

Moon Walk Day

The moon first felt human life rustling about on its surface July 20, 1969, 4:17 p.m. EDT, when two U.S. astronauts descended in the lunar module, "Eagle." July 20 became known as Moon Walk Day, and it is certainly one date that will remain emblazoned in the minds of all who were able to watch the dramatic event on television.

On that historic day, pilot Michael Collins orbited the moon in the command module, "Columbia," while Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin, Jr. explored the moon. The

duo's entire stay on the moon lasted 21 hours, 36 minutes and 16 seconds, and the actual moon walk initiated by Armstrong, was 2 hours, 15 minutes in length. The potential spin-off benefits from this venture, added to the overall contribution the national space program has made to U.S. industrial life throughout the years, are tremendous. The moon walk proved once again that technology--whether it be earth-bound or streaking toward the stars-- is the key to a better way of life.

Thoughtful Recognition

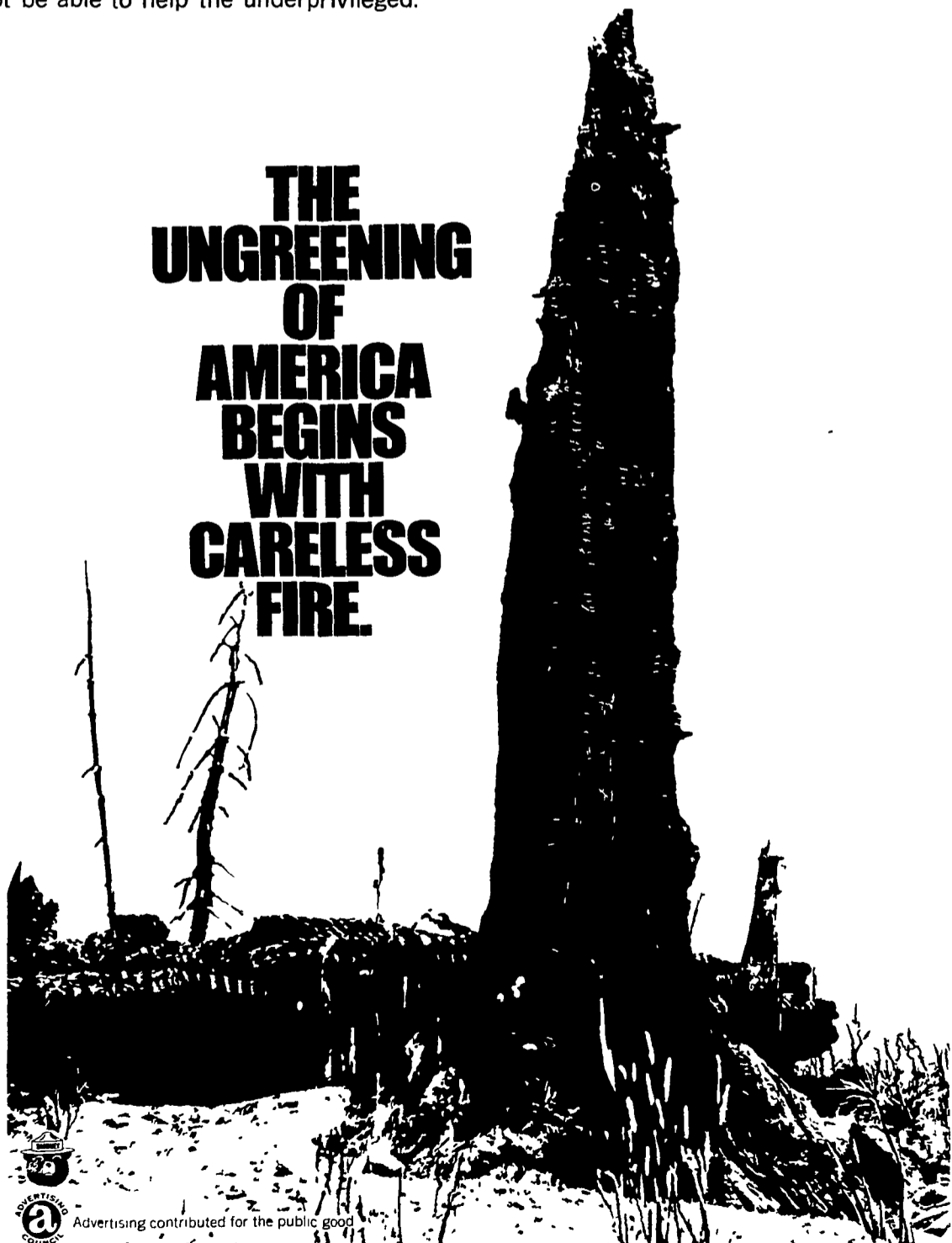
For a superpower whose every move sends vibrations around the world, the United States has taken a lot of guff in recent years, much of it undeserved. It came as a rather pleasant surprise, therefore, when Lord Kenneth Clark, of the "Civilisation" cultural series on art, praised the U.S. and presented almost 100 rare books from his personal library to the Pierpont Morgan Library in New York. He explained, ". . . during the last 50 years the

United States has been infinitely generous to Great Britain. They have not only saved us from extinction in two wars, but they have saved buildings and books that mean much to us. As far as I know the movement has been all one way. My offer to the Morgan Library is a small--a very small--sign of recognition of what we owe to the United States." It's nice to know that someone appreciates our efforts.

RUGBY, N.D., PIERCE COUNTY TRIBUNE: "Often the loudest voices complaining about the misuse of federal funds are those of individuals who are, themselves, misusing the funds--perhaps unknowingly. Many programs designed for poor people are being used by the non-poverty level people. I think perhaps the most valuable programs designed for the underprivileged are those in which volunteers are used. . . The volunteers live pretty much on the level as those they are helping--they get a real feeling for some of the socio-economic problems which exist. Those who 'get rich on the poor' seem to lose their sense of perspective, and may not be able to help the underprivileged."

WINNSBORO, S.C., NEWS AND HERALD: "Some of the television commercials are good--there's no denying that--and apparently most of them must sell, because the cost is tremendous. But others are so inane and far out that it seems to us they would drive buyers away. It will never happen, of course, but we keep waiting for that housewife in answer to her husband's question 'What shortening do you use,' to respond, 'Why axle grease, honey--that's what makes your fried chicken so good!' Or for the lady, who's offered two boxes of detergent for one to cry out: 'Sure, I'll take 'em; there's very little difference in any brand!'"

THE UNGREENING OF AMERICA BEGINS WITH CARELESS FIRE.



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NOW IS THE TIME . . .

Max Smith
County Agr. Agent
Telephone 394-6851



TO ORDER SEED SUPPLIES

Farmers are urged to get their orders for winter grains and other seeds placed soon. The supplies may not be sufficient to cover demand for popular varieties. The seeding of alfalfa will be taking place in a few weeks and the needs should be on order or on the premises. Adapted varieties and certified seeds are strongly recommended for best results. To delay the order might mean taking seeds that will not produce maximum yields and give a poor return on all of the costly inputs. Select the varieties and get them on hand prior to seeding time.

TO KEEP COWS OUT OF FARM PONDS

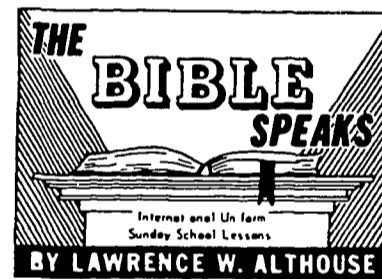
Proper farm pond management always excludes all livestock from the immediate pond area. Furthermore, Dr. Sam Guss at Penn State reminds dairymen that farm ponds may be a source of coliform bacteria which can cause acute mastitis. When the cow gets into a pond that could have stagnant, manure-contaminated water, these bacteria can enter the udder through the teat canal and cause severe cases of mastitis. We often see cows in the ponds during extremely hot weather. In addition, the cows will tramp in the sides of the pond and permit weed and algae growth around the shallow edges. Keep all livestock out of the farm pond.

TO SOIL TEST FOR AUGUST SEEDING

Farmers who are going to make an August seeding of alfalfa or a late summer seeding of a permanent pasture should soil test now and then apply lime and fertilizer according to the needs. Lime will do far more good when worked into the topsoil prior to seeding than to topdress later in the fall or next spring. Sour soils prevent good legume and grass stands and will not allow the fertilizer elements to become available to the plant roots. A complete soil test is a good investment and will help stretch lime and fertilizer dollars. Don't guess -- apply lime and fertilizer according to test.

TO FEED WINTER GRAINS

A number of recent phone calls to the Extension Office concerned the feeding of wheat or rye to livestock instead of selling it on the market. This might be good business considering the high prices of feed grains. Both wheat and rye can be used in the rations to substitute for some corn; for cattle these grains may replace up to 25 percent of the corn. Hogs can utilize up to 50 percent of the ration in the form of wheat or rye when introduced gradually. All changes should be made gradually and the new grain should go through a curing period of several weeks before being fed in larger amounts.



WHO'S A THIEF?

Lesson for July 22, 1973

Background Scripture: Exodus 20 15, 1 Kings 21 1-19, Amos 8 4-6, Mark 12 41-44, Luke 19 1-10, Ephesians 4 28, James 2 14-17
Devotional Reading: Psalms 24

There's an old saying that "to catch a thief, one must set a thief." Perhaps. But to catch a thief one must also be able to identify a thief.

Easy, you say. A thief is someone who steals my car, picks my pocket, breaks into my house, or holds-up the corner gas station. Who can't identify a thief, a burglar, or bandit?

We can carry it a step further and apply the word "thief" to the salesman who comes to my door and takes my order for merchandise he has no intention of delivering, to the racketeer who gets a "kick-back" on the sale of goods to the city government, or to the "wheeler-dealer" who cheats the government blind with clever contracts and inside "pull."

Subtle thief

So far, so good, we can all identify the thieves; they obviously violate the eighth commandment: "You shall not steal." But don't close the door on your rouges gallery too soon. Perhaps there are some others who qualify for that dubious distinction.

What about the merchant who sells defective or inferior products as "quality merchandise"? What of the salesman or manufacturer

who knowingly misadvertises his product? What about the used-car dealer who turns back the speedometers of his cars or the corporation executive who conspires with other firms to fix prices?

If you are a consumer, your answer is likely a resounding "YES!" But let's not stop there, for there are more thieves loose in your community! Perhaps where you work? "No, no thieves there," you say. Ah, but you must look more closely for thieves may be very subtle. A subtle thief is still a thief -- perhaps more!

For example, there's the thief who pilfers petty amounts of his employers' products, tools, or supplies. There's the thief who cheats on his lunch time, his coffee breaks, and clean-up time at the end of the day. There's also the thief who makes a real art out of making six hours work appear to be eight hours worth.

Call it "business"?

What of the man who pads his expense account or inflates his deductions on his income tax? What of the people who are constantly taking short cuts to profits, knowing full well that they are cheating the consumer? Aren't these people thieves too?

The prophet Amos knew there was more to the eighth commandment than simply refraining from stealing. He knew that there were other forms of thievery more subtle but no less sinful. He condemned merchants who made additional profits with rigged scales, deceptive merchandise, and inflated prices.

His enemies said that Amos didn't "understand business," but Amos understood; and it was because he understood these practices as violations of God's will that he condemned them.

Think again: "Who's a thief? Maybe You?"

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