EDITORIAL

We have the highest regard for the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and for the various State wildlife agencies. But we hardly think they are the agencies of government to pass on government help and money in all areas of pesticide application.

Yet that's exactly what House Bill 1059, now pending as legislation in Congress, proposes. Section 2 of this bill states: "No officer or agency of the Federal Government shall initiate or provide any financial or other assistance for any program involving the use of any chemical insecticide, herbicide, fungicide, rodenticide, or other chemical for the purpose of eradicating or controlling animal or plant pests until such officer or agency has consulted with the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, and through such Service, with the head of the agency exercising administration over the wildlife resources of each State to be affected by the program."

We would ask Congressmen Dingell and Karth who are co-sponsoring this bill: Does this mean monies which the Department of Agriculture spends directly and through the state Land Grant Universities on pesticide research and publication of results? Does this apply to monies spent by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare on research and testing programs? Where does it fit into the regulatory programs now in existence? Does a researcher of the Federal Government—in all except the Fish and Wildlife Service—have to check with the Federal Fish and Wildlife people (and let's not forget the kicker regarding State agency clearance also) before he can make pesticide recommendations at an industry conference?

These are only a few questions which come to mind. No mention has been made of the vast Federal pest control programs.

The point is simply that this bill needs to be defeated. True, more coordination may be needed in government. But this particular bill borders on the ridiculous.

Pending legislation such as this is in the same vein as the DDT legislative proposals now being bandied about in a number of our state legislatures and which we discussed last month. To digress only slightly, one of these proposes to limit the use of all chlorinated hydrocarbons to the practice of veterinary medicine and research. Legislation affecting the industry needs careful consideration on other than an emotional basis and by knowledgeable and qualified persons. We urge each of you to visit with your own congressmen. And don't neglect your state legislators.

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**WEED & BRUSH CONTROL PLANNER**

**Timing Is Everything**

May is the time to take care of hard to get at brush problems. Aerially applied chemicals can clean up problems in otherwise inaccessible terrain. It is the most economical and efficient way to get rid of brush along distribution lines or where spray trains cannot reach far enough. But aerial application works only if the spray is accurate—and if the chemicals are effective.

**What to Use in May**

To get a thorough kill of conifers and oaks use Brushkiller 170 plus Trans-Vert.® For mixed brush, particularly such hard-to-kill species as maple, use Industrial Brushkiller plus Trans-Vert. Adding Trans-Vert increases translocation to the roots. Result: less sprouting, better kill.

**Use the Microfoil®**

Aerial sprays that miss the target are expensive, inefficient and dangerous. The Microfoil Boom, developed by Amchem, is aerodynamically designed to control chemical drift. Attached to a helicopter it puts chemicals only where you want them. Test after test has shown that the Microfoil eliminates fines and gives uniform drops—on target. Accurate spraying is not the only economy. With the Microfoil you don't use thickened, inverted or particulated sprays, and thus save money on these additives. Uniform droplets mean reduced volume, too. Ask your Amchem representative for a free brochure on the Microfoil. Do it now.

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