

ernment was driven out of the rice raising country into the mountains, seed potatoes were flown in over the Burma hump and good crops were grown. However, difficulties arose because of the inability of the population to eat boiled or baked potatoes with chop sticks; as soon as rice became available, they reverted to its use.

Genetic selection is not new. Over thousands of years man has not only domesticated many animals but by breeding practices has developed Arabian horses, mules, caracul sheep, the milk cow and dogs for a wide variety of uses. The story in connection with plants is similar with the development of the food grains such as wheat in the Mediterranean countries, rice in Asia and maize in the Americas. In relation to the human welfare, it has been the practice to inbreed ruling families since ancient times. The Chinese adopted the slow but sure way of maintaining their 3,000 years of continuity by use of genetic absorption of their conquerers. This can take place more rapidly in communities that permit customs that result in rapid population increases.

As foreseen in the planning, the International Biological Program will study the local conditions so that similar areas of the world can be furnished plants and animals where the soil and climate are most suitable. Similarly, there are other programs that need to be carried out simultaneously on a broad international scale in order to determine world-wide conditions of certain specific biological phenomena. In the mid-fifties it was discovered, after the fact, that if during the previous year scientists had known more about the breeding habits of that scourge, the locust, it could probably have been for the most part eliminated. In that year only a few local areas existed which would permit the locust to reproduce.

In my testimony I have endeavored to provide a few practical illustrations of the many ways in which proper study of biological material can result in greater productivity. This in turn, with adequate research, could be greatly beneficial to human welfare. It is also essential that the Congress, in calling upon Federal departments and agencies to support fully the program, should bear in mind the fact that bilateral programs with extensive funds should also be brought into this cooperative effort. The production of better plants and animals, reduction in the wastage of food stuffs once they have been produced, adequate distribution for human welfare are in our national interest. Areas where extensive surpluses needed elsewhere can be produced should be encouraged to do so with provision for proper distribution so that the producer will not be penalized for the excess production but instead have the satisfaction of seeing his product channeled into areas of great need. United States participation in the International Program is particularly essential because the United States is already spending money on national and bilateral projects that can easily be adapted to support this very worthwhile International Biological Program.

Mr. DADDARIO. This committee will stand adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

(Whereupon, at 12:12 p.m., the subcommittee adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.)