

In all the developed countries of the world there are scientists who are native to the underdeveloped countries and who have not gone back in many cases because the opportunity and the challenge for research was not there. We hope that in some instances at least this program will identify opportunity and challenge in those countries and that their trained people will do their work there.

Mr. DADDARIO. I would not like to leave it, however, that this program is designed to relieve some of the frustrations of the ecologists and as a result attract them back to their field.

Isn't it rather, Dr. Bennett, recognition that this is an area about which we need to know more, otherwise man himself may in fact perish from this earth, and that we will supply also incentive to younger people of great talent to direct their efforts during their formation years and to prepare them for a life's work in this area?

Dr. BENNETT. Mr. Chairman, I hope that that goes into the record. It is far better statement than to say that it will relieve the frustrations of some individuals who work in the field. I agree.

Dr. REVELLE. Mr. Dirksen said something in another context a year or so ago which is very much applicable. He said there is nothing so powerful as an idea whose time has come. And this is exactly the case that we are facing here. The time has come for ecology. This is a device for pushing ecology and for formalizing our support and our interest in ecology among all the scientists of the United States.

Mr. DADDARIO. Well, it is not that we are putting up a warning signal just to scare people. We have had some of the great animal species of this earth just disappear. They continue to disappear at an ever-increasing rate. If this can happen to them, it can happen to us.

Dr. REVELLE. That is right. It undoubtedly will sometime.

Mr. DADDARIO. You will have the floor, Mr. Waggonner.

Mr. WAGGONNER. Really, Dr. Revelle, when you project for 5 years the anticipated costs in a rather rough way—and that is about all you can really do—aren't you really just talking about the initial phases of a program such as you anticipate and this money will really be used for coordinating and planning in preparation for doing some of those things that you feel the world needs to have done?

Dr. REVELLE. I think if we could judge by our experience during the IGY and our experience to date in this International Biological Program, the costs of coordination and of planning will be relatively small.

For example, the central office of the IGY had a budget of not more than about \$250 to \$300 thousand a year. The American office, which was much bigger actually, had a budget of around \$1 million, as I remember it, for 2 or 3 years, something like so. So far at least, the planning phases which are leading to real research projects have cost—or will cost I would guess less than a million dollars total. Wouldn't you think that is right?

Dr. CARLSON. That is right, yes.

Dr. REVELLE. So I think overall over the 5-year period the costs of administration, planning, conferences, getting people to work together and to think together and to train, and then to help to plan training programs—that the total cost over the 5-year period will be not more than 5 percent of the total cost of the research.