

IGY. The way these international programs have worked in my experience is that the United States has to take the lead, kind of give an image to the whole thing, and the other countries then for various reasons come up to just about the same level and may go ahead of us, then we go ahead of them, and then they go ahead of us a little. But in the long run it comes out, at least judging by other programs, to about three times whatever the United States spends.

Mr. DADDARIO. Then you do then give a kick in this way to developing ambition in other areas throughout the world to support programs which they otherwise would not?

Dr. REVELLE. That is right; very much so.

Mr. DADDARIO. Building up some international involvement which cuts across all kinds of political and social lines.

Dr. REVELLE. That is right. That is it exactly.

And the appealing thing about this is it's being the kind of science that needs to be done and can be done in the poor countries, countries like India and Pakistan and those in South America and Africa.

Mr. DADDARIO. Would you explain that a little bit?

Dr. REVELLE. Well, because it does not involve expensive laboratory equipment, and it does not involve very highly trained specialized people. Anybody can play this game because it is essentially a game of going out and using your eyes, and making measurements in the field which are fairly simple and straightforward measurements. Moreover, it is the kind of thing these countries need because they need to understand their own resources, what there is in their environment that they can use for their development.

One very exciting aspect of these possibilities in the underdeveloped countries is that in Africa the native herbivorous animals, the zebras, the various kinds of antelope and deer may be a better source of meat and protein in the African environment than domestic cattle. Their productivity may actually be greater.

Mr. DADDARIO. It wouldn't have to be very good, from what I have seen.

Dr. REVELLE. That is right. Cattle have a hard time there, while these wild animals live in enormous herds and apparently are very well adapted to their environment.

Mr. DADDARIO. I wish anybody else would pitch in at any time if you have anything to say.

Dr. REVELLE. I think we ought to turn to Dr. Bennett now.

STATEMENT OF DR. IVAN L. BENNETT, JR., DEPUTY DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Dr. BENNETT. I would like to cite a specific example of why this is the type of research that is so important in the underdeveloped countries, and I can cite from my own experience.

In 1956 in the Sagar District, in Mysore State in south India, there appeared what seemed to be a new disease. It made its appearance in a very dense forest in the form of a disease that killed monkeys so that it was first evident because monkeys were found hanging dead from tree limbs. This was in an area known as the Kyasanur Forest.