

We have studied the proceedings of the committee with close attention, and present the following general remarks prior to our appearance before you on November 26th, when we will be able to comment on the industry and its activities, and any points previously brought before the committee which you might wish to discuss.

All decisions concerning the materials that our civilization uses to sustain and advance life must be focused on one fact of human existence: Man's increasing fertility on a planet that places very definite limits on its ability to support any one species.

Some time during 1962, the earth's population passed the three billion mark—a total achieved over hundreds of centuries. Within the next 35 years, we are told, this total will probably be doubled. And with it, the expansion of human needs—food, clothing, shelter, health care—will grow proportionately, because human wants are expanding even faster than human needs.

This is generally known as the population explosion that we hear so much about.

Primitive man satisfied his simple wants by reaching out for nature's bounty. He ate whatever stimulated his nose and tongue and his mistakes were often catastrophic.

Modern man is driven by much more complex needs and desires. His demands stimulate the inventiveness that contrives the new materials, the new methods and the abundant foods. But, as man continues the search for better things, he also encounters new perils and new hazards. He sets new values on human life and human health, far beyond those of past centuries. And as he probes, he is confronted with a choice: does he continue the search for better things or does he pull back, afraid of the hazards of discovery?

There are some who are deeply concerned by the risks. From time to time intelligent, articulate critics argue that every step by man away from "nature's way" is fraught with peril. The more sympathetic plead for caution and the more skeptical invoke a nostalgia for a simpler world that society could never hope to restore.

Man's progress has been based on his increasing control over his environment, and few modern developments have been more effective in helping man shape his environment than pesticide chemicals. The gains have not always been easy or without cost and man has had to learn not only how to use his discoveries fruitfully, but also how to use them safely.

In the most critical area of all—the growing, harvesting and preparation of food—almost complete safety has been achieved. There are no cases on record of human fatalities resulting from the proper use of agricultural chemicals. Human error remains the most frustrating factor to be overcome in making chemicals thoroughly safe to manufacture, distribute and use.

Public enlightenment, sensible legislation and governmental vigilance play vital roles in safeguarding the public health. And an additional force for safety is the industry's regard for its own good name; its integrity is a great assurance to the public. The development of a new pesticide

In Canada and the United States, five basic steps are involved in the development of a new pesticide preparatory to its registration under the Pest Control Products Act. They are:

1. Synthesis; preliminary screening; market analysis.