

EDITORIAL COMMENTS By **DIETER KRIEG, EDITOR**



Meddling with cattle business can get messy

Cattlemen in the United States have been slapped in the face by none other than President Jimmy Carter for having realized the all-American dream of making a profit. And that isn't all. What Carter is in effect saying is that cattlemen are also the villains who are responsible for this country's wave of inflation. So, President Carter, farmer and inflation fighter that he is, opened the way for more beef imports to keep domestic beef prices lower than what they'd be without imports.

The net result, according to a statement released by President Carter on Thursday afternoon, will be a saving of \$500 million or more to the consuming public.

Admittedly, the 200 million pounds of beef President Carter is authorizing for import isn't much. It only amounts to about a pound per person. But it's the principle of the matter which is worthy of argument.

Now, the obvious question to ask is why pick on beef prices?

The answer is that beef is food and everybody can identify with that.

Food is for everybody. President Carter wants to be for everybody (or at least have their vote) and this latest slap to the farmer, he believes, is one way of getting a favorable nod from a majority of Americans. He realizes, evidently, that he needs a favorable nod desperately. Public opinion polls show the former peanut farmer has sunk to rather low esteem.

But even if President Carter regains some of his former popularity, he's sliding for new depths as far as farmers are concerned. Especially cattlemen.

"Why didn't he do something to control prices and inflation when the coal miners were on strike?" one lady fumed even before the President made his beef import statement at 3:30 p.m., Thursday. "And what about postage stamps, why didn't he do something about that?" she continued. Possible answers to those questions might be that 1. the United Mine Workers (UMW) are unionized and Carter is every inch a union man (or union boss' puppet) and 2. the U.S. Post

Office is run by the government. Furthermore, postal workers are also unionized.

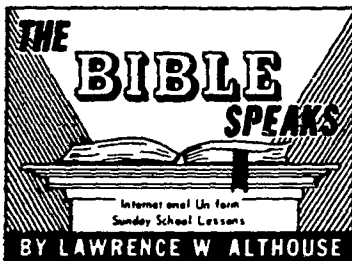
The shameful thing about the coal strike is that this country has plenty of miners who were willing to work and who aren't members of unions. The union thugs prevented the non-union workers from going into the mines, and even if they did manage to get the coal out, the UMW boys stopped the trucks and forced drivers to dump their loads.

Where was Jimmy Carter during those days to protect an individual's right to work?

It's worthwhile to note here that even as of this writing Congress is considering legislation which would eliminate a person's choice as to whether he'll belong to a union or not. The union bosses want the workers whether they like it or not. And President Carter, of course, is all for that scandalous scheme. Strangely enough, however, not much of a fuss is being made about this sinister plan to take away a person's right to work.

Some of you folks may wonder what in the world this portion of the editorial has to do with beef prices. Well, you see, beef prices are being blamed for inflation and cattlemen are the fellows being pushed in the ground because of it. But the truth of the matter that beef prices have been rising in the supermarket because (you guessed it) the unions got a handle on the retail end of it. If President Carter were serious about his so-called battle with inflation he'd check with the boys who run the meat cutters' union. The Chicago area is reported to be especially notorious for questionable activities in that industry. And Carter would also (like the lady said) have done something about the coal strike and rising postage, to name a few.

All things considered, it looks as though government is catering to union interests, while forgetting about free enterprise and individual initiative. With that, we're all losers, not just the nation's cattlemen.



THE BIBLE SPEAKS
 Internal and Un-farm
 Sunday School Lessons
 BY LAWRENCE W. ALTHOUSE
THE MEDIATOR
 Lesson for June 11, 1978

Background Scripture:
 Acts 15.
Devotional Reading:
 Romans 12:9-21
 Well, they were back at it again!

Those same wonderful people who expressed such dismay when the Samaritans responded to Philip's preaching and received the Spirit, who "roasted" Peter for going up to Caesarea and preaching to Gentiles, the same crowd we thought had been "silenced" once and for all in Acts 11 (as Luke thought they had been) — were now causing another uproar in the church over the same old issue!

...some men came down from Judea to the church at Antioch and were teaching the brethren, "Unless you are circumcised according

to the custom of Moses you cannot be saved." (15.1)

No Small Dissension
 What, hadn't they got the message before when Peter came back from being with Corneilius? Hadn't they grasped, as he did, that "God is no respecter of persons, but in every nation any one who fears him and does what is right is acceptable to him"? (10:34-35). Didn't their "silence" of which Luke speaks mean that they at last perceived the error of their narrowness?

No, apparently not. Their "silence" did not mean the issue was settled in their

hearts, only postponed. Sometimes prejudices and hardness of heart are too well established in people for the Spirit of God to dislodge. They kept quiet for a while and then resumed their trouble-making in the church, smugly confident that God was dependent upon them for his defense.

When people are that confident of their role as God's defenders, it is very difficult for God to get through to them, let alone persuade them that the God of heaven and earth does not need defenders, but servants. Of course, it's always

more fun to be a defender than a servant. The capacity of the God-defender for causing "no small dissension" in the church is staggering.

No Greater Burden
 The church at Antioch, however, approached this dangerous problem with great judgement. Instead of splitting into warring groups, Paul and Barnabas were sent to Jerusalem for a decision by the church leaders.

It must be admitted that as the leaders at Jerusalem approached this problem, the prospects of a harmonious settlement looked

extremely unlikely. Yet, somehow there came out of that meeting a compromise that both maintained essentials and yet gave both parties some sense of satisfaction. Something or Someone had moved both groups to listen afresh to the Spirit of Christ. The Holy Spirit was able to mediate between them and persuade them that the most important question was not what they wanted, but what did Christ want for his church?

Even today that Mediator is available to us in our disagreements if we will seek him.

NOW IS THE TIME

By Max Smith, Lancaster County Agricultural Agent
 Phone 394-6851



TO REDUCE HERBICIDE DRIFT
 Many weed killers are not very selective and will injure other nearby plants and trees. We urge applicators and home users to beware of the danger of drift from the spraying operation. There are two things to be done to reduce the danger of drift.
 One is to spray when air currents are slow - below 5 miles per hour. This is more common during the early morning hours than later in the day.
 The second thing that can be done is to reduce pressure and increase droplet size. The greater the pressure in the spray tank, the smaller

will be the droplet size; for example, there is little danger from drift when using a sprinkling can. Low pressure means larger droplets and less danger of drifting to nearby plants.
 Being careful with spray drift this time of the year; there are herbicide-susceptible plants that will be injured.
TO USE RESPIRATORS
 It is suggested that farmers invest in respirators to meet safety measures under today's farming procedures. These are often needed for handling and applying various spray materials, and when using solvents that give off toxic fumes.

In addition, farmers working in dusty places, in manure storage tanks, and in silos should wear one of these protective devices. Dusts, molds, and fumes are hard on lungs and require some mechanism to reduce injury. Canister respirators are suggested because they cover the entire face, and the filter is carried in a canister that is connected by hose with the face mask. Don't expose yourself to permanent lung injury when protection is available.
TO USE ANTIBIOTICS WISELY
 Every livestock and poultry producer should be certain that antibiotics are

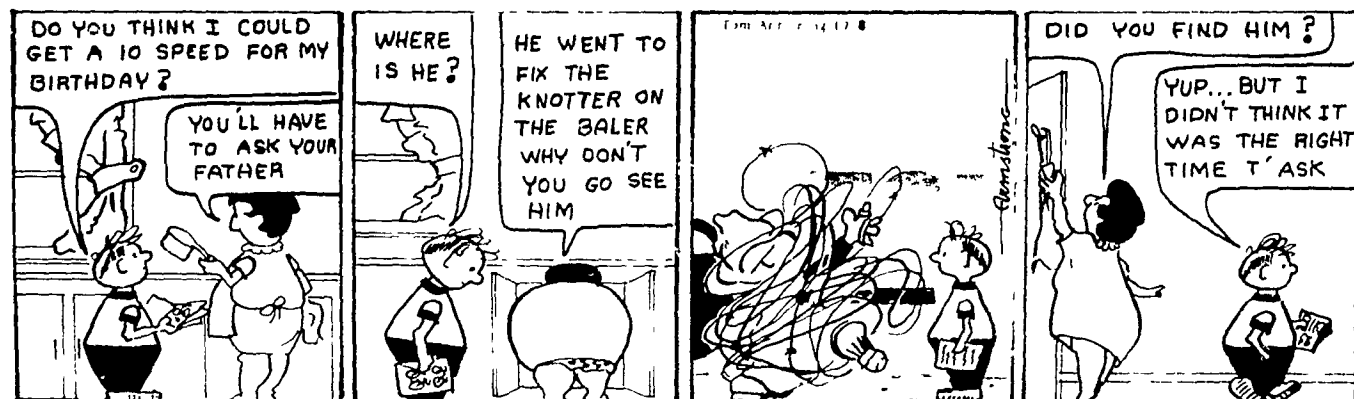
used in strict compliance with published regulations. To fail to do this invites more regulations and places the product in jeopardy. When these materials are used, be sure to read the regulations and follow them accurately.
 In addition, it is strongly suggested that record be kept of the application or treatment. This might be very important if the Food and Drug folks find excess residues. Withdrawal periods should be recognized as vital to the future of the market. Don't take chances.
TO MOVE LIVESTOCK CAREFULLY
 Hot weather requires some special handling of

livestock, if losses are to be kept to a minimum. When temperatures and humidity both get above 80 degrees livestock suffer the same as human beings. Fat animals suffer more than breeding animals, and fat hogs can stand the least amount of heat and humidity.
 We suggest that livestock be moved during the early morning hours, and be hauled on trucks bedded down with wet sand or sawdust. A minimum of stress and excitement will also reduce the danger of

heat exhaustion. Trucks should be either open-sided or have good ventilation during hot weather; losses during breakdowns can be reduced by having a standby truck available on short notice.
 Livestock values are very high at this time; don't experience losses because of careless handling.

Rural Route

By Tom Armstrong



Farm Calendar

- Today, June 10**
 Rough & Tumble Historical Association in Kinzer sponsors four-wheel drive pull, 6 p.m. at the R&T grounds, east of Lancaster.
- Monday, June 12**
 Poultry meeting, 6:30 p.m. at the Treadway, Lancaster. Dr. Anthony Stemberger from Penn State will take part in discussions.
- Tuesday, June 13**
 Cedar Crest Young Farmers annual banquet, 7 p.m. at Schaefferstown Fire Hall.
- FFA activities begin at Penn State. They continue until Thursday morning.
- Wednesday, June 14**
 Lebanon County Conservation District board of directors meets, 8 p.m. in Room 207 of the Lebanon Municipal Building, Lebanon.
- Twenty-eighth Flower Growers' Short Course, today and tomorrow at Keller Conference Center, Penn State Registration today from 8:30 to 10 a.m.
 (Turn to Page 26)