

studies. We do not hope in this generation that we will get to the level of ecological understanding that is needed. We know this is going to be a long term job. But we need to keep the areas that will be needed for future study.

Mr. DADDARIO. Well, Dr. Bennett, if you could then give us your statement in any way you like, either by summarizing it or by reading it.

Dr. BENNETT. I would prefer to summarize it and simply leave the statement for the record.

Mr. DADDARIO. Fine.

(The prepared statement of Dr. Bennett is as follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF DR. IVAN L. BENNETT, JR., DEPUTY DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Chairman and members of the subcommittee, thank you for this opportunity to discuss United States participation in the International Biological Program.

Professor Revelle, Chairman of the U.S. National Committee for this program, has already described for you its origins, background, organization, plans, and goals, and it would be redundant for me to rehearse these aspects of the contemplated program.

Since the earliest beginnings of planning for the International Biological Program, the Office of Science and Technology has endorsed and urged a major commitment by U.S. scientists to participation and collaboration and our position on this score remains unchanged.

I believe that I can best serve the purposes of the Subcommittee by reviewing succinctly the major reasons which underlie our support for the International Biological Program. In the course of this, I will try to give point and emphasis to certain aspects of the proposed study which offer unusual and important potential for both academic and practical advance, for understanding and for application to pressing problems.

First, this is a program originated by scientists from several countries and, if pursued as planned, it will undoubtedly contribute to improved international understanding. As conceived, the program is free of political pressures, having arisen from spontaneous, felt needs among biological scientists.

As the Honorable Mr. Fulton, ranking minority member of the House Committee on Science and Astronautics put it, in his opening remarks to the Eighth Meeting of the Panel on Science and Technology in January of this year:

"Science is neither political, sectional, ideological, or limited by country boundaries. Science, as with music, is an intellectual language everybody can understand * * *.

"Joint constructive international programs of science, research, and development will cause progress that will construct bonds of well-being and independence among peoples far outweighing the dangers, alarms, and destruction of combat and war."

At that same symposium, other speakers emphasized that the international character of science and its ready acceptance as a part of the universe of discourse among nations was intrinsic in the nature of scientific problems and the phenomena of nature which science strives to understand.

The objectivity of nature is not changed by national boundaries and the criteria against which experimental observations and findings, and scientific principles are judged are not different in different nations.

In short, the transnational character of science is *intrinsic* and is not merely a result of collaborative international agreements or the actions of governments. Hence, science can serve as a neutral portal to international understanding, quite apart from its specific disciplinary and intellectual content.

In view of the fact that this subcommittee is so clearly on record as having an appreciation and understanding for this potential benefit of science on the international scene, I shall not labor this aspect of the International Biological Program further.

Second, the planning and description of broad and general objectives both by distinguished U.S. and overseas scientists have been underway during the past