And what's happened in transgenics in the last 15 years, to me, is fascinating when, of course, the things that have profited most up to now is the incorporation of a gene into soybeans that has a resistance to a broad spectrum herbicide. It's been widely adapted, not only in the U.S., but in Brazil and many parts of the world. And of course, Monsanto played a key role in this. But the same thing went on with the Bt gene in cotton and in maize. And of course, we hear all of the repercussions out of western European countries that are on the verge of being "poisoned" out of existence.

You young boys, be careful about how you treat or mistreat those young girls because they used to live two years longer and now its five years longer. They're gaining on us all the time. But seriously, why all of this scandal? And I think most of it goes back to the fact that our analytical procedures are so refined today compared to what they were when I was a graduate student, when if you could measure [*a*] chemical solution, one part per 250,000 or 500,000 was excellent. Now it's a fraction of a part per billion or less, and so something's happened to that gene for common sense – that it's as badly eroded as some of our soils on the mountain slopes. So we need to make some adjustments. The sad part is that this has gotten into international trade and it's become a political football and it's not based on scientific fact.

One doesn't know where it's going to lead but I'm a firm believer that the use of transgenic plant breeding in the future at the molecular level is going to give us other nutritional things like the golden rice with higher vitamin A. But it's going to give us better drought resistance varieties in many cases. Just stop to think about what would happen in our own corn belt, where generally the high temperatures with shortage of rain in late July and August determines what the maximum yields are going to be. But if you could plant—if you had two degrees centigrade frost tolerance for corn in the corn belt, you could plant in April instead of way late in May, so that your flower would be past, your seeds would be set before it gets to high temperatures. There are all sorts of things that I think are coming by the proper use of biotechnology down the road. And this is what's already happened. You can see that there's eighty million hectares of land in biotech varieties and it shows, that, of course, in the U.S. with forty-seven [*million hectares*], is by far the leader [*in planting biotech crops*]. Argentina, second, and then comes Canada. And the crops that are most

importantly modified by use of the transgenic [*systems, are*] soybeans, maize – in that order of importance – and cotton, and then canola, the edible oil from mustard.