since that time, we still need a simple analytical technique for measuring insecticides.

Another factor worthy of additional study is the method of transport of insecticides from the time of their application, either through the soil or across the lands, until they rejoin our water supplies.

Many of the presently used insecticide materials are "refractory"; that is, they resist degradation with time and exposure to the elements. We need to develop effective insecticides which will degrade rapidly following use.

Mr. VIVIAN. Mr. Chairman?

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Vivian.

Mr. VIVIAN. Who is doing the development that you refer to in the last paragraph? Where is the money being spent for developing less refractory insecticides?

Mr. WARNE. Well, I can't tell you of planned programs along this line at the present time.

Mr. VIVIAN. Suppose a commercial firm decided to invest some money in researching with degradable insecticides. Would they have any motive to do so?

Mr. WARNE. Well, I don't know for certain that they would have a motive. I mean, if they could do it cheaper they would have a motive, but in likelihood, they couldn't do it cheaper.

Mr. VIVIAN. Suppose for example, we were to impose an excise tax on nondegradable refractory insecticides?

Mr. WARNE. We think that would be practical only if you had biodegradable insecticides.

Mr. VIVIAN. But, we won't have any biodegradable insecticides until somebody puts some money into research.

Mr. WARNE. You have a vicious circle there.

Mr. VIVIAN. It seems to me that is a very clear-cut chain which is unpleasant to the users, I'm sure.

Mr. WARNE. I think you have some resistance.

Mr. VIVIAN. We have resistance on all matters in the Congress.

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Warne, you mentioned that the transportation of insecticides was worthy of study. Could you expand on that?

Mr. WARNE. We find for example, traces of insecticides in places that we can't explain how they got there.

Mr. DADDARIO. My question goes beyond that. Would you add as another factor the study of effects of insecticides on the human beings?

Mr. WARNE. Yes, I think that not only on the human being, but on——

Mr. DADDARIO. Animals?

Mr. WARNE. On fishes and wildlife, domestic animals as well, we need this information.

Chairman MILLER. I think it is well recognized, isn't it, that some of the insecticides used in the Mississippi Valley, and which end up in the river are having an adverse effect upon fish life, particularly on shrimp in the Gulf of Mexico.

Mr. WARNE. There's no question. We know for certain that at certain levels of concentration these insecticides will kill. They will kill fish. They will kill birds, and in all likelihood they will kill people.