22—Lancaster Farming, Saturday, February 3, 1973



There have been few, if any times in our Nation's history when the flag has flown at half mast for fifty-six consecutive days. But with the death of two ex-Presidents in rapid succession, the flag symbolizes our long period of national mourning.

In a way, it is ironic that Presidents Truman and Johnson should pass away at so nearly the same time - a time when the office they held has come under frequent attack. The Presidency, itself, and not just the particular person holding the office, has become a center of controversy. It is said by many to have become too powerful and too dominant.

While there are many legitimate and even disturbing questions about the power of the modern Presidency, Truman and Johnson are prime examples that it is also an office that breeds diversity.

Both of these men had some remarkably similar qualities. They were both dominating personalities who acted without hesitation when convinced their course of action was right. They were both men with massive plans for social change at home that became partially lost amidst the crises that arose in foreign lands. They were both men who found the final months of their terms dominated by an increasingly unpopular war.

But for all the similarities, the distinguishing characteristics between the Presidencies of Truman and Johnson hinge on their differences. They were men faced with similar dreams and similar circumstances who handled them in different ways.

Perhaps the chief differences can be summed up with a glance at the slogans that became associated with each man. Truman's decisions were very much a part of his philosophy that "The Buck Stops Here," while Johnson's decisions reflected his call on the American people to "Come Let Us Reason Together."

President Johnson's term was marked by his attempts to reach a national consensus on controversial issues. He operated like the master legislator that he was to try to reach compromises that would make everyone happy.

President Truman, on the other hand, saw controversial issues as matters demanding a firm decision. He was, above all, an administrator who cared little whether a decision was popular, but, was determined that a decision would be made.

This is not to say that one man's way of running the Executive Branch was better than the other's way. Obviously, I, for one, disagreed with many of

Liming Helps Weed Control

Liming of soils not only increases corn yields but also improves weed control from the so-called triazine herbicides such as atrazine, simazine, cyanazine, and cyprazine, says Dr. Nathan L. Hartwig of the College of Agriculture at The Pennsylvania State University.

Dr. Hartwig's experiments have shown that control of quackgrass, the worst weed in Pennsylvania crops, can be improved by 10 per cent in limed areas compared with unlimed areas. He figures this means that liming can help to hold back reinfestation from quackgrass by as much as two or three years.

Dr. Hartwig reported his findings at the annual Lime and Fertilizer Conference held recently at The Pennsylvania State University. He confirmed earlier findings showing that the triazine herbicides do not work as well on acid soils as they do on

the decisions and the directions of both men at the time they were being made.

But, it is encouraging to note that for all of its power and isolation, the Presidency is as different as the men who hold it. And, that's one of the chief things which distinguishes it from the monarchies that you often hear it compared to today. Not only do the American people still have a say in who will serve in their most powerful office, but they still can be assured that the person selected will bring unique qualifications and permanent changes to that office. Harry Truman and Lyndon Johnson did.

In the Kitchen

WELSH LEEK SOUP 1 bunch leeks (4 or 5) 2 carrots, thinly sliced

Cut leeks into ½-inch-long

pieces. Melt butter in large

saucepan and fry leeks

lightly. Do not brown. Add

carrots and stir. Add cubed

potatoes. Cover with water

to about one inch over vege-

tables. Bring to boil slowly

and simmer 20 minutes. Add parsley and simmer five

more minutes. Mash with po-

tato masher and add salt to

2 potatoes, cubed cup chopped parsley ounce butter

1∕2

1

taste.

Salt



neútral soils. Effective control of quackgrass is achieved only with a split application of herbicides. The first application should be made very early in the fall or spring and the second application at

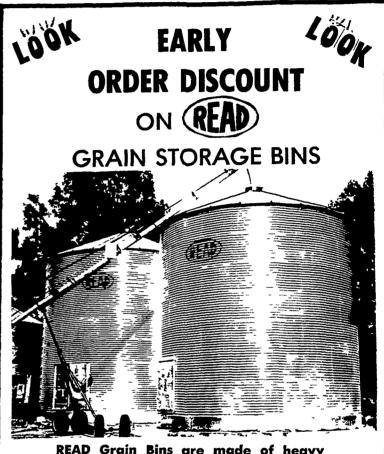
planning time. weaken the "We must quackgrass with the first application and finish it off with the second." he affirmed.

Of the four most common trizaine herbicides, atrazine is available as AAtrex, simazine is known as Princep, cyanazine is Bladex, and cyprazine is Outfox.

Dr. Hartwig feels that at least 99 per cent quackgrass control should be obtained to keep a field relatively free of quackgrass throughout a 5 to 7 year crop rotation. Seventy-five to 80 per cent control of quackgrass, the average achieved by most farmers, will be reinfested 100 per cent within 3 years.

One herbicidal application at corn planting time will give good control of annual weeds but will seldom achieve more than 50 to 60 per cent control of quackness, he indicated. By the end of the following year, the field will be back to 100 per cent infestation with quackgrass.

The triazeine herbicides do their work by causing weeds to starve to death. Such herbicides block the process of photosynthesis whereby plants produce energy from sunlight. The weeds are forced to use up reserve energy stored primarily in rhizomes or roots. Death occurs from the long-term inhibition of photosynthesis caused by split application of an herbicide.



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