

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Waggonner raised a very important point, and I think it ought to be pursued a little bit, because questions will be asked this year, above all other years, about the funding of such program.

You all have indicated that this is not just a concern of scientists in the United States, but that the documents coming from other countries support this concern. Around this concern, we have a program which is to be developed through the auspices of the international organization so that the time may be set aside for this to bloom out in the right way.

I have not had a chance to read as many documents on this subject as you gentlemen have, but I have had people come to my office from a multitude of countries, greatly concerned about this problem. In some instances they don't know what they are in fact concerned about. I think that it must be spelled out so that we can recognize the complexities of it. When you talk about such things as disturbing the web of life it sounds simple, and yet it is not. It is complicated, it is going to need a great deal of public attention, and it does need it certainly in an international way. You just couldn't possibly be successful in coming to an understanding about this problem and doing something about it if you were to confine it to one area of the world.

It does give us greater opportunities for international participation. Other people, other scientists, and their leaders must recognize that this is one place where there is no alternative but for international action.

Dr. REVELLE. That is right. I think that is a factor—one can make the very significant statement that in all countries these problems of man's relationship to the environment are becoming more and more critical, and they are perhaps most critical, surprisingly enough, in the less developed countries because they are so desperately in need of food and so desperately in need of improving their means of subsistence and of living. They are liable, out of desperation, to take actions that are irrevocable and which may be very destructive, so that they need the knowledge and the know-how, the knowing what to do in some way even more than we do.

Dr. BYERLY. Mr. Chairman, I think relevant to the question, Mr. Waggonner has raised is the fact that UNESCO and FAO have already initiated planning for intergovernmental action with respect to the continual conservation of the resources of the earth to follow after and to build on the basis laid by the IBP. I think the question he asked implied that this will never stop. I am sure he is right about that.

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Waggonner's point probably should be followed through a bit. It might be helpful to supply for the record some figures on the overhead costs and administrative costs, of the IGY.

Dr. REVELLE. Of the IGY?

Mr. DADDARIO. Yes.

As I understand it, it was a very low cost, and it shows how you can really have effective action in these areas in the international field.

Mr. WAGGONNER. They should be relatively comparable.

Dr. REVELLE. I will see. I think we can do something on it. I think we can get that out of the National Academy of Science's records.