

ment of Interior that I am associated with, we have identified a considerable amount of this on-going research related to IBP.

We have found an interest in the Bureaus of Interior, not only for continuing this but for increasing their emphasis and their activity with respect to the kinds of ecological problems which provide a fundamental underpinning of information that, over the long run, is indispensable to the solution of short term, very practical mission problems. I find in Interior a deep desire to carry on more fundamental interdisciplinary ecological types of investigations as related to production of ecosystems, as related to their structure and functioning, as related to their geographic distribution, and ultimately as economic species that are parts of his system, but we need this fundamental knowledge and the mission agencies recognize this.

Mr. DADDARIO. You are adding here the idea, Dr. Cain, that some of the problems you are seeking solution to naturally could be solved more easily as a result of the experience we will develop through the IBP.

Dr. CAIN. Yes. If we had more fundamental knowledge in relation to the natural systems of the biological community together with its environment on the different scales that are involved—if we had more of this information, we could shorten the period of time between the identification of a problem and its practical solution for the missions of the agencies.

Mr. DADDARIO. We ought to look at this not purely on the basis that we, as a developed country, are using our talents, skills, and ability to aid the developing countries and the emerging nations, but, rather, to use this as an opportunity to improve ourselves as well?

Dr. CAIN. The idea of technical assistance, if you will, is one which we accept as an integral part of the International Biological Program. But I think the point now is that this is important to our own national purposes and this sort of thing carried on within the boundaries of the United States as well as in other related parts of the international sphere is important to us.

Mr. DADDARIO. The point you raise is an extremely vital one of the purposes of effectively acting on this resolution before us, and that is, we show as we attempt to get support for it, not to support just a name, but financially that it serves our purposes as well.

This is not a one-way street that we are trying to build.

Dr. CAIN. Well, I couldn't agree with you more and I think I might say that I don't personally feel that there is any motivation here that is an emotional desire to do good—not that we are against doing good—but this isn't the motivation.

These are hardheaded people—these scientists who want to work on these problems and are getting ready to go. Their hardheadedness is based around a national self-interest. I agree with the point that you are just stressing.

Mr. DADDARIO. It is really your point. I am just trying to take advantage of it.

Dr. CAIN. Thank you for saying it better. I think the work that the Federal Government in its Federal branches can carry on part of the national IBP program as it has developed. Perhaps in more cases it is more loosely connected and we would call it IBP-related.