

Mr. LUKENS. And I understand along with this our proportionate share of the cost would be about 35 percent of the total?

Dr. REVELLE. Yes, about a third.

Mr. LUKENS. I appreciate the chairman's additional clarification that this is what they would be concerned with but that this isn't all that would be authorized or appropriated.

I have a couple of other questions, if I might. In comparing the information gained from a small and different socioeconomic and social group, such as an Eskimo group, how can you apply that type of information to the major populations of the world? What do we expect to learn from this effort and the money expended in this area of study?

Dr. REVELLE. Well, one of the major—as we all know, one of the major problems about human beings is the question of nature versus nurture. In other words, what is the effect of the environment on human beings and how does this interact with their genetics, with their heredity.

The nice thing about these isolated groups that live around the North Pole is that they each have a gene pool, if you will, a pool of heredity that is different than the others, even though they live in pretty much the same environment. It is different simply because they have been isolated for a long time. So we can find out what their—quite a bit about what is called human genetics, in other words, what is it that is distinctive about them in terms of their genes.

Mr. LUKENS. So basically it would be a genetic or generic study and you would specialize at that stage of the game having in control the environment with a small study group?

Dr. REVELLE. That is right.

Mr. LUKENS. I suppose the same thing would be true of, of course, the study of ancient tribes of Indians along the lines of Incas, Mayas, and Aztecs. I know there are areas in the world where this exists.

Dr. REVELLE. The same is true in the Amazon Basin.

Mr. LUKENS. I'm sorry; this does give me an idea.

My last question is this, and I don't think it digresses. I think it really has to do with human welfare referred to in this resolution.

Basically what kind of commensurate program do we have to match this effort to allow more children to grow up and increase the population? What commensurate effort is there to—in the science field, if you will, on birth control and the problem of having so many children now already being a potential drain on our present food production capability? Is there a commensurate effort of any kind along these lines?

Dr. REVELLE. Yes, there is quite a large effort which I think is going to be well supported both by the Government and by foundations, dealing with reproductive physiology: What actually happens in the process of human reproduction, how does it work. It is an extremely complicated business.

As you may know, there are several kinds of communications systems within the body. One of them that controls the reproductive process is a system of hormones starting with the pituitary hormones, and then the so-called steroid hormones that are produced by the ovaries and by the uterus in women, and the problem is to find out