

The points you would like to draw to our attention, we will have for the record; then Dr. Ketchum could do the same with his.

Dr. CAIN. In the first few pages of the statement, I did return to some points that had been presented to the committee in earlier testimony to add an emphasis and to add my own language for certain points.

I might call your attention to one point on page 3 because the international aspect of this program has come under discussion—I decided to use the word “coaction” instead of a more frequent one, cooperation or coordination or something like that.

I think that deserves a word of explanation. What I wanted to imply was that many of the international aspects of the program will be accomplished by scientists from different nations working under the national program of each. The coaction is obtained by the common understanding of the goals they seek and the methods they will use and to some degree the standards which they seek.

This is a bit looser than cooperation in the usual sense of the word. There is cooperation which comes through the international organization which has parallel subcommittees to our Nation’s and those of other nations. Also there are being prepared on an international basis handbooks which provide descriptions of procedures so there will be common effort.

On the other hand, it is also an inevitable result that in the U.S. national program and in others, there will be work done overseas. This will be researches that will take place in the Arctic or Amazon or some other place. Under these kinds of international research it is proper and necessary to have direct cooperation with the national scientists of the host country. The international concern is extremely important both in the goals of the International Biological Program and the general relationship to human welfare. So many of the jobs that we wish to do are not and cannot be bound by national boundaries and the developing nations are in desperate need of direct assistance by being able to work with scientists of experience. The already developed nations are anxious to put their resources collectively toward a certain goal so for all these reasons I thought the international aspect needed an additional emphasis.

There is another point here that is raised in the beginning of the testimony that I would like to mention briefly. That is that we really believe that the scientific methods and the concepts that are involved are international and transferable. But I, at least, am convinced that the technology—the basis for using the science—has to be adapted to the conditions under which you work, and this includes the natural conditions of environment, because how you proceed in a high tropical rain forest is different from the way you proceed somewhere else.

You have also the adaptation of this to the cultural circumstances; the way people work, so there is great value for us to be gained in this experience as well as for the possibility of important assistance to other countries, important cooperative work with other countries.

I think out of this testimony, too, I would like to draw a distinction between the part of the international biological program that is essentially in-house work. For Federal agencies, such as the Depart-