Matthew 6:1-15; Revelation 4:1-11
Devotional Reading: Hebrews 10:19-25

The Sunday after President John F. Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas found churches across the country filled to capacity and overflowing. Great numbers of people, many of whom were, at best, sporadic in their worship attendance, instinctively turned to the worship service in their local church for comfort and reassurance.

I saw the Lord!

In times of personal or national tragedy people reach out for something to hold on to. On that Sunday in November, 1963, it was as if we wanted to make sure that the shot that felled the attractive young President had not also jarred the universe from its cosmic moorings.

These must have been the feelings and thoughts of the people of Uzziah's kingdom when he died. Many of his subjects could not remember any other king for Uzziah had ruled for half a century. Under his leadership the country had become prosperous and he would be remembered throughout the history of his nation as a powerful and successful king, second only to the great King Solomon.

Thus the year in which King Uzziah died was one of great gloom. Who would be able to fill his shoes? Would his son Jotham live up to the stature of his father? Would the nation be more vulnerable now to the growing power of its enemies? These may well have been some of the thoughts that occupied Isaiah's mind when he went into the temple.

High and lifted up

At the temple, however, he was reminded of a fact all of us tend to forget: important as are the Uzziahs, presidents, generals, kings and statesmen of the world, it is God the eternal who reigns over this world. The passing of any great human leader is a tragic loss to any nation, but that nation is not lost so long as it trusts in God.

Uzziah's body had been lowered into the earth but Isaiah's thoughts were directed upward and in his vision he saw "the Lord sitting upon a throne, high and lifted up . . ." He caught an indescribable vision of God and heard his voice speaking to him. At last God had broken through to this man whom he was calling to be his prophet.

Why had God waited until the death of Uzziah to speak to Isaiah? Why is it that we must experience some tragedy or trial before we come face to face with are willing to listen to him. God us? The answer is not that it takes tragedy or trouble to reach God, but that too often it takes something of this sort before we are willing to listen to him. God is constantly calling us, trying to communicate with us, but it is often difficult to get our attention. Getting our attention is one of God's greatest problems.

I heard the voice . . .

God had gotten Isaiah's attention. The worship experience was a mystical, ecstatic experience that can be recorded better in poetry than prose, if at all. Words barely convey the heady experience of God's power and majesty. Isaiah is overwhelmed with this sense of God's presence.

There are other worship emotions that follow: a sense of unworthiness, an acknowledgement of sin, and the assurance of God's forgiveness and redemption. Thus assured, Isaiah is now ready to receive God's challenge: "Whom shall I send, and who will go for us?" It was then that Isaiah realized that the end of his worship experience was to be but the beginning of his service for God and he responds with commitment: "Here I am! Send me."

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