

The election & something else

BY DICK ANGLESTEIN

Let's get it straight up front. I don't intend to tell you how to vote.

I don't think any editor or publication (or anyone for that matter) has the right to tell you how to vote. That decision is yours alone to make and no one should try to influence it

Any editor who inflates his or her ego to think that he or she should have a say in your voting decision isn't worth the paper on which their hollow words are written.

And to do so using the disgustingly poor taste of calling one of the candidates for the Presidency of the United States a jackass is the height of egocentric bombastic pomposity

That editor, not the candidate, deserves the jackass symbol

Now, that I have your attention let me suggest a wild idea that deals with something entirely different

Three Mile Island and Animal Health are two burning issues in Pennsylvania

How about getting the two together

My proposal.

Finish cleaning up Three Mile Island and then close it down for good -- sealing the reactor and any other radioactively critical areas.

Then, turn the island into a Northeastern Bio-Secure Center for Animal Health Research

Location on the island would facilitate the needed security for such a center. It is located fairly close to PDA's Summerdale labs and about halfway between New Bolton Center and Penn State

Existing facilities on the island should already be equipped to provide such necessary things as negative pressure, clean room and disposal facilities.

If Pennsylvania is serious about bio-secure facilities, why not try and utilize something already available And Gov Thornburgh has expressed reservations about restart.

The federal government could kick in some money, along with other states in the Northeast whose agriculture could benefit from such a center being closer than Ames, la

And it might even be considered fitting by some. The worst nuclear power plant accident in history could have had the most serious and long-range effects on the land itself. Perhaps, the memorial to that accident could now be used for the betterment of the industry, which could have been its most-affected victim.



from those of 1963 - and so are the

To Prevent Pneumonia

Especially as temperature and weather conditions vary considerably from day to day and from hour to hour, precautions need to be taken to prevent pneumonia. Pneumonia causing organisms are normally present in the respiratory tract, but under periods of stress an animal's resistance can be lowered to the point where it can no longer fight off the infection. Thus, it is important to minimize stress on animals. Keep barns will ventilated, but avoid cold drafts. This may require frequent adjustment of doors and windows, or the proper installation and use of fans. Good ventilation prevents the buildup of stagnent, moist, germladen air. That's important! Also avoid overcrowding. During in-clement and rapidly changing weather conditions also minimize stresses associated with transporting animals, weaning or changing feeds, dehorning, deworming, vaccinating, etc. When necessary, consult your veterinarian for advice on im-

forages. Some of the early analyses indicate that corn silage is lower in fiber and protein, and higher in energy. That's what you would expect with the higher grain content. On the other hand, many hay crop forages became weather damaged or were more mature when harvested. Don't be surprised if the protein is down and the fiber is up, and that the fiber is the more indigestible type. As a result of this you may need to feed some more highly-digestible fiber, more protein, and be careful not to overfeed on grain. With the abundance of corn, it will be tempting to overfeed corn – grain and silage. Be careful. Collect some representative samples of your forages. Have them analyzed. Then, use a recommended feeding program. Couple this with your experience and with your observations of the herd's needs.

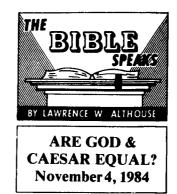
To Prevent Moldy Corn

Be sure corn is dry enough when harvested and stored, and well aerated once in storage. Other alternatives are to dry it with supplemental air łh an

delay harvesting until the corn drys down and becomes cooler. In doing this though, you increase your risk of field losses. Then, try to feed that corn out first, while the weather is cool. The aim here is to keep the corn at about the same temperature as the air tem-perature. This will help reduce any condensation in the pile, at the point where warm air and cool air meet. Also, keep the corn free of debri, and if necessary, aerate the pile by "turning" it occasionally. When ensiling corn, be sure to ensile at the proper moisture, use a good distributor, and prevent separation in the silo. The silo should be airtight, and the material needs to be fed off fast enough to keep ahead of surface spoilage. To Notice Spiny Pigweed in

Pastures

An annual summer and fall weed we see increasing to record numbers in farm pastures is the thorn covered redroot or pigweed. The weed is a first cousin of our common redroot - except this one has spines on it. No animal eats it for obvious reason. Spiny pigweed grows freely in too many pastures,



Background Scripture: Romans 13; Colossians 3:23-25. **Devotional Reading:** Romans 13:8-14.

Christians have always had a great deal of difficulty with and controversey over Romans 13, which begins with Paul's clearcut admonition: "Let every person be subject to the governing authorities."

This verse and those that follow. 13:1-7, have been the justification for Christian acquiescence in all kinds of government tyranny and even godlessness. When Hitler swept to power in Germany in the 1930's, many Christian clergy cited Romans 13 as their textual basis for going along with the Nazi regime.

JESUS AND AUTHORITY

There is no doubt that Paul's admonition is unequivocal. He leaves no loopholes, no escape clauses. He does not say, "Sometimes we must obey and sometimes we must not obey." Instead, Paul says, 'Therefore he who resists the authorities resists what God has appointed" (13:2).

Yet, although Paul seems to leave no door open to us for any resistance or disobedience to the state, it is hard to accept his pronouncement in Romans as the final and complete word to us. If we took Paul literally, we would have to conclude that Jesus himself was in

violation of this teaching. There were more than a few times when he resisted the authorities and spoke of his allegiance to God as an even higher authority.

It is also true that the Book of Revelation breathes a different spirit than Romans 13. In Revelation, the Roman government 1s seen as a deadly enemy of God. The authorities are painted in the most unflattoring light. In Acts 4, Peter and John arc warned by the authorities not to continue to preach, but Peter replies: 'Whether it is right in the sight of God to listen to you rather than to God, you must judge; for we cannot but speak of what we have seen and heard" (4:19).

GOOD CONDUCT & BAD

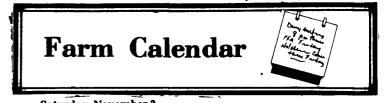
Paul is not the last word on this subject; Jesus is. And, when we look carefully at Jesus' attitude toward government and authority, we are much better able to understand Paul in Romans 13.

Jesus respected and taught respect for civil authority, but he did not regard that authority as higher than that of God. Government is necessary to bring order out of the chaos of our life in society. The concept of government is a gift from God.

But this does not mean that evil government shall not be resisted, particularly when its evil and injustice is in conflict with God and his purposes. Jesus respected both the authority of Caesar and God, but he never for a moment forgot whose claim on him came first.

Paul wanted Christians to be obedient to the state, but never at the cost of their obedience to God. For, even as he wrote Romans 13, Christianity was regarded by the Roman state as an illegal religion and its adherents were clearly lawbreakers and resisters to authority.

Like everything else strike a happy balance: neither irresponsible disrespect, nor slavish obedience.



Saturday, November 3 Equine Sports Medicine Seminar, 8 a.m. to 5:30 p.m., Clayton Hall,

University of Delaware. **Keystone International Livestock** Exposition; continues through Wednesday at the Farm Show complex.

Monday, November 5

- Marketing and Production Economics poultry session, 7:30 p.m., Berks County Ag Center.
- Hunterdon County, N.J. Sheep Breeders Association, 8 p.m., Extension Center, Flemington, N.J.
- Production and Marketing Economics Meeting for Backyard Poultry Producers and Fanciers, 7:30 p.m., Berks Ag Center.
- Red Rose Alliance, Goodville Fire Hall, spaghetti supper, 6:30 p.m.; meeting, 7:30 p.m.

Tuesday, November 6 Marketing uction

Wednesday, November ? Hunterdon County N.J. Board of Agriculture meeting, 8 p.m.; Extension Center.

- Thursday, November 8 Fayette County annual DHIA meeting, 7 p.m., Glison's
- Restaurant. Dairy Goat meeting, 7:30 p.m., Lancaster Farm and Home
- Center. Agricultural Leaders Forum, College Park, Md.
- Ag Career Day, HUB, Penn State, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

- Friday, November 9 Lamb grading workshop, Danville; continues tomorrow.
- Farm-City Week Kick-off luncheon, noon, Lebanon County Vo-Tech School.
- Farm-City Banquet of Northampton-Monroe County Farmers Association, 7 p.m., Plainfield Townsh Fire

To Analyze Your Feeds

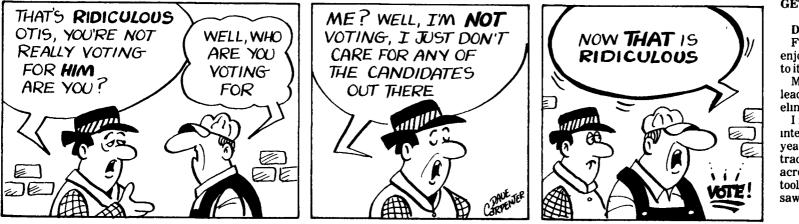
ensile it. If corn must be piled onto The growing and harvesting floors or placed in large round wire seasons this year were different cribs that are poorly aerated,

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Economics, 7:30 p.m., Berks-Lehigh Valley Farm Credit Service Building.

Company Hall, Wind Gap.





GETTING LEAD OUT

Dear Editor:

First let me say that I really enjoy your paper and look forward to it every week.

My concern is the elimination of leaded gas. The EPA would like to eliminate leaded gas by about 1995 I realize this is 11 years off, but I intend to be using my tractor 11 years from now and beyond. My tractor has limited use on my 13 acres but I also have seven other tools that use leaded gas, chain saws, mowers, generators, etc.

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