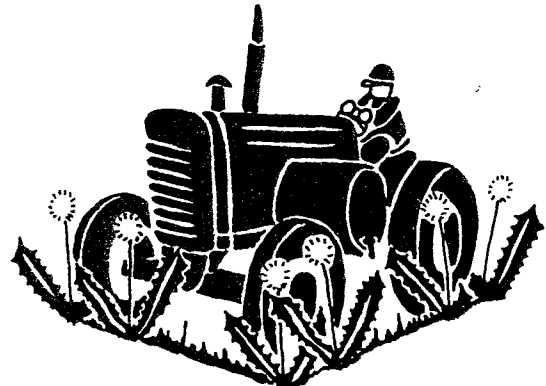
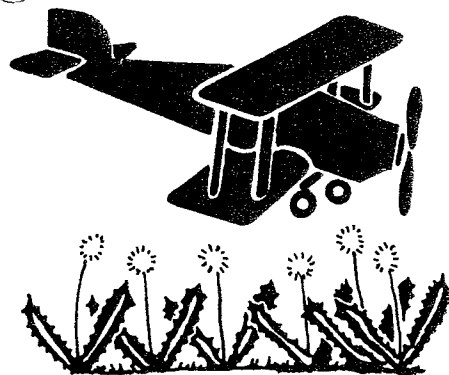


*Journal of Weed Science*

# **PROCEEDINGS SOUTHERN WEED SCIENCE SOCIETY 31ST ANNUAL MEETING**

## **Herbicides: The Cost/Benefit Ratio**



**JANUARY 17-18-19, 1978  
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA U.S.A.  
SWSPBE 31:1-439(1978)**

Paul Santelmann moved that we ask the constitution and operations committee chairman to prepare a ballot to propose that the term of office of the WSSA representative be changed from the four year term to the three year term to fit the term of office of the other offices in our society. The motion was seconded and carried.

A report was given of the Activities of the Ad Hoc display committee by Mike Chandler. The display is set up in the Tulane room. There were 17 display tables requested; 10 by commercial companies, 3 by Universities and 4 by other sources.

The finance committee report was given by Cleston Parris. The finance committee recommends that we present a proposal to the membership to change registration fees from \$10 to \$15 for voting members. The motion was presented by Cleston Parris, it was seconded by Paul Santelmann and carried. The Constitution and Operations committee will prepare a ballot to propose this change to the membership.

The finance committee recommended that we change the price of the luncheon tickets from \$5.00 to \$6.00. Paul Santelmann moved that we continue to charge \$5.00 for the luncheon ticket. The motion was seconded and carried, so the luncheontickets will remain at \$5.00 for the next annual meeting.

Paul Santelmann moved that we list the research report as a separate registration item for sale instead of part of the registration fee. This motion was seconded but failed to pass. Therefore, the research report will continue to be a part of the information given to the membership for the registration fee.

There was a good discussion on the benefits of the student breakfast. It was pointed out that we are now providing luncheon tickets for the students and probably no longer need the breakfast. Greer moved that we drop the student interest breakfast, it was seconded by Merkle and carried. The President pointed out that the next years president should visit with his students interest committee chairman to determine if we could develop some type of informal meeting with the students and the officers so that they can get better acquainted.

Harold Hurst moved that we reduce the sustaining membership budget from \$300 to \$150 since we have never used this amount in the past several years. The motion was seconded and carried.

Cleston Parris moved that we adopt the budget as presented by the finance committee and modified by those motions previously passed at this board of directors meeting. The motion was seconded and carried.

There was several reports given to the board of directors by Committee Chairmen that required no action by the board. These reports were Historical Committee Report by Paul Santelmann, the meeting site committee report of the Ad Hoc Committee presented by Charles Moore, the local arrangements committee report for the 1980 meeting presented by Ron Talbert, the local arrangements committee report for the present meeting by L.L. McCormick, the Ad Hoc membership committee report by Dick Oliver and the Ad Hoc committee publications

Receipts for 1976-77

	<u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>BUDGETED</u>
Publications	9,342	6,600
Luncheon Tickets	1,210	1,500
Registration & Membership	11,534	10,000
Sustaining Membership	6,005	5,500
Reserve Fund	2,837	3,500
<b>Total Receipts</b>	<b>30,928</b>	<b>27,100</b>

Expenditures for 1976-77 FY

	<u>ACTUAL</u>	<u>BUDGETED</u>
Publications	36,192	23,000
Note-Two proceedings & Research Methods Manual		
Editor	5,016	3,200
Secretary-Treasurer	2,017	2,525
Program	1,079	1,650
Officers	1,546	2,025
Public Relations	729	400
Local Arrangements	2,742	3,050
Student Interest	2,281	2,060
Placement	100	75
Awards	418	700
Historical	---	100
Sustaining Membership	---	200
CAST	750	750
<b>Total Expenditures</b>	<b>52,968</b>	<b>39,735</b>

## RUNNING FINANCIAL PICTURE

<u>Fiscal Yr.</u>	<u>Receipts</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>Difference</u>	<u>On hand at Yr. end</u>
1966	\$16,765	\$14,330	\$ 2,435	\$ 2,466
1967	22,061	14,329	7,732	10,166
67-68	19,274	11,781	7,487	12,395
68-69	19,192	11,723	7,109	19,864
69-70	20,914	11,102	9,812	29,676
70-71	20,681	12,203	8,478	38,154
71-72	19,223	16,015	3,208	41,362
72-73	23,928	16,167	7,761	49,122
73-74	23,703	19,956	3,747	52,870
74-75	27,591	22,803	4,788	57,658
75-76	27,213	27,347	(-134)	57,524
76-77	30,928	52,968	(-22,040)	35,484

Respectfully submitted,

Howard A.L. Greer  
Secretary-Treasurer

Meetings were held with committee members regarding the various activities and functions for this annual meeting of the society. Everything has worked smoothly and the personnel at the hotel has been most helpful. The Greater New Orleans Tourist Commission has been helpful in providing personnel for registration. They have also been of assistance in providing us with names of businesses that have provided us with needed services.

Respectfully submitted,

Severn Doughty	T.R. Harger
William Rupp	Robert Torrance
B.W. Wascom	L.L. McCormick, Chairman

#### MEETING SITE AD HOC COMMITTEE REPORT - Presented by Charles Moore

The Atlanta Hilton Hotel, Atlanta, Georgia was selected as the meeting site for the 1982 meeting of the SWSS. This decision was made at the summer board of directors meeting in July of 1977.

New Orleans is being considered as the site for the 1983 meeting. A final decision on the 1983 meeting site is pending approval of the Board of Directors.

The Chairman expresses his appreciation to the members of the meeting site committee for their excellent assistance and cooperation.

Respectfully submitted,

L.L. McCormick	B.W. Wascom
J.L. Barrentine	Norman Probst
Wayne Houston	Wayne Curry
Charles E. Moore,	Chairman

#### PLACEMENT COMMITTEE REPORT - Presented by Thomas F. Peeper

The Placement Service has listed twenty positions available and twenty individuals seeking positions. Of the positions available, nine are full-time University academic or extension positions, four are positions for continuing graduate education, and seven are commercial positions.

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas F. Peeper, Chairman

#### PROGRAM COMMITTEE REPORT - Presented by Morris G. Merkle

The program committee met during the annual meeting at Dallas in January 1977. At this meeting we selected "Herbicides - The Cost Benefit Ratio" as the theme for the 1978 program. The generally low attendance at previous General Sessions was discussed and it was decided to reduce the guest speakers from four to three. These speakers were to discuss the theme from the manufacturer's, user's, and public's point of view. Selection of speakers was completed by April.

the Environmental Protection Agency for the participation of members of its staff in the 31st Annual meeting of the Society, and strongly urge the Agency to continue and increase this participation in future meetings.

The motion was made by Lowell McCormick that this resolution be passed. It was seconded and carried.

5. WHEREAS, the Southern Weed Science Society is interested in all aspects of weeds and their control, and

WHEREAS, many of the most injurious weeds to agriculture are introduced from foreign countries, and

WHEREAS, Congress has passed the Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974 protecting American Agriculture from the introduction and spread of foreign weeds, and

WHEREAS, Congress has failed to provide funding for the implementation of this law,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Southern Weed Science Society urgently requests that the Senate and House Agriculture Committees approve, and that the office of management and budget and the Senate and House Appropriation Committees provide funding, for implementation of the Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974,

It was moved by Ralph Baker that this resolution be passed. It was seconded and carried.

6. WHEREAS, John T. Holstun, Jr. was a devoted researcher who made invaluable contributions to our science, and

WHEREAS, John T. Holstun, Jr. was beloved by a large number of our membership, both as colleague and friend, and

WHEREAS, John T. Holstun, Jr. exercised outstanding leadership and support of our Society as a member of many committees, as a member of the Executive Board, and as President of the Society,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the officers and membership of the Southern Weed Science Society take special note of the loss of our co-worker John T. Holstun, Jr. by a copy of this resolution we express our sincere sympathy to his family.

It was moved by Cleston Parris that this resolution be passed. It was seconded and carried.

#### STUDENT INTEREST COMMITTEE REPORT - Presented by Bill Witt

A total of 41 graduate students submitted titles for inclusion in the graduate student contest. These 41 papers were divided into 4 sections for the contest. The contest was operated under guidelines as outlined in the Operating Procedures of the Society.

The number of graduate students participating in the contest by institution were as follows:

Oklahoma State University	9	University of Tennessee	4
University of Kentucky	8	Texas A & M University	2
University of Arkansas	7	Clemson University	1
Auburn University	5	Louisiana State University	1
North Carolina State University	4		

Winners of each group were as follows:

1st Place Winners

T.R. Green - Arkansas  
T.J. Runyon - Oklahoma  
Fayte Brewer - Arkansas  
W.H. Ahrens - Auburn

2nd Place Winners

E.C. Murdock - Clemson  
W.K. McNeil - Oklahoma  
L.M. Kitchen - Texas A & M  
J.D. Conrad - Oklahoma

Respectfully submitted,

T.R. Harter      T.F. Peeper  
W. Maksymowicz      W.W. Witt, Chairman

SUSTAINING MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE REPORT - Presented by D.A. Addison

In June, 1977, an initial mailing was made to the 120 sustaining members of 1976-77. This mailing included a letter requesting their continued support, an application form for sustaining membership, and an invoice. We received renewals from 97. A second notice letter was mailed in August to those 1976-77 members from whom we had not received a reply.

In August, 1977, a mailing was made to 40 prospective new members. These prospective new members were obtained from lists provided by the committee members as well as from past SWSS registration lists. Each prospective member was sent a letter outlining the SWSS objectives and activities and extended an invitation for their membership. An application form for membership and an invoice was also included. Of these 40, we added 1 new member.

All applications and checks were received by the chairman of this committee. A letter of acknowledgement and thanks was sent to each member. All checks received were forwarded via certified mail to the Secretary-Treasurer and applications placed in file. A list of current sustaining members was mailed to the Program Chairman in November along with labels.

As of January 6 1978, we have 111 sustaining members who contributed a total of \$5,550. We would like to express our thanks to all previous and new members for their interest and continued support of the SWSS.

WEED SCIENCE - THE UNFINISHED DISCIPLINE

Gale A. Buchanan  
President, Southern Weed Science Society  
Alumni Professor of Weed Science  
Auburn University  
Auburn, Alabama

You and I are participating in an event that few people are privileged to enjoy. We are a part of the growth and development of a new scientific discipline. When one realizes that most agricultural colleges have fewer than two dozen recognizable disciplines, many which are well over a century old, participation in the development of a new discipline is indeed, a rare opportunity.

In my brief remarks this morning I would like to carefully examine the present status and share with you some of my ideas and concerns regarding WEED SCIENCE - THE UNFINISHED DISCIPLINE.

I fully realize that many very dedicated members of the Southern Weed Science Society are professionals in areas other than Weed Science. I acknowledge this, and obviously, my comments are not directed at you. However, I hope that you will be interested because every one of us has a stake in the development of Weed Science as a discipline. Let me tell you why.

The title of my address necessitates your acceptance of some definitions. Briefly, "discipline" is a branch of instruction or learning. More specifically, discipline has come to mean in the academic environment, a recognized body of knowledge developed by individuals of common interest and replete with such trappings, as an administrative voice, an identifying name, a scientific journal and other publications, etc. While it takes a bit of imagination to distinguish between a "finished" and an "unfinished" discipline, I think we can agree that weed science is still in the developmental stage.

Perhaps it would be in order to put our interest in the discipline of Weed Science in perspective. The development of our discipline is certainly not for a special need of status. Indeed, weed scientists already have more than adequate "status" under the present arrangement of academic disciplines.

Please let me remind you briefly of how weeds affect the lives of each of us. From the time man began to organize his thoughts and ideas, he has been commenting on weeds. In the book of Genesis we find that Adam was promised thorns and thistles. Ralph Waldo Emerson, poetically described weeds as, "plants whose virtues have not yet been discovered". Thomas Tusser, a 16th century agricultural writer stated in 1557, "who weeding slacketh, good husbandry lacketh". Certainly the Romans recognized that if weeding is neglected, the produce from the field will be greatly diminished.

Timmons (7) points out that the general philosophy appeared to be that weeds were a curse which must be endured, and about which little could be done except by that which was incidental to crop production and by laborious

supplemental hand methods. Remnants of that philosophy were still present in the United States in the early 1900's.

These points are certainly well-made but what do they mean to us? Weeds affect every crop grown by man. They compete with crops for nutrients, light and moisture, interfere with harvesting, lower the quality of the crop and sometime taint the crop and related byproducts.

Weeds wreck highway, rail and other rights-of-way maintenance budgets. They mar the beauty of seascapes and landscapes alike. They inhibit movement of water for irrigation, interfere with water navigation and reduce the recreational value of water. Weeds make life difficult for each of us. Just ask the individual who suffers from hayfever caused by ragweed pollen and pollen from a hundred other weeds. But the case is made. Weeds affect each of us in a very substantial way.

In science we usually choose to study those things that affect us most. It is a bit ironic we have been so slow to really study weeds in an organized way. My contention this morning is that we are not doing the best job we can in organizing our resources to develop the discipline of Weed Science such that our studies do the greatest good for mankind.

#### Early Beginning of the Discipline of Weed Science

Until the middle of the twentieth century, weed science as a discipline had made little headway. With the introduction of 2,4-D in the 1940's and numerous other discoveries and developments during this period, the foundation was laid for a real discipline. It would be unfair and incorrect to state that there had been no interest in Weed Science until this point.

About 1500, farmers became interested in trying to do something about weeds. Beginning in 1890, many individuals became interested in the use of inorganic chemicals to kill plants. There are many of these early scientists whose names should be placed in the "Weed Science Hall of Fame". These scientists of the early 1900's are really the people who were responsible for laying the foundation for the discipline of weed science. The budding discipline exploded in the late 40's and 50's.

But in my opinion, these rapid fire developments did much to deter the development of our discipline. The reason being that there was such a demand for the fruits of this new revolutionary technology, there was no time for the development of an administrative structure. The development of one herbicide only wheted the appetite of the producer and user alike for more. Always a new problem to solve and someone had an idea or a new chemical that might solve it.

During the period of extremely rapid growth in the 1950's, Weed Science somehow failed to capture the imagination of agricultural administrators. Research efforts developed along highly segmented lines - weed control in horticultural crops in Departments of Horticulture, weed control in agronomic crops in Departments of Agronomy, mode of action and physiological effects of herbicides in Departments of Botany or Plant Physiology, etc. And, for the most part that's where the efforts remain until this day.



Administratively, non-weed scientists have spoken for us at every turn in the road. The agronomists tell us we are doing a great job developing weed control technology for agronomic crops. The horticulturists also tell us we are doing great things for horticulture crops. Some non-weed scientists actually question our concern for the crop if weed scientists were sequestered in Departments of Weed Science rather than located in commodity disciplines.

#### Present Status of Weed Science

In 1970, Klingman (3) conducted a survey of the Land Grant Universities in the United States to determine the research, teaching and extension personnel resources in the three major plant pest disciplines. Results of his survey showed a total of 848, 706 and 210 Science man-years, respectively, in Entomology, Plant Pathology, and Weed Science devoted to research, teaching, and extension activities. This compares to 814, 626, and 231, respectively, as determined by a similar survey conducted in 1977, Table 1. There have been modest increases in personnel in applied weed science research and extension but substantial decreases in basic weed science research and graduate teaching, Table 2 (3). However, weed science undergraduate teaching has increased 1500% in the past 8 years. Unfortunately, we had only 1 man-year devoted to this activity in 1969.

The situation is no more encouraging in the United States Department of Agriculture. Data from 1969 showed 423, 437, and 84 science man-years devoted to protection against insects, plant diseases and nematodes, and weeds, respectively. Only 9 percent of the total science man-years in pest related research was devoted to weed science. During the period 1969 to 1977 science man-years devoted to study of insects increased 5.8% while there was a 7.9% loss in science man-years devoted to study of weeds, Table 3.

The number of U. S. students anticipating graduation with B.S., M.S., or Ph.D. degrees in Entomology, Plant Pathology, and Weed Science in 1969 were 528, 292, and 116, respectively (3). Comparable numbers in 1977 are 649, 359 and 149, Table 4. There are modest and somewhat similar increases in each discipline, Table 5. The number of foreign students has increased substantially in entomology in the past 8 years but dropped dramatically in plant pathology and weed science in the same period.

Some additional interesting statistics taken from the 1977 WSSA Directory of Federal, Provincial, State and Industrial Weed Scientists (1), shows a total of 309 man-years devoted to weed science research, 42 man-years to teaching, and 81 man-years to extension weed science activities each year. These, of course, include personnel at B.S., M.S., and Ph.D. levels of training.

Another interesting statistic is the growth of membership in the major societies of the plant pest disciplines. While there has been substantial growth in membership of the Entomological Society of America (ESA), American Phytopathological Society (APS), and the Weed Science Society of America (WSSA), the rate of growth of WSSA has been 3 to 4 times that of APS and ESA during the 20-year period beginning in 1957, Table 6. This phenomenal growth in membership in WSSA has occurred without appreciable increases in weed science personnel in the academic institutions. It is apparent that growth in WSSA has occurred because of the genuine interest and need for advancement of the discipline.

## Benefits from Discipline Developments

It is reasonable to ask what benefits would accrue from further development of the discipline of Weed Science? Obviously, I feel that weed scientists would be better able to meet the challenges in the coming years with a better organizational structure.

TEACHING PROGRAMS are unquestionably the number one priority of the Land Grant Universities. Yet, as Klingman (4) has recently pointed out, there are no standard curricula for training weed scientists. He further points out that industry nearly always has to put new employees through a training program. But is this really surprising with an average of 0.27 teaching man-years per state at the graduate level and 0.33 man-years per state at the undergraduate level? I'm pleased to report that progress is being made in some universities in improving Weed Science course offerings, yet too many weed science courses emphasize "weed control" as it relates to the discipline where the course is offered.

Many of us have been jolted quite vigorously with regard to the development of plant protection curricula currently making the academic rounds these days. While the development of these curricula sometimes reflects the emphasis of one discipline at the expense of others, weed science has in many instances, made some well-earned progress in joining as equal partners with other plant pest disciplines. Unfortunately, such success has often been because of particular strength of individual Weed Scientists rather than by academic administrative design. Weed science teaching programs that are not closely allied with a particular academic discipline would have more latitude to develop more comprehensively.

RESEARCH PROGRAMS would benefit from further development of the discipline of weed science. There are many advantages to the close association of weed scientists with various disciplines such as horticulture, soils, botany, agricultural engineering and agronomy. I am in complete agreement.

I would be less than candid to say that the exchange of ideas and interaction between weed scientists - horticulturists or weed scientists - agronomists, wasn't extremely important. It is. Maybe the better Departments of Agronomy, Horticulture, etc. will always keep a "staff weed scientist" just as some departments keep a staff statistician.

While a horticulture weed scientist is highly involved in a very narrow aspect of his discipline, who's concerned about other aspects of the discipline? Obviously the answer is, nobody. For what university can maintain a weed scientist for every area? It makes just as much sense to me to have a plant pathologist or an entomologist associated with each academic discipline.

Where does such an arrangement lead? For one thing it forces weed scientists to devote time to academic activities of marginal interest. Subject matter seminars that are of interest to the average weed scientists are sometimes found in a half dozen different academic departments. More importantly, it leads to the situation where you miss research dollars because

chances are your department head is not a weed scientist and is often ill-prepared to fight the weed scientist battles. I don't mean to sound critical or be unkind, but a simple mailing from a granting agency must pass through additional levels of departmental bureaucracy to reach a weed scientist. And who would bother to make nine mailings to reach weed scientists when only one mailing catches all the entomologists at an institution?

Another important factor is that weed scientists closely allied to a given discipline loses the broad perspective of the discipline. As recent as your presidential address of 1976, your president stated, "Some of the most fundamental aspects of weed biology have received scant attention," (5). My question to you this morning is, "How much weed biology research is presently being done?" Much of what is being done is "bootleg" research. Hardly an endorsement for our present administrative arrangement.

EXTENSION PROGRAMS in weed science have grown substantially in the past decade, but there has been substantial growth in this area in other pest disciplines. There was a 54% increase in extension man-years in both entomology and weed science during the past 8 years. Unfortunately, there were no meaningful gains for weed science in relation to the other pest disciplines. Presently, there are over three times as much man power devoted to entomology extension activities in the Land Grant Universities as to Weed Science extension activities.

The recent emphasis on Integrated Pest Management Programs has taxed extension weed science resources to the limit. There is simply no way that weed science manpower resources can match the entomology resources on equal-share projects. All too often the final result is a genuine overload on extension weed scientists and they develop a "put out the fire" modus operandi!

Development of the discipline of weed science would undoubtedly lead to more personnel in weed science extension or at least adoption of hiring practices that would lead to realignment of personnel more attuned to actual needs. Only then can weed science extension programs participate as equal partners with other plant pest disciplines.

#### Means of Further Development of the Discipline of Weed Science

I hope we can agree that mankind will be better served by enhancing the discipline of weed science. Obviously, I've felt this for many years. Indeed, many other individuals have pointed out the need for further development of the discipline of Weed Science. In an address to this organization in 1955, Warren Shaw (6) stated "One of the most important tasks ahead is to train the personnel, to obtain adequate financial support, and to build a reservoir of fundamental research out of which will come the practical applications". Shaw further pointed out the tremendous need for more resources to adequately staff and develop this budding and new discipline. Alas, his words fell among weeds!

If you haven't felt a need for real development of our discipline, I sincerely hope that you are now giving my comments serious consideration. The next question is how can we enhance our discipline? I'd like to share my ideas.

\*Develop some form of administrative recognition. The "Department of Weed Science" route, while an excellent goal, probably is unattainable at this time in most Land Grant Universities. But there are other approaches such as establishing clearly identified research groups with designated leaders or spokesmen. We must continue to push for an administrative voice. There is simply no way an agronomist, a horticulturist, an entomologist, or a plumber can speak as effectively for Weed Science as can a Weed Scientist.

\*Better utilize weed science's most eloquent spokesmen. Weed Science has some tremendously talented spokesmen. We need to encourage them and strive to provide them opportunities to ply their talent. Maybe we could support a speaking tour for one or two of these. You ask how can we do it? Easy, ask any, good public relations man.

\*Adopt a scientific name for our discipline which is more attuned to the academic institutions. I love Weed Science. It has a pure, down to earth ring. Let's keep it. But for goodness sakes why can't we also have a scientific name to describe our discipline, such as agronomy, pathology, or entomology. I don't care whether we use runcology, malherbology, noxphytology, zizaniology, erology, or matology.

\*Accept full responsibility in joint endeavors with other disciplines. Weed science is well-represented on the Council for Agricultural Science and Technology (CAST). The Southern Weed Science Society along with the Weed Science Society of America, and the North Central Weed Control Conference are already members. Indications are that weed science will be well-represented and will shoulder its share of the responsibilities in the 1979 meetings of the International Plant Protection Congress. Weed science is actively involved in the Intersociety Consortium for Plant Protection. We must continue to seek out ventures with other disciplines where Weed Science can contribute and be fairly recognized for its contributions.

\*Encourage acceptance of a civil service classification for Weed Science. Until there is a civil service classification for Weed Science, sign your name as "Weed Scientist" even if it's only a letter home to your wife. If lightning doesn't strike you dead, try using "Weed Scientist" in correspondence to a trusted friend and the day before you retire, use it in a letter to your boss.

\*Encourage industry to use the term weed scientist. Many of our industries have attempted to make their personnel "jacks-of-all-trades" by calling them market developers, or technicians, or agricultural scientists. A first rate industry might have a few of these, but they are also going to have a few Entomologists and Weed Scientists.

\*Don't be lulled by the "sweet-talk" of the present administrative bureaucracy under which you operate. Sometime take a close look at what you are worth in terms of real dollars. Are you adequately compensated? Or are you working for other disciplines.

\*Support endeavors that promote weed science. As some of you know, I was close to the WSSA publication Weeds Today for several years. In all of those years, I am aware of only two Weed Scientists that laid some cold, hard cash on the line for the magazine. Our discipline must ensure the success of such endeavors which enhance Weed Science.

\*Maintain high standards in all weed science activities. I am particularly proud of the publications of the Southern Weed Science Society. As far as the SWSS is concerned, the editor is the most important officer of our Society. Our recently published Research Methods Manual is in a class by itself. We must continue to ensure that we publish quality information. I would like to say most emphatically that results of herbicide screening experiments such as those published in our Research Report can meet the criteria of high quality.

\*Acknowledge publications by non-weed scientists that enhance our discipline. In browsing through a book store recently my wife found a rather unusual book entitled, "Common Weeds Coloring Book". Can you imagine it? What's really important is that it's technically correct. What an educational opportunity. That publication will do more for our discipline than a couple of average articles in the journal, "Weed Science".

\*Form alliances where we will be accepted as equals. In this important area we haven't scratched the surface. In 1977, a cotton Weed Science research conference was formed and became a full partner in the annual cotton research conferences. We must continue to develop in these areas as rapidly as possible. We can wander up and down hallowed halls of ivy all day and never see the term "Weed Science" but associating with commodity groups, we are almost always welcome. All we have to do is make the effort.

In summary, I hope that my comments have stimulated some measure of interest in enhancing Weed Science as a discipline. Obviously, there are many, many other possibilities I haven't mentioned. In no way do I mean to imply that we should feel that someone is out to get us. Quite the contrary. Many disciplines have aided weed science immeasurably, particularly agronomy, horticulture, agricultural engineering, botany, forestry, aquaculture, etc. These disciplines should take particular pride in their role in fostering a new discipline. But like the 21 year old college graduate, it's time to kick him out of the house.

Weed Science meets the criteria for a full-fledged academic discipline. We must continue to make whatever effort is necessary to ensure that it is brought to full fruition. Only then will Weed Scientists be able to make a full contribution to teaching, research, and extension programs that support the efforts of man to feed and clothe himself.