



OPINION

World Markets Provide Future For Agriculture

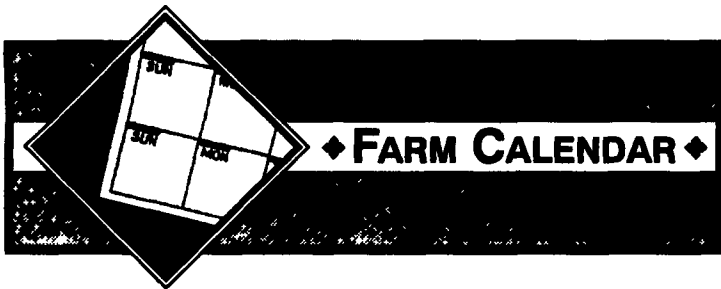
As the developing world becomes increasingly prosperous, the demand for bulk foodstuffs and processed foods will continue to grow in the coming decade. This is the belief of Thomas Duesterbueg, director of Hudson Institute's Competitiveness Center, as expressed in a speech delivered at the Institute's 1995 agriculture conference in Washington, D.C., earlier this year.

And U.S. agriculture is one of the few in the world that can meet this growing demand in an environmentally friendly way. Despite considerable obstacles in much of the developing world—such as severe restraints and high tariffs on processed foods, and constant uncertainty due to misuse of phytosanitary standards for protectionist purposes, U.S. agricultural exports achieved record sales in 1994.

To take advantage of the coming increase in world-wide food demand, Congress must unshackle U.S. producers, and U.S. trade negotiators must take aggressive steps to remove existing barriers to world-wide trade in bulk and processed agricultural products.

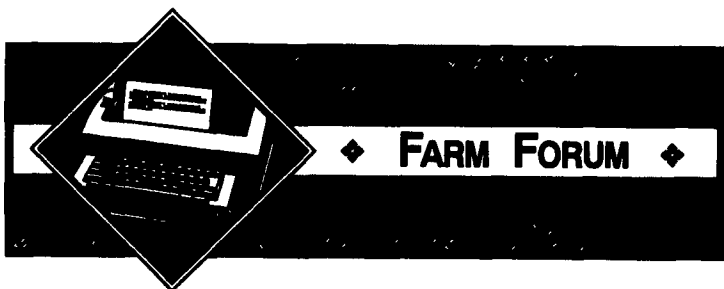
The International Monetary Fund projects a continuation of robust economic growth in both industrialized and developing worlds in 1995 and beyond. This provides an historic opportunity for agricultural exports. But these markets will not materialize by themselves. U.S. political and agricultural-industry leaders must take the initiative to change policies to allow the U.S. to participate fully in this growth.

If the U.S. is successful in meeting this challenge, the achievement will pay rich dividends for the U.S. agricultural economy for decades to come. Opinion leaders and policymakers must not let their current fatigue with trade policy cloud their thinking and sap their willingness to meet this historic challenge.



- Saturday, July 1**
- Sunday, July 2**
Ephrata Area Young Farmers annual summer picnic, Ephrata Park.
- Monday, July 3**
Butler Fair, Butler, thru July 8.
- Tuesday, July 4**
Independence Day
Lancaster Farming office closed.
- Wednesday, July 5**
Pa. Plastic Pesticide Container Recycling Program, Albright's Mill, Kempton, 9 a.m.-11:30 a.m. and Anthony's Feed Mill, Strausstown, 12:30 p.m.-3 p.m.
- Thursday, July 6**
Pest Management Field Day, Penn State Southeast Research and Extension Center, Landisville, 9 a.m.-2 p.m.
Pa. Rural Health Conference, Penn State.
- Weed Control Field Demonstration, Delta-Peach Bottom Elementary School, Delta, 10 a.m.-1 p.m.
- Pa. Plastic Pesticide Container Recycling Program, Oley Valley Feed, Oley, 9 a.m.-11:30 a.m., and Moyer and Son, Reading, 12:30 p.m.-3 p.m.
- Friday, July 7**
Weed Tour, Rockspring, 9 a.m.-3 p.m.
Fawn Grove Olde Tyme Days, Fawn Grove, thru July 9.
Keystone Ram and Ewe Sale, Penn State Ag Arena, thru July 8.
- Saturday, July 8**

- Sunday, July 9**
Derry Township Fair, Derry, thru July 15.
 - Monday, July 10**
Pa. Junior Holstein Judging Schools, Butler County Holstein Club hosts July 10-11, and Bradford County Holstein Club hosts July 12-13.
Nutrient Management Planning Software Computer Workshop, University Park, also July 21.
 - Tuesday, July 11**
Penn State Field Diagnostic Clinics, Rockspring Agronomy Research Farm, also July 13.
Nutrient Management Seminar, Sheraton Inn-Harrisburg East, 1:30 p.m.-4:30 p.m.
Mid-Atlantic Dairy Grazing Field Day, Delta Springs Farm, Inc.,
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Editor:
We are moving forward on the 1995 Farm Bill, and we need your help. It is time to stand up and be counted. Family farmers need to speak up and be heard, because if we don't, corporate farmers will do a good job of speaking for you.



Now Is The Time
By John Schwartz
Lancaster County Agricultural Agent

To Graze Pastures Correctly
During the hot, dry days of summer, pasture growth declines. Before you realize it, your pastures are overgrazed and cattle are underfed — two costly mistakes! Grazing pastures shorter than three to four inches greatly reduces their productivity and they may never fully recover the remainder of this year. Thus, it may be beneficial to restrict grazing time or graze some of the hay fields or supplement cow rations with hay, silage, or more grain. However, be careful not to over-feed grain. Be sure cows are consuming adequate amounts of forage. The extra hay, silage, or grain may be fed to cows in the pasture, in bunk feeders or it may be fed in well-ventilated stables where they have access to water and a clean place to rest.

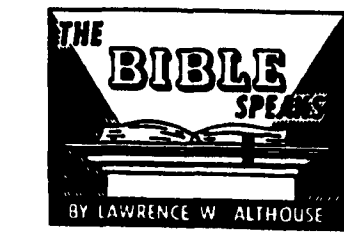
To Look For Aphids
According to Robert Anderson, extension agronomy agent, aphids are always a major pest of tobacco. Most years they begin to appear near the end of June or the beginning of July. Field observations should be conducted regularly after transplanting. Aphid numbers are normally high enough to require spraying about the second week of July. The last several years, the red aphid seems to be more prevalent than the green aphid in many fields. The red aphid is easier to see and multiplies much faster than the green aphid. Aphids are sucking-type insects which affect all plants. Maryland-type tobacco is affected more severely because of its susceptibility to etch virus, which is spread by aphids. Research in Pennsylvania and Maryland shows that control of aphids is important in both the quality and quantity of tobacco marketed. The cost of a regular treatment to control aphids starting in early to mid July and continued to near harvest was paid for by

At least they say they will. There is no scientific, economic or moral justification for this nation to allow destruction of our family farms and rural communities. There is no mandate from anyone's God, that this nation has

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additional yields. The important point is not to let aphids build up on the tobacco crop at any stage of growth. Once heavy aphid infestations occur, it becomes very difficult to control them under most conditions.

To Look For Blue Mold
Blue mold has been a sporadic problem for tobacco farmers. Normally the fungus just affects the leaf, but when the disease becomes systemic, it affects the entire plant, often wiping out the entire crop. Early identification and treatment is essential in rescuing the crop. Blue mold is easily identified in the field by the round yellow spots that appear on the top of the leaf surface. The underside of the leaf will usually have a bluish, gray



BY LAWRENCE W. ALTHOUSE
ANY SKELETONS HERE?
July 2, 1995

Any Skeletons Here?
July 2, 1995
Background Scripture: Amos 1:1-3:2
Devotional Reading: Psalms 82

As I write this, we are observing the 50th anniversary of V-E Day. For different people it has different meanings. Some celebrate the end of World War II and the crushing of Nazi/Fascist tyranny. Others—some governmental officials in Germany and Austria—have marked the occasion by accepting national responsibility for the tragedy of World War II. As an American with poignant memories of that era I am glad to see that these people have had the courage to speak openly of national guilt. This is not a matter of continuing to live in judgement of our former enemies, but recognition that guilt unrecognized and unconfessed is a cancer in a people's soul and an invitation to repeat the tragedy. We all recognize that it is necessary and right that other nations should recognize and repent of their national sins. Currently, at the United Methodist Building in Washington, DC, there is an exhibit that recounts the Japanese abuse of women during World War II. More than 200,000 Asian women were forced into sexual slavery to "service from five to forty Japanese soldiers a day." The coalition of survivors is seeking official compensation from the Japanese government, which to date has been reluctant to respond. I think it is important, not only for the sake of the survivors, but for the Japanese people themselves to acknowledge their culpability in this horrible war crime.

The Dirty War
My wife and I recently visited Buenos Aires. It is a very beautiful and cultured city, but the stigma of the "dirty war" of the 1970s, when thousands of citizens "disappeared" at the hands of government troops still lingers. Recently, the senior bishops of the Roman Catholic Church in Argentina issued a statement expressing remorse for not having done more to prevent violence and government human rights abuses during the struggle between the military and the leftists. Many of us in the United States applaud that

cottony-like growth. Control of blue mold should have started in the beds followed with an application of Ridomil to the field before transplanting. Fields treated in this manner are usually protected 60 plus days. Ridomil may also be applied as a layby treatment to the soil at cultivation. Direct most of the product onto the ground and not on the tobacco plant. Ridomil absorbed into the root system will protect the entire plant much better than when it is applied to the leaves. Left uncontrolled under weather conditions such as Lancaster County had during the last 15 days of June, blue mold can wipe out a tobacco crop. Feather Prof.'s Footnote: "Excellence can be yours if you meet challenges with an eager attitude and a curious mind."

statement. Even more recently, we visited Vietnam on a cruise ship. We were surprised at how warmly we were welcomed in a country governed by the very Communist regime our nation tried to prevent from coming to power. During a sight-seeing excursion to the former Viet Cong tunnels at Co Chi, we were shown a film depicting "American atrocities" during the Vietnam war. Even though the presentation was made up of accurate film clips from western news services and despite the fact I had consistently opposed America's war in Vietnam, I felt indignant that the film showed only American atrocities, not North Vietnamese!

True Patriots
Later, however, it occurred to me that, whether or not the North Vietnamese had committed atrocities—and they did—there had been real atrocities on our side and as an American, I was finding it difficult to accept feelings of remorse. My sense of patriotism had superseded my sense of moral responsibility. And moral responsibility is the highest patriotism of all. That's why Amos took a circuitous route in his prophecies, beginning with condemnations of Israel's enemies and neighbors, before at last proclaiming: "Thus says the Lord, for three transgressions of Israel and for four, I will not revoke the punishment." Up to this point his audience probably hung on every word as he condemned Damascus, Gaza, Tyre, the Ammonites, Moab, and Judah. What a shock, then, to find that he had prophecies every bit as terrible for Israel, God's own people! They could understand their enemies and neighbors being called to repent, but not God's elect. So, too, today we would listen enraptured to Amos-like prophecies against Iran, Iraq, Libya, Cuba, Serbia, Bosnia, China and perhaps even Britain and Canada. But can we possibly think that the prophecies would end there? Can we imagine that God has nothing for which to call our nation to repentance? Are there no skeletons in our national closet?

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