

Increasingly power requirements must be met by efficient usage of nuclear energy, and other sources should be utilized such as solar energy, the tides, and perhaps the heat of the earth's core.

Since it was established in 1962, the Office of Science and Technology has been actively concerned with pollution problems. The President's Science Advisory Committee Report, *Use of Pesticides*, was published in 1963 and since then the Office has assisted in the development and in the activities of the Federal Committee on Pest Control. The Federal Council for Science and Technology's Committee on Water Resources Research has devoted considerable attention to water pollution. The recent PSAC Report, *Effective Use of the Sea*, includes attention to marine pollution problems. The recent Report of PSAC, *Restoring the Quality of Our Environment*, which was published last winter is devoted broadly and extensively to the subject of pollution. It includes numerous specific recommendations that pertain to control. An assessment of the various agencies' responses to that Report has just been completed and plans are actively afoot for further implementation including coordination of activities by Federal agencies.

The pollution problem is closely related to our national concern for preservation of natural beauty. The Office of Science and Technology and the Bureau of the Budget are now completing a study of how the Federal Government can best help to advance our understanding of natural plant and animal communities and their interactions with man. The results of this study will contribute information and recommendations which should be useful to support and advance programs needed for pollution control.

In the future the Office of Science and Technology will continue to provide leadership and to conduct evaluations and coordinating actions among the Federal agencies to develop policies and programs which will improve the control of pollution on land, in the air, and in the water; which will advance the restoration of degraded environments, and protect important natural systems which have not yet been spoiled by man.

Mr. DADDARIO. Our next witness is Dr. John L. Buckley, Assistant to the Science Adviser of the Department of the Interior.

Dr. Buckley, good morning. We are happy to have you here and I think we will go right into your statement.

STATEMENT OF DR. JOHN L. BUCKLEY, OFFICE OF ECOLOGICAL RESEARCH COORDINATOR, THE SCIENCE ADVISER, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Dr. BUCKLEY. In the interest of time, Mr. Chairman, I will dispense with most of what I have provided in the written statement. I assume my prepared statement will be printed in the record. I know that your committee does its homework. I'm sure that many of you have already looked at what I intended to say. It seems to me that the lines of questioning that have been pursued this morning are particularly fruitful ones and I welcome a chance to discuss some of these matters with you.

The tenor of the questioning and also my statement is that we live in a world which we are able to modify and in fact have modified to a very considerable extent. We have certain choices in modification. In at least limited environments, such as in a spaceship, we are able to provide the needs of life at least for a relatively short span of time. I suppose it is conceivable that we might be able to manage the earth as a whole in somewhat near this fashion. I'm not sure that I would care to live here if we were to do this, but that may be nothing other than a matter of personal choice. At the other extreme there are those of us who would prefer to see things as untouched as possible,