

The toxicology study section reviews research applications for grants of money to support investigations, and since I have been a member of that study section since it started I have become aware of the tremendous variety and scope of the work that is actually being done. However, the variety and scope of the environmental hazards that are involved exceeds the scope of the work that is being done. So this is an area in which governments probably should try to make more money available and universities should try to build up and develop to a larger extent their work in these areas.

The agricultural experiment stations throughout the nation are, I believe, mostly involved in pesticide projects and agricultural chemicals of other types.

Is that an adequate answer?

The CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

Mr. NESBITT: I realize Dr. Coon's statement will appear in the minutes of the meeting, but if Dr. Coon has some additional copies it would be helpful to the committee to have these circulated.

The CHAIRMAN: If it is the wish of the committee I will have Dr. Coon's original copied and I will send these copies to members of the committee this afternoon.

Mr. NESBITT: Thank you.

Mr. WILLOUGHBY: What coordination is there in Washington between the different departments in the study of pesticides and insecticides? Are the different departments working separately or are they working as one over-all central group?

Mr. COON: The department of agriculture and the food and drug administration work together from the standpoint of setting tolerances. The department of agriculture, as far as I know, does not do toxicological work on animals. Their experimental laboratories are more concerned possibly with the effectiveness of pesticides in their use as pesticides. Are they actually effective in the use for which they are recommended by the producer of the chemical is the actual concern of the department of agriculture.

Mr. WILLOUGHBY: I was thinking more of the toxic effects of these drugs on human beings.

Mr. COON: The food and drug administration, of course, is the foremost government agency that has to do with the toxicology of pesticides. The national institute of health, in the sense that I mentioned a little while ago, is encouraging work along these lines. I forgot to mention, of course, the communicable disease center at Atlanta, Georgia, which is connected with the United States public health service; they do a tremendous amount of work on the toxicology of pesticides. Dr. Wayland Hayes, who is director of their toxicology efforts, has probably been one of the foremost writers on the relationship between pesticides and human health. He probably has the best collection of human cases of poisoning by pesticides of which I know. Therefore I would say the public health service and the food and drug administration in the United States government undertake the main efforts in this area.

Mr. ROXBURGH: Do you think it would be possible to get Dr. Wayland Hayes's reports on injuries?

The CHAIRMAN: I will investigate and report back to the committee.

Mr. COON: I am not sure that he has all these compiled between two covers, but he has a tremendous amount of material and I am sure he would be glad to provide it to the committee.

The CHAIRMAN: Are there any other questions gentlemen?

If there are no other questions I would like to thank Dr. Coon on behalf of the committee for coming all the way to Ottawa, in very bad weather, from Philadelphia in order to appear before the committee this morning.