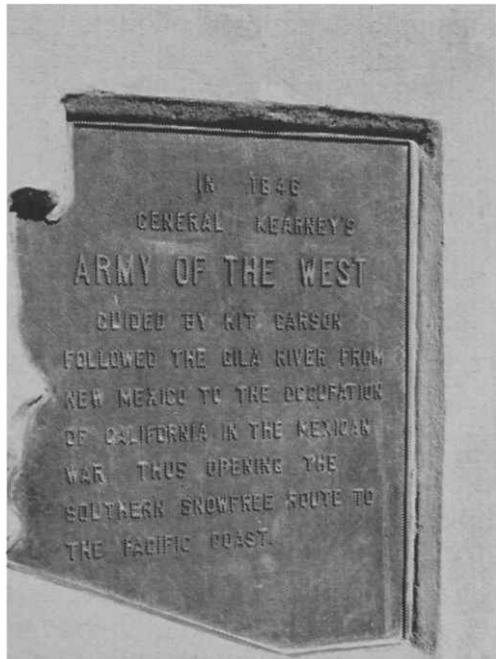


George P. Wene



*Rich in recent history, Arizona is dotted with historical plaques and monuments. Where is this one, and what does it signify? For the answer, turn to Page 15.*

Some larvae were feeding on the few undevoured leaves of puncture vine remaining in the field.

Most larvae, at an average density of six per square foot, were observed migrating across the dirt road, across a cement irrigation ditch, and into the cotton field. The edge of the cotton field bordering the road required insecticidal treatment over an area 25 feet wide because of the heavy beet armyworm infestation.

No beet armyworm egg masses were observed in the cotton field, which was free from careless weeds. It was apparent that the moths had laid their eggs on careless weeds in the adjacent field in preference to the cotton foliage. That careless weed is a preferred host was also demonstrated in nearby weedy cotton fields. We observed that beet armyworm eggs were first deposited on careless weeds and that oviposition on cotton began only after the careless weeds had been largely destroyed by larval feeding.

This might indicate the importance of careless weed control along ditch-banks and other uncultivated areas adjacent to cotton fields.

Although the beet armyworm is a common pest of cotton and other crops grown in the Southwest, few observations have been reported on larval migration from one host plant to another. Damaging larval infestations have usually been observed to develop from egg masses laid on the particular host crop attacked. The following observation is, therefore, believed to be of interest:

On August 30, 1963, near Florence, Ariz., beet armyworms were observed migrating in large numbers into a cotton field from a nearby uncultivated field of 40 acres containing a heavy growth of careless weed over about one-fourth of its area, particularly on one side bordering a dirt road.

The careless weed had been largely defoliated by a heavy infestation of beet armyworms and practically all larvae, second instar or larger, had dropped to the ground to migrate.

Dr. Wene is an associate entomologist stationed at the Cotton Research Center, in the Salt River Valley.

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have averaged \$154 for single individuals and \$597 for families. Yet the beginning wage for the relocatees averages \$1.75 per hour. They soon become producers, consumers and taxpayers, and add to the national wealth rather than continuing as non-producers. This investment is similar to that which is made in college youth. It is meager in proportion to the total return.

The more stable relocatees are buying homes on an installment basis. They consult with relocation officials in regard to methods of buying a home, and the size of installment payments their budgets will allow. On the other hand, a small proportion drift to the slum areas and curtail their prospects for their best development.

Some relocatees, however, are not able to make a successful adjustment. Youths with too little education and too great a cultural handicap sometimes get through the screening process and find that the changes required are too great. Day-after-day work

on a routine job is contrary to their free way of life. Some eventually fail to report for work and may return to their home area. Others have to be placed several times before they find a job with which they can stay.

More than 35,000 Indians have been relocated in the United States. A majority may have returned to their reservation at least once. They tend to relocate again, or to go out again on their own funds. Employers in cities close to the reservation find that returned relocatees are much more adaptable than those who have not been away. Those who return to their reservations tend to become leaders among these people.

### Applying It To Others

The necessity to retrain workers who no longer fit into the economy is becoming increasingly evident. If ways are not developed to bring such persons back into productive employment, they may remain on a casual labor-public welfare basis indefinitely. The necessity for basic cultural training has come to our attention even more recently. Ghettos of the

unadjusted are not new, but they are spreading rapidly in our cities, pointing up the need for positive programs of adjustment.

The American ideal is for the individual to make his own adjustments. It is necessary in order to promote individual responsibility and self-reliance. The choice of the individual, however, should be an informed and intelligent one. Responsibility, plus skill and knowledge, builds the type of person needed in our complex social and economic structure.

Unwise choices may mean a lifetime of low productivity and low purchasing power; and for the nation a slower rate of economic growth, a lower rate of economic activity, and a lower level of cultural development. If the ill-informed drop farther and farther behind and form an underprivileged class, it is because the people with social and economic know-how have not made well-designed programs available to them.