

a great deal more than we now know about how these hormones actually work.

The pills, for example, are simply sort of imitation steroid hormones but nobody really knows what they do at the cellular level. And the question is to find out what they do in order to develop better methods of fertility control.

The other part of the job is primarily a social, anthropological, economic, and administrative problem. In a country like India, for example—what are the conditions which will persuade and help the people in an Indian village to limit the size of their families.

One thing we think is very important here is to reduce infant and child mortality; and this probably depends largely on better nutrition.

Mr. LUKENS. Let me interrupt you. You say one element of the larger families in the lower socio-economic areas is the variation in the average of mortalities: They have five children, in order to have enough assurance that some of them will live. This is really a considered factor.

Dr. REVELLE. That's correct.

Mr. LUKENS. Thank you.

Dr. REVELLE. There are many more aspects to this problem than just this simple and straightforward one—this is the easiest one to talk about, but people want children for many quite human reasons. The question is to get them to want a smaller number of children on the basis that the children will then be happier and better human beings, they won't be ground down by poverty and misery.

Mr. LUKENS. You have been most kind in answering my questions; and I am sure I consumed my time, Mr. Chairman. Thank you.

Mr. DADDARIO. This is a very important subject, which Mr. Lukens brought up. We can point to some very successful areas of the world where they have been able because of level of education, perhaps, more than anything else—Japan and Korea are doing remarkable jobs because they recognized the problem and have been able to put out programs where the people have understood it, and in India, where they are doing a massive job, it just doesn't work so well; it will take a longer time to have people understand not only what the hopes and ambitions of such a program are but how to use the devices and the medicines and the pills and what have you in order to accomplish these end objectives.

Dr. REVELLE. And to find methods that are acceptable.

Mr. DADDARIO. Yes; under their systems.

Dr. REVELLE. Useful under their circumstances.

I might just say one more thing which I have neglected and that is that one of the major aspects of the international biological program is conservation in terms of preserving natural areas. One of our subcommittees under the leadership of Dr. John Buckley, head of the Office of Ecology of the Department of Interior, is preparing a catalog of all of the natural areas in the United States which have scientific uniqueness, which have something about them that makes it desirable to preserve them from a scientific point of view, both on Federal lands and on State lands and on university or other nonprofit private lands. And this is something which will be done throughout the world, to try to preserve natural areas for future ecological