need for a scientific research designed to improve human welfare in our changing world environment. The biological sciences community of the United States surely would feel heartened by the encouragement that would be given through the proposed House Concurrent Resolution 273 in calling upon all organizations, both public and private, to support and cooperate fully with the United States National Committee of the International Biological Program and its administrative counterpart the Interagency Coordinating Committee.

As the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, I feel quite encouraged by House Concurrent Resolution 273. Historically, the Smithsonian Institution with its mission to encourage the increase and diffusion of knowledge has served both the national and the international community of biologists almost from its inception. Our Institution along with other museums throughout the world has assisted biologists and other scientists by providing representative collections of the plants, animals, as well as the mineralogical indices of man's rapidly changing environment. These collections and our small cadre of dedicated scientists provide the national scientific community with a kind of bureau of biological standards or national referral center that is used in many diverse ways to identify and evaluate the changes both natural and man-created that are taking place throughout the world. The Smithsonian Institution has already pledged its full support for the worthy objectives of the International Biological Program and stands ready to assist biologists and other scientists engaged in IBP investigations who need to rely on our national collections and our faculty for assistance in carrying out their individual investigations. Our science faculty is deeply committed to the support of the International Biological Program and is conducting a series of research projects in close collaboration with colleagues located in many countries throughout the world. These investigatons include studies of the tropical environment (in many ways, one of the last of man's frontiers on earth), in the marine sciences including both marine biological and geophysical projects in the Atlantic, Pacific and ineeded most of the oceans of the world. In addition, our faculty is engaged in efforts to characterize solar radiation in relation to primary productivity on earth. Time does not permit a full description of our many International Biological Program investigations. However, if the Committee desires, I will be happy to provide it with a summary report for the record.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, may I express the hope that the important objectives of the International Biological Program as enunciated by the United States National Committee of the IBP will receive the basic financial support so essential for success. Although I recognize that many federal agencies are contributing some support for our national efforts in the International Biological Program, I recognize also that the current level of financial support may not be sufficient to realize the full potential of this exciting and important program. I look back with a feeling of pride in the accomplishments of the United States national program in the International Geophysical Year. Indeed, the dividends from our modest investment in the IGY will continue to accrue for many years to come. It is my sincere hope that our national effort in support of the Internatinal Biological Program will receive similar encouragement not only from our Federal Government but from private foundations and scientific institutions in the United States.

Dr. RIPLEY. The testimony concerns the fact that we at the Smithsonian are most encouraged in the collective effort of biologists at least to talk about the International Biological Program.

I must say that I am rather disappointed by the general reaction of biologists in this country to the International Biological Program, and I am also somewhat disappointed by the rather bland approach of this concurrent resolution, which seems to me to reflect the general uncertainty in the minds of both biologists and people concerned with legislation of what the problem really is.

I do not think that, speaking for the Smithsonian, I am prepared to be a hair-raiser or rabble rouser, but I do think that speaking for the Smithsonian I would like to speak for biologists who represent a vestigial link with 19th century biology, and as such are more central