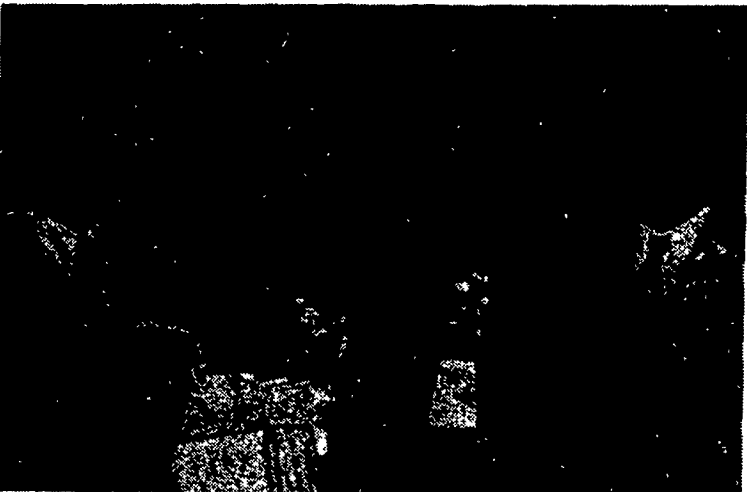




The top-three couples in Maryland Cooperative Milk Producer's contest are from left to right: Young Cooperator 1981—Edgar and Frances Reichard, Franklin County; Wayne and Pepper Armacost, Upperco, Md.; Skip and Sue Roach, New Windsor, Md.



Nina and James Burdette, (right) from Franklin County were named Young Cooperators 1981 in the Maryland and Virginia Milk Producers Association, Inc. competition. First runners-up, L. Campbell and Jane Tabb (left) are from Kearneysville, W. Va.

## Young Cooperators

(Continued from Page A1)

and Sue Roach from New Windsor placed third.

Although each cooperative's contest varied in procedure they all tested the contestants' knowledge of the dairy industry.

With little time to prepare the participants answered questions that ranged from promotion to politics.

Three judges for each co-op listened and questioned participants after most presentations.

Richard Price, Susan Fridy and Bruce Miller evaluated Inter-State's contestants.

Price is a former director for Southern States Co-op in Maryland. Fridy is a lobbyist for the National Milk Producers Federation, and York County's

Bruce Miller is a loan officer for Farm Credit Association.

Maryland and Virginia Milk Producers Association, Inc. chose Benjamin Dum, Joseph Scott and Oscar Gustafson as judges.

Dum is a former Inter-State Young Cooperator from 1971. Joseph Scott has been a vo-ag teacher for the past 36 years and Gustafson is currently head of Potomac State College Dairy Science Department in Keyser, W. Va.

MCMP judges were Carl Miller, a Pennsylvania dairy farmer, Donald E. Rough, General Manager for Farm Credit Associations of Frederick and Nancy Smith, wife of a former National Milk Producers' Federation Young Cooperator President.

## Potato Late Blight

(Continued from Page A1)

When the York County farmer originally noticed the problem, 55 acres of Superior potatoes were completely defoliated. The fungus then spread to 25 acres of Buckskin potatoes and moved into a field of Katahdins.

As an emergency measure, the state recommended the farmer spray with two applications of registered protectant materials — Difolitan and Manzate 200.

"This treatment seems to have held the blight in check," reassured the spokesman, "but there's always the chance it can spread to new growth."

Also, because of the urgency of the situation, the state has permitted an emergency exemption for the use of the fungicide, Ridomil, which has shown success in suppressing the blight in other states. Ridomil, however, is not registered for use on potatoes in Pennsylvania.

Yesterday a PennDot aircraft flew over the infected area, surveying a five mile radius with infra-red photography to detect how much the blight has spread.

"This method is so sophisticated," explained the spokesman, "the camera can tell us where the disease is 18 to 24 hours before specialists could detect it with the human eye."

The York County farm reporting the infection is surrounded by other tomato and potato growers. The blight also can affect tomato crops, pointed out the PDA spokesman.

"This is the first time the blight has hit this early in the growing season. Generally it occurs in spotty outbreaks later in the season when it doesn't matter," he said.

"This outbreak could drastically reduce the potato crop if the plants are defoliated before the potatoes are developed."

## Animal welfarists

(Continued from Page A1)

director, and John Fidler, manager of technical services, sat in to hear what these vegetarian-animal factions had to say.

According to Fidler, the majority of the 22 different participating organizations were vegetarian groups, such as the American Vegetarians, the Jewish Vegetarians, Vegetarian Association of America, plus numerous others. The animal rightists and welfarists were represented by delegates from the Society for Animal Rights, Animal Rights Network, Animal Protection Institute, and Animal Defense League.

Fidler pointed out that, while he was attending the session, there was no formal request for the uniting of forces between the groups. However, he noted, the purpose of the meeting was to form a coalition between the vegetarians, animal rightists and animal welfarists.

In discussing the difference between animal rightists and welfarists, Fidler explained animal rights advocates believe that no animal should be sacrificed for human consumption, whereas the welfarists believe there is a place for animals as a human food source as long as they are treated humanely.

Well-known animal welfarist Michael Fox presented two discussions during the session concerning raising animals in confinement. Fox is a member of the Institute for Study of Animal Problems and is affiliated with the Humane Society.

"Fox's two presentations were not received well by the audience," commented Fidler. "Many people did not agree with his approach to what constitutes the problem. The audience was primarily vegetarians and animal rightists who don't believe in eating meat no matter how it's raised."

"Fox was not received warmly, even though he tried hard to make amends. But he was ineffective in doing that, in my opinion," Fidler observed.

Although the main thrust of the session was vegetarianism and the inhumane use of laboratory animals for cosmetic testing and other studies, and although the turnout was not as large as expected (possibly because of the holiday weekend), Fidler emphasized it cannot be said the sessions were unimportant or ineffective. He noted the factions are planning a second conference sometime this fall, to be held in Atlantic City.

"They may get a bigger group to attend that meeting," Fidler remarked. "We must still view them as a potential threat to the agricultural industry."

"Now, the different organizations are not in agreement on what force of action needs to be taken, and there are no common goals. But this could happen," he warned.

Along with the Pennfield staff, there were others representing the ag industry, including a member of the American Feed Manufacturer's Association and a member of the Council of Agricultural Science and Technology.

"We didn't pretend to be spys or conceal who we represented," Fidler stated. "We were there to observe and made it a point not to try to stir up trouble." He noted the vegetarians and animal groups did not try to conceal their information and did not close any of the meetings to 'outsiders'.

According to Fidler, farmers need to be aware of the potential threat from these groups. Even though they do not represent an organized force now does not say they won't in the future.

He recommended that if there are any practices in the industry that could be thought abusive, it is

the farmers' responsibilities to take care of eliminating them. He added it would also be a good idea for farmers to approach legislators and answer the problem of dealing with the animal rights issues by channeling opinions through legislative paths.

"Legislators need to be told the activities of animal welfarists are going to affect the agricultural economy and ultimately the price of food. If things start to come to pass, everyone is going to pay for them," he said.

"Farmers all have a lot at stake and could lose a lot if they're not careful."

Fidler cautioned farmers that these vegetarian and animal groups are made up of informed people who know how to get things done.

"They had effective workshops

over the weekend," he said. "One session was in training the people how to use the library. It was said that authors of scientific agriculture research literature are 'shameless when describing what is done to animals, writing about the materials used and the methods employed in detail'."

Fidler said the workshops taught the people how to search out and use this type of literature to their advantage, along with giving them pointers on how to 'crash' a reception and how to talk to influential people by getting around secretaries and going through side doors.

Fidler said his concern for the issues and this potentially threatening force will find him attending the fall session.

## Wheat gobblers

(Continued from Page A6)

Fleetwood, reported receipt of 94 truckloads on Wednesday and 38 trucks were waiting in line at 6:30 a.m. on Thursday. Their low test weight was 53 pounds, but much was running in the 56 to 59-pound range.

At Umberger's Mill, Lebanon County, test weights were running a little on the lighter side in the 55-pound category.

As the big machines continued to lumber through the fields, cutting the golden strips next to the rising rows of green, they could be seen stopping from time to time.

The operator was seeking more than a breath of fresh air, too, as he swung open the side door and climbed out of the cab.

Hung over the side of the hot, baking metal of the grain tank, hands reached into the bowels of more than one combine to scoop out a sample of grain.

As the kernels filter through the fingers, like sand in an hour glass, the sum and substance of a season can be seen at a glance.

For some, a sprinkling of white kernels show the ravages of scab. Or the weight just doesn't feel to be there due to a rain-delayed harvest. Or that new variety just didn't live up to what had been expected.

And for others, the handful brings forth a smile and for a moment the hot sun, searing temperatures and choking dust are forgotten.

## Wheat acreage should be reported to ASCS

LANCASTER — Current 1981 wheat and barley prices indicate that USDA 1981 deficiency payments may be made to producers of these crops, according to county Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committees.

To be eligible for payments if they become applicable to the 1981 crop, producers must certify their 1981 wheat and barley acreage at their county ASCS office. The ASC committees encouraged farmers to certify acreage by June 15 at no cost to the producer. Certifications of wheat and barley acreage made after June 15 are subject to a late filing charge of \$15 per farm, plus time spent on farm. The final date to certify corn and sorghum acreage is August 3.

Certification of barley, wheat, corn, and sorghum acreage makes

producers eligible for deficiency payments if applicable, disaster benefits if needed, and price support loans on these commodities.

Price deficiency payments are payable on barley and wheat when the national average market price received by farmers during the period June through October is lower than the USDA target price. For 1981, the wheat target price for the June-October period is \$3.81 per bushel. The June 30 five-day national average market price was \$3.61. The 1981 barley target price is \$2.60 per bushel. The June 30 five-day national average was \$1.91 per bushel.

The Secretary of Agriculture will determine the amount of the deficiency payment by crop, if applicable, after October 31.

## Gypsy moth meeting set for Tuesday

LANCASTER — There will be a public meeting to discuss the problems of gypsy moth infestation in southern Lancaster County on Tuesday, July 14, at 7:30 p.m. The meeting will be held at the Refton Fire Hall, Refton.

Guest speakers will include: Linda Reekie, assistant county planner of the Lancaster Planning Commission, who serves as the

gypsy moth coordinator for Lancaster County; Stanley Gesell, extension entomologist for Penn State; James Nichols, chief of the Division of Forest Pest Management, Department of Environmental Resources.

Following a short presentation from each there will be an open question and answer period.

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WITH COMMON SENSE!**