

processes—so that when one organism feeds on another it in turn tends to accumulate these.

What I am really saying is that it seems to me we are going to live in the world that we have now. One of the things that we need to do in managing this world is to get rid of wastes that are disadvantageous to us. But in the process of doing so we need to make sure that, while we utilize fully the capacity of the environment to assimilate them, we do not overburden this capacity to the point that we seriously upset the way in which the system functions. You can take this and twist it the other way around and make an emotional pitch that we don't want to see things changed or we must conserve this or that. But basic to this is a biological need on the part of man that won't be met if we disrupt these processes too extremely. So, I would lead them to the point that it seems to me, I don't really wish to talk about the adequacy of technology. I wish to talk about our lack of basic understanding of the processes that take place in these systems and even such obvious things as present distribution patterns of living organisms, of abundances of them in different places, the rates at which they are capable of adapting as individuals, the rates at which they are able to genetically change with time. All these understandings are necessary as a solid base on which we can decide how much of what material we can put at what part of the environment. I think without belaboring the point further, sir, I would rather respond to questions.

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Vivian?

Mr. VIVIAN. I have no questions now.

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Conable?

Mr. CONABLE. Do you have any comments about some of the questions which we asked earlier? Would you be in disagreement with any of the general statements that the earlier witness made in response to questions? We have gone over thoroughly the ground that you are primarily interested in.

Dr. BUCKLEY. No, I think for the most part I agree with the comments that my friend, Dr. MacLeod, has made. He and I very seldom have any violent disagreements.

Mr. CONABLE. Are you satisfied with the coordination that is going on in this area within the Federal Government itself?

Dr. BUCKLEY. Well, if we are talking about the field that I have specifically addressed myself to, I'm not especially concerned about the problem of coordination. I'm concerned about the problem of quantity of work that is going on which I think is grossly inadequate to meeting these needs. Secondly, I would point out that the agencies that are now for the most part concerned with this subject have a rather special concern. Within the Department of the Interior, for example, in our water pollution control agency we have a concern with these kinds of problems but only if they are in the vicinity of water. If we consider the Fish and Wildlife Service, they too have a concern. It is not limited geographically, but the concern is centered around economically valuable forms of fish and wildlife and those things that influence them. Or if we take the Public Health Service, their concern is with these same kinds of problems but only as they directly affect man. We do have a segmentation this way.

Mr. CONABLE. Apparently you are concerned about the quantity of research going on that is directed toward the general problem of