concerned with (a) fecundity and fertility, (b) adaptation to undernutrition, and (c) adaptation to disease.

Use and Management of Biological Resources (UM). This subcommittee will emphasize: (1) development of plant gene pools of important groups—especially tropical groups, including rubber, pulses, cocoa, and coffee; (2) use of blood lines as means of identifying and locating potentially useful genetic material for different animal species; (3) biological control; (4) nutrition, with emphasis on protein supply, fatty acids, nutrient-intake levels, establishment of norms, food resources correlated with human needs, means of food preservation, and the incidence of human disease and parasitism as related to nutrition; (5) relation of total biological resources to human nutrition for various countries; (6) growth and ecology of cereals; (7) little exploited sources of protein, both animal and plant; (8) development of microbiological processes for food production.

Systematics and Biogeography (SB). This subcommittee has adopted the following projects and encourages suggestions for additional ones: (1) participation in the ecological surveys of other sections of IBP, especially PT, PF, PM, and HA; (2) salvage operations in natural areas where species and communities are threatened with extinction; (3) comprehensive descriptions of marine ecosystems, particularly where changes may be imminent, as on both sides of the Isthmus of Panama; (4) studies of endemicity, extinction, and inventory of local biota.

Environmental Physiology (EP). This subcommittee has construed its terms of reference broadly as (1) physiology of population dynamics with emphasis on (a) understanding of the dynamics of both cosmopolitan and limited populations, (b) factors determining population equilibria and geographic differentiation, including genotypic and environmentally induced variation in key species of the tropics, estuaries, oceans, deserts, and freshwater; (2) physiological mechanisms of adaptation at individual levels and as bases for community structure, including (a) chemical defense methods and (b) response and survival in extreme environments; (3) description of the biosphere and changes occurring therein because of the impact of the expanding human population and industrialization.

The U.S. National Committee as a whole will be concerned with encouraging multidisciplinary and international cooperation; with the development of instruments and methods; and with the training of personnel to offset shortages in many vital areas of the Program. One of the premises of the International Biological Program is that the work of national committees will not be restricted to their national boundaries; it is expected that they will work elsewhere in coordination with others and may, as appropriate, concentrate attention on selected regions of the globe. Some U.S. scientists have evinced special interest in the American Tropics and in working with Latin American colleagues. The U.S. National Committee looks forward to cooperating in development of research centers in these environments as well as in desert, grassland, deciduous forest, coniferous forest, and arctic environments in the Western Hemisphere and elsewhere in the world.