

*Santelmann*

# **PROCEEDINGS**

**Fifteenth Annual Meeting  
of the  
Southern Weed Conference**

**January 17, 18, 19, 1962  
Chattanooga, Tennessee**

## PREFACE

These Proceedings of the Fifteenth Annual Meeting of the Southern Weed Conference held January 17, 18, and 19, 1962, in Chattanooga, Tennessee, include formal papers, minutes of the business meeting and lists of registrants and sustaining members.

Additional copies of these Proceedings are available at \$5.00 per copy from the Conference Secretary-Treasurer:  
R. E. Frans, Department of Agronomy, University of Arkansas,  
Fayetteville, Ark.

The report of the Research Committee is published separately and mailed prior to the annual meeting to those members of the conference registered at the preceding meeting. Copies are also distributed at the meeting to new registrants and after the meeting to libraries and institutions on the standing order list for the Proceedings. Additional copies of this report may be obtained from the Secretary-Treasurer at a cost of \$1.00 per copy.

Permission to reproduce any part of the Research Committee Report should be secured from the Executive Board. Permission to reproduce data from papers in any proceedings of the Southern Weed Conference should be secured from the respective author(s).

WELCOME ADDRESS

G. O. Wessenauer  
Manager of Power, Tennessee Valley Authority

I am glad for the opportunity to welcome you to the Tennessee Valley and to express to you TVA's appreciation for the developments in weed and brush control which you and the organizations represented here have brought about. Because of your efforts we are able to operate the TVA system more economically. We are pleased that you selected Chattanooga for this conference of so many important representatives of industry, educational institutions, and departments of state and Federal governments.

This is an age of dramatic breakthroughs in science as exemplified in the field of space exploration, and there is today too little awareness of the enormous progress being made by engineers and scientists in less glamorous fields. The public, it seems, has little appreciation of the importance of weed and brush control to modern industry. In fact, many whose operations benefit so directly from your research and your production are not fully aware of the complexities of the problems and the extent of scientific and technical competence required for their solution.

The TVA spends about a million dollars a year on brush control for its transmission line and substation rights-of-way--not a small sum of money, even for the largest electric system in the Nation. We operate 12,500 miles of high-voltage transmission lines and more than 400 substations; we use chemical brush control products on 80,000 acres of rights-of-way.

Not so many years ago our transmission rights-of-way were cleared with bush hooks and axes but in recent years we have concentrated on chemicals. Many of you are probably familiar with TVA's diversified right-of-way maintenance program. If you are not, you will have an opportunity to see some of our rights-of-way during the inspection which has been arranged for you.

Although the clearing of reservoirs prior to dam construction is principally a mechanical operation, chemicals are used extensively for control of aquatic plants in the reservoirs for controlling mosquitoes to prevent malaria, and for other purposes. A TVA staff member will report to this conference on a large-scale chemical control operation to be carried out this spring to rid two of our reservoirs of water milfoil that recently became established, is spreading rapidly, and already is interfering with mosquito control, boating, fishing, and swimming.

In this audience and active in this conference, there are TVA people who are directly concerned with brush control. We are gratified that they were able to make some contributions to the

art of brush control using chemical products and especially in the methods and techniques for the application of these chemicals. It is not enough to have chemicals that will regulate or control vegetation; we must have equipment and techniques with which we can apply the chemicals economically.

Many of you are familiar with the Tennessee Valley; others have come from far away and this may be your first visit to the region. You did not come here to learn about TVA; yet I extend to you a cordial invitation to take advantage of your presence here to visit any of our facilities. Our dams and steam plants are open to the public and we hope you will have time for at least a quick look at some of them. Those of you who have more than a passing interest in our dams, steam plants, or chemical facilities may wish more than a quick look; if so, let my office know and we will arrange as detailed a tour as you may wish to make.

Barely ten miles from Chattanooga--a twenty-minute drive by Automobile--there is Chickamauga Dam. At the dam you will be able to see what TVA means by multipurpose river development. More effectively than words, even a brief visit will enable you to see the manner in which TVA's series of dams and reservoirs provide flood control, navigation, and electric power for the length of the entire river. And one of the important fringe benefits--recreation-- will be visible as you pass boat docks and bathing facilities similar to those which dot the thousands of miles of shoreline.

Somewhat farther away--about 50 miles and an hour's drive--there is located the Widows Creek Steam Plant. We recently placed in service a 500,000-kw generating unit at this plant, the largest individual unit presently in service in the world. Another 500,000-kw unit is under construction at the plant and when it is placed in service, Widows Creek with 1,675,000 kw will replace our Kingston plant as the largest in the world.

And just a few blocks away in the Power Building is TVA's load dispatching center where generation and interchange of power are scheduled to meet the changing loads in the most economical manner each hour of the day. Our computer, which we use in this scheduling, as well as for many other purposes, is located in the building next to this hotel.

Let me take a few minutes to tick off for you some of the highlights about TVA--the kind of organization we are and what we are trying to do.

TVA is a Federal corporation, administered by a three-man Board that reports directly to the President and to the Congress. Its primary assignment is the integrated development of the natural resources of the Tennessee Valley area.

A few facts will help to give you a glimpse of the variety of things TVA is doing and the scope of our operations. There are 31 major dams which make up the water control system on the Tennessee River, of which 25 were built or acquired by TVA and 6 are owned by the Aluminum Company of America. This system controls floods on the Tennessee River. It also makes the Tennessee navigable from its mouth to Knoxville, a distance of 650 miles; the navigable channel is an integral part of the Nation's system of inland waterways. The reservoirs provide a dependable supply of water for the communities which border them and the shores of the lakes are ideal sites for industry, for commercial recreation, and for homes and cottages and camps. The lakes have become an important national playground. Recreation has become an enormous fringe benefit of the TVA projects.

In all, there are 45 dams which produce hydroelectric power on our system; the 31 major dams on the Tennessee, some large projects on the Cumberland River, and some smaller projects. Actually, though, only a fourth of our annual supply of power comes from hydro plants and three-fourths is generated at the large steam plants which we have built.

At Muscle Shoals, Alabama, TVA operates a sizable fertilizer and chemical complex. Primarily, this is an experimental operation extending beyond the laboratory stage to pilot plant and full-scale production and from there right through to use of the fertilizers by farmers throughout the Nation. We operate chemical laboratories, a greenhouse, pilot plants, and full-scale production facilities to develop better fertilizers. The facilities serve as a national laboratory for research, process development, and demonstration-scale production. An interesting sidelight of our chemical plants is the fact that during the war TVA produced more than 60 percent of all the elemental phosphorous required by the Armed Forces for use in smoke and incendiary bombs, shells, tracers, and other ammunition. We produced calcium carbide for synthetic rubber. And we produced ingredients for a "nerve gas" for the Army Chemical Corps.

TVA's role in resource development is two-fold. For one, the TVA itself develops certain resources with its own forces, the most significant example is the system of multipurpose dams which we erected to regulate the flow of the Tennessee River and its tributaries so that the Tennessee River, in turn, will contribute to regulating the flow of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. Secondly, we assist the local agencies in the development of the region's resources.

I could spend a great deal of time describing for you the manner in which we accomplish our objectives, and I believe it would prove interesting to your group; but this is not why you are in Cattanooga and I will not take your time. But a few thoughts I do want you to take with you.

In everything we do, we enlist as much direct participation and responsibility from local people as the nature of the activity permits. Our approach is experimental and practical; we do not hesitate to devise new and novel ways to get things done where old and tired ways have failed both here and elsewhere. Yet everything we do is aimed at developing the responsibilities and the strengths of state and local groups and of encouraging the development of natural resources in such ways that the private economy will flourish.

You are fully aware of the ideological struggle which is taking place throughout the world, of the pressing need to assist underdeveloped nations to organize their resources in such ways that the basic principles of freedom shall prevail. On a less global scale, you also are aware of the need to speed the rate of economic development within our Nation. TVA figures importantly in this picture. Our contributions to resource development within the Valley itself are well-known; though perhaps not so well understood. On the international scale, it may surprise some of you to know that we receive upwards of two thousand foreign visitors a year who spend a few hours or many months with us. We work closely with the State Department and other Washington agencies in helping to train engineers and administrators from underdeveloped nations around the world.

In closing, I repeat my offer to welcome any of you as visitors to our projects or offices.

## Presidential Address

WHAT'S NEXT -- WHAT CAN THE SOUTHERN WEED CONFERENCE DO IN THE FUTURE?

By Walter K. Porter, Jr.

Superintendent, Delta Branch of the  
Mississippi Agricultural Experiment Station, Stoneville, Mississippi

### Historical

The Southern Weed Conference, an organization of persons interested in weed control in the South, had its first meeting just 14 years ago. On June 10, 1948, a small group met at the Delta Branch Experiment Station, Stoneville, Mississippi, to lay plans for the organization now known as the Southern Weed Conference. The group attending this organizational meeting consisted mainly of part-time workers -- workers who spent only a small fraction of their time dealing with weed-control problems. At this meeting plans were made to have annual conferences to be held jointly with the Association of Southern Agricultural Workers. Dr. Clair A. Brown, Professor of Botany at Louisiana State University, was elected to be the first president.

In January 1949, the second meeting of the Southern Weed Conference was held at Baton Rouge, Louisiana. This meeting attracted 117 workers who presented 40 papers. Interest in the field of weed control was in evidence in many ways. Some 24 companies dealing with weed-control chemicals or equipment displayed their product, and four companies contributed financially toward publication of the proceedings of the meeting. Because of the great interest in weed control shown by all, the conference decided to hold its third meeting prior to the meeting of the Southern Agricultural Workers. In other words, the Southern Weed Conference was now in a position to serve Southern agriculture as an independent group.

Over the years the conference has met in many locations. There has been a general trend for the various workers to shift from part- to full-time weed-control duties. At the early meetings, much of the information presented was regarding weed problems in cultivated crops. The conference report now covers nearly every phase of weed control in the South. Similarly, the conference now devotes considerable time to the area of fundamental research. Whereas the interest of workers may differ, there is a common bond between workers -- all are dedicated to the collection and distribution of knowledge regarding weeds and weed-control problems.

### Future

The Southern Weed Conference has played an important role in the past in pulling together the diverse group engaged in weed control. This discussion is aimed at presenting additional ways in which the conference can be of service in the future. The following suggestions are made with the full knowledge that problems do not solve themselves but can be solved by the dedicated labors of many people.

The Southern Weed Conference must continue to serve as a common ground meeting place for those interested in weed-control problems of the South. Every effort must be made to strengthen areas that are not effectively coordinated into the present conference activity. Two areas of extreme importance that are not coordinated into Southern Weed Conference activities at present are extension and engineering. The long-time success of any weed-control program is dependent upon both of the areas mentioned above. In the case of lack of extension participation, the reason is fairly clear. In most States the real need for full-time weed-control extension specialists has not been recognized; or, if it has been, little has been done to correct this deficiency. As a result, in most States part of the extension activity in weed control is directed by the crop specialist and part by research workers. This arrangement is far from ideal and does not provide the proper techniques for dissemination of weed-control knowledge. This conference, through special committees, should make every effort to point out the problem to Extension Service directors, deans of Agricultural Colleges, and to various news media. When weed-control extension specialists are employed in the States, they will no doubt participate in the conference program.

In the case of State and Federal engineers associated with weed control, the problem is somewhat different. Actually, most Southern States have one or more engineers assigned to projects involving spray equipment. The engineers, however, seem to have strong ties with national and regional professional engineering societies and are also involved in regional technical committees. Thus, most engineers as well as their directors apparently feel that they cannot devote more of their time to meetings such as the Southern Weed Conference. Since all of our workers know that the success of any program is dependent upon having the proper type equipment, a conference committee as well as each member of the conference should strive to acquaint the public-service engineers with the importance of their participation in conference activity. On the bright side, the conference should be pleased that several commercial firms have engineers who participate in our meeting activities each year.

The success of any meeting is in large part due to the activities of the Program Committee. Fortunately, over the years the conference has had excellent program committees. As the conference continues to grow and more diverse areas of activity are evident, the Program Committee must be alert to see that there is a place on the program for all workers. Similarly, the committee must arrange for invitational papers in areas of low participation. The committee this year as well as in previous years has followed such a procedure.

The Research Committee is in position to collect and disseminate to the conference preliminary evaluation information. The method of reporting by this committee has been modified in the past and is again under study by a special committee. Regardless of the type procedure suggested by the special committee, yearly effort must be expended in order that the research report remains a valuable tool. The data in the report are supplied by the individual conference members, and the success of the research report depends upon each person doing his share. A failure of the research report is really a failure of the conference.



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The conference is at present, and should continue, cooperating with the Weed Society in developing terminology as related to weed control. This cooperation can be strengthened in at least two ways. The first way is through the Terminology Committee. This committee can promptly forward to the Weed Society of America Terminology Committee any suggested modifications. Secondly, the individual conference members can be helpful in making sure that any paper or contribution to the Research Report that they submit follows the terminology as agreed upon by the Weed Society.

A special committee is now cooperating with the Weed Society in evaluating losses due to weeds. A similar standing committee collects information each year on legislative changes as related to weed control. Such committees should continue to function as a clearing house for information that will be of special interest to Federal and State legislators.

This conference has done much to strengthen the position of weed control through public relations. However, every effort must be made in the future to secure the best qualified people to serve on this committee. One of our conference members has acted as chairman of this committee for many years. He has contributed much to its effectiveness, but in all fairness to him, he should be given adequate help to assist in such a tough job.

A relatively new special committee on student interest has been very active in recent years. This committee, working with others in the conference, has done an outstanding job in setting up a student-interest program. Some of the conference members may be disappointed when the results of the program are known. Actually, each member of the conference must realize that it is part of his professional duty to inform students, whether undergraduate or graduate, of the significance of choosing and specializing in a field such as weed control. In order to sell a student on the field of weed control, it is necessary that the salesman believe in the future of weed control. The opportunity is available to the conference, and the most must be made from it.

Finally, this conference must serve as a tool to strengthen common understanding between all of the diverse agencies involved in weed control. Every effort must be made to strengthen the ties between regulatory, research, extension, and education, regardless of whether the worker is employed by a commercial organization, the Federal government, or a State agency. Cooperation by all can in the long run result in a stronger Southern Weed Conference as well as a stronger Southern agriculture.

MINUTES OF THE BUSINESS MEETING  
SOUTHERN WEED CONFERENCE

Patten Hotel  
Chattanooga, Tennessee  
January 18, 1962

The meeting was called to order at 1:10 by President Walter K. Porter, Jr.

Dr. Porter asked for approval of the minutes of the business meeting as printed in the proceedings from the 1961 meeting. It was moved, seconded, and passed that these minutes be approved as printed.

Dr. Porter then brought up the subject of the meeting site for the conference and indicated that the 1964 meeting would be held in the Hotel Heidelberg, Jackson, Mississippi on January 15, 16, and 17, 1964.

The treasurer's report was presented by R. E. Frans.

Southern Weed Conference  
Financial Statement  
Conference Year 1961

ASSETS:

Carry Over		\$3,566.66
Receipts 1961 Meeting		
Banquet	\$ 690.75	
Registration Desk	1,868.75	
Scholarship Fund	297.72	
Total		\$2,857.22
Sale of proceedings after meeting		952.97
Sustaining members		1,470.00
Interest on invested money		166.51
Transfer of old account & travel refund		24.44
	Total	<u>\$9,037.80</u>

EXPENDITURES:

1961 Meeting		
Banquet	\$ 719.40	
Registration	95.64	
Total		\$ 815.04
Production of 1961 Proceedings		2,174.30
Secretarial Supplies and Services		179.23
Badges for 1962		21.00
Preparation of 1962 Research Report		977.82
Scholarship fund expenditures		79.41
	Total	<u>\$4,246.80</u>

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Total in Bank	\$ 124.49	
Reserve funds invested	3,378.32	
Scholarship funds invested	1,288.19	
Total		\$4,791.00
		<u>\$9,037.80</u>

APPROVED:

Auditing Committee  
 /s/ Jesse M. Harris  
 /s/ Chas. A. King, Jr.  
 /s/ J. R. Orsenigo

Respectfully submitted,  
 /s/ Robert E. Frans  
 Secretary-Treasurer  
 Southern Weed Conference

Dr. Porter then called Mr. Jesse Harris to present the auditors report. Mr. Harris indicated that the treasurer's books had been examined and been found in order and that his committee had approved the treasurer's report. Mr. Harris moved the adoption of his report which was seconded and passed.

Dr. Baker was then requested to present the report of the Legislative Committee.

#### Report of the Legislative Committee

All states comprising the Southern Weed Conference were contacted concerning new changes in laws and regulations concerning herbicides. Only two states failed to respond, and nine of the fourteen states contacted responded that there had been no changes. Puerto Rico reported a correction to the 1960 report which should have shown that registration of herbicides is required by manufacturer, dealer or some person along the line of distribution of herbicides.

Arkansas regulations were changed so that rather than require that written permission be sought prior to spraying within a certain distance of a susceptible crop, a check or bond for the acreage involved may be deposited without solicitation of written permission.

Louisiana regulations showed minor changes which a) made it illegal to employ a non-licensed custom applicator, b) made the employer jointly responsible for compliance with regulations and c) made it mandatory in certain parishes that property to be sprayed must be posted. There were other minor changes in the regulations with regard to aerial and ground equipment usage.

Oklahoma enacted a new applicator's law which resulted in some changes in their herbicide regulations. Custom applicators must have a permit to operate and must file a corporate surety bond or deposit a cash bond or a public liability insurance policy. Time limits are established for filing of claims of damages against custom applicators. Use records must be kept, but not reported. A procedure is described whereby county hearings can be held to establish time limits for the application of hormone-type sprays.

Copies of the 1960 and 1961 reports of the SWC Legislative Committee were sent to the various states along with the request for new information. Several of the states expressed appreciation for these reports and the committee feels this is a policy worth continuing in the future.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ John B. Baker, Chairman  
 F. L. Bailey

Dr. Baker moved that his report be accepted, which was seconded and the motion was passed.

Dr. Porter then asked Dr. Roy Smith to present the report of the Terminology Committee.

#### Report of the Terminology Committee

##### I. Purpose of the Committee

To serve as a liaison agent between members of the Southern Weed Conference and the Terminology Committee of the Weed Society of America.

##### II. Report of the Committee

- A. A representative from this committee met with the Weed Society of America Terminology Committee in St. Louis December 11, 1961.
- B. The WSA Terminology Committee will have a publication in WEEDS early in 1962.
- C. The Weed Society of America has adopted the following policy on new herbicides. "The Weed Society of America strongly urges the chemical industry to develop common names for new herbicides as early as possible after their discovery and before they are distributed to research personnel outside the organization responsible for their discovery. If common names for new herbicides are developed early in research and development programs of the organizations introducing new herbicides, the use of code numbers, abbreviations, and trademark names in the scientific literature can be avoided. When common names are not developed for new herbicides, when they are assigned trademark names, or when they are registered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, whichever is earlier, the WSA Terminology Committee will develop common names for the 100 percent active ingredients of such herbicides for use in all publications of WSA".

Respectfully submitted,

Darrell Drake  
Roy J. Smith, Jr., Chairman

After presentation of his report Dr. Smith moved it acceptance. The motion was seconded and the motion was passed.

The president then requested that Mr. John Kirch present the Program Committee report.

#### Report of the Program Committee

The program committee met on June 29, 1961 at the Patten Hotel in Chattanooga, Tennessee and planned the program as it appears in the printed program of the fifteenth annual meeting of the Southern Weed Conference.

In attendance at this planning session were John Kirch, Chairman, Joe Orsenigo, Bill Upchurch, John Starr and Lionel Prescott. Prescott served as a representative of the local arrangements committees as well as the program committee. Don Seaman was unable to attend the meeting.

Twenty-five hundred copies of the program were printed. One was mailed to each conference member with the Research Report. An additional 500 copies were mailed to woody plant research workers in 21 eastern and southern states. As a result of this additional mailing woody plant men from Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania and Virginia attended this meeting.

The sectional arrangement of the program was continued at this year's meeting. The program committee feels that this arrangement offers an opportunity to the program chairman to delegate responsibility, and stimulates active participation in the conference by a greater number of people.

At an informal meeting of the program committee and the section chairmen on January 16 in Chattanooga several suggestions were made regarding the program.

Certain section chairmen felt that papers were appearing in the wrong sections. It was suggested that when a section chairman received a paper that more appropriately belonged in another section he should advise the proper section chairman and the author of the paper that he plans to transfer the paper.

Another suggestion concerned having a representative of the local arrangement committee meet with the program committee the night before the meeting to go over projector assignments, etc. This could alleviate last minute confusion on the first morning of the meetings.

The program committee representatives who were present at the January 16, 1962 meeting still felt that a motion should be made at the business meeting to have the conference proceedings available at the time of the meeting. The program chairman was asked to make such a motion, or to at least move that the conference membership be polled to determine their interest in having the proceedings available at the time of registration.

Comments were favorable on the tour of herbicide spray areas of the Bowaters Southern Paper Corp. and the Tennessee Valley Authority, and the two informal evening discussions. Comments indicated the informal sessions should be continued.

The program chairman wishes to express his sincere appreciation to the program committee members and particularly to the Local Arrangements Chairman, Bob Mann, for their fine cooperation.

Respectfully submitted,

J. H. Kirch, Chairman  
L. Prescott  
D. E. Seaman  
R. P. Upchurch  
J. W. Starr  
J. R. Orsenigo

Dr. Kirch moved the acceptance of his report which was seconded and passed.

Dr. Porter then asked Mr. Leonard Lett to give the report of the Public Relations Committee. Before hearing his formal report Mr. Lett commented on the action taken at last year's meeting in which an effort would be made to obtain the services of the Department of Information of the University of the state in which the meeting was to be held. Mr. Lett commented that Mr. Fred Berggren assisted in this city this year and that the work of the Public Relations Committee was greatly facilitated by this action.

- d. The President-Elect shall automatically advance to President at the end of his term of office.

Section 3. The Secretary-Treasurer shall perform the duties common to that office.

Section 4. The Executive Board shall:

- a. Transact all the business of the Conference when the organization is not in session.
- b. Decide on a time and place for regular meetings.
- c. Elect Board members, except the President, who cannot complete their terms of office.

### III - Quorum

Section 1. A quorum for the transaction of business shall consist of those present at a regular or duly called business meeting, provided that at least seven southern states are represented and at least 5 percent of the voting members are present. Prior to or at the time of each meeting the Secretary-Treasurer of the Conference shall certify to the President the number of voting members.

### IV - Parliamentary Authority

Section 1. Robert's Rule or Order shall be parliamentary authority for the Conference.

### V - AMENDMENTS

Section 1. These by-laws may be amended by a majority vote of the members present at a regular meeting or by a majority of all ballots returned within 30 days after a mail ballot.

Section 2. No amendment shall be put to a vote unless written notice has been mailed to each member at least 30 days before it is to be voted on, and the proposed amendment stated in said notice.

The president asked Dr. Davis to report on the Student Interest Committee.

#### Report of the Student Interest Committee

The student interest committee prepared and distributed approximately 2,000 copies announcing a \$500.00 dollar scholarship for graduate study in any area related to weed control. The recipient of the scholarship was to be the winner of an essay contest. The brochure was distributed to every 4 year college in the area covered by the SWC with the exception of those colleges in which no interest would be anticipated, such as business schools and schools of art and music. No one chose to enter this competition. No doubt many factors contributed to the failure of this effort to accomplish its desired end. The committee members would be happy to discuss this matter with any of you individually. The committee feels that a more direct contact with potential students would be desirable and that the contact should be made earlier in the year.

The committee recommends that the SWC continue the support efforts to interest well qualified students in the sciences related to weed control. The committee further recommends that the new student interest committee investigate alternative methods of finding a suitable recipient or recipients of the scholarship money made available by the SWC. This new plan was submitted to the executive committee for their approval.

John Holstun  
D. E. Davis  
Harrold Jones, Chairman

Dr. Davis moved the acceptance of his report. The motion was seconded after some discussion and passed.

Dr. Porter commented briefly on the status of the sustaining membership from the standpoint of the conference and then asked Mr. Douglas Boatright to present his report as chairman of this committee. Mr. Boatright pointed out that in the work of the committee during the year the number of sustaining members was increased from 43 to 55. Of this number, seven paid their membership dues too late to have their company's name printed on the program. They are as follows:

Stegall-Sylvest Seed Co., Montgomery, Alabama  
Bell Manufacturing Co., Inverness, Mississippi  
Atlas Chemical Industries, Wilmington, Delaware  
Utility Line Clearance and Chemical Co., Cullman, Alabama  
Southern Amiesite Asphalt Co., Birmingham, Alabama  
Riverside Industries, Marks, Mississippi  
American Oil Company, Chicago, Illinois

Mr. Boatright moved the acceptance of his report and it was seconded and passed. Mr. Boatright was commended for his vigorous activity in securing sustaining members for the conference.

Dr. Porter then called for the report from a special committee which was appointed to study the research report. Dr. E. G. Maitlen was asked to present this report to the conference.

#### Report of the Research Report Study Committee

In 1961 a study of the Research Report was made and a survey to determine current thinking in relation to the present form of the report was conducted. In making the survey a questionnaire was sent to a random sample of 60 SWC members; 36 men responded.

Twenty-five men reported satisfaction with the report as it now stands; 9 reported they were not satisfied. On the other hand, 21 men said they would prefer an abstract form while only 13 preferred the outline form.

A detailed report was presented to the Executive Committee on January 16, 1962. A clear indication of the desires of the Conference could not be determined from either the history study or the survey. The Research Report Committee, with the approval of the Executive Committee, makes the following recommendation, based on all available facts, suggestions, and opinions: