

Dr. RIPLEY. I believe, Mr. Mosher, there is a general uneasiness in the minds of the average constituent which perhaps includes myself, but there is a general uneasiness about the erosion of living conditions which are cultural, of course, and which are so closely allied to changes in the environment. I believe there is a general malaise, a general sense of concern among our citizenry today about the deterioration of conditions of life, and these are inevitably conditions of the environment, and that therefore it would be relatively easy to make them understand the fact that until we understand what some of the basic components of our environment are we will not be able to correct that condition, if we can at all, and that this is a very central issue and that our citizens are concerned and worried about their children's future, and that in this sense the environmental stresses that we are speaking of here are very close, very much closer than they were a generation ago.

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Mosher brings up a very important point, of course, when we are struggling with these funds. But at the same time, isn't there some probability, at least, that the answer to future problems such as Vietnam depend on our having a better understanding about the whys, wherefores, and the living conditions in such areas as the tropics? You are advocating that we develop knowledge of these things before they become climactic in nature?

Dr. RIPLEY. I quite agree, absolutely agree with you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Brown?

Mr. BROWN. I have a number of questions. I don't know whether it is necessary to go into all of them or not.

You are talking in terms of supporting programs which would focus careers into this area. Now, to what extent are there programs of this sort now? For example, the National Science Foundation, which distribute quite a large number of million dollars per year in grants and so forth, what portion of that funding is going into the fields of biology which might contribute to this?

Dr. RIPLEY. I would have to defer to officials of the National Science Foundation to tell you exactly what proportions of their budget are being used in the area of ecology, for example. I know that they have a section or division on ecology. I don't know what proportion of their budget goes into that. It is a part of their total grant program.

Mr. DADDARIO. Mr. Brown, we could get that for the record from the National Science Foundation. It is a good question.

(The information requested follows:)

1. Does NSF fund grants which can contribute to the IBP?

NSF will fund IBP proposals that fall within the area of responsibility of the Foundation (i.e. basic biology and anthropology) and that satisfy criteria for excellence.

2. What specific grants and contracts of NSF supported research relate to the IBP?

The grants on the attached list have been approved for inclusion in the IBP by the U.S. National Committee.

3. The amount approved and funded for the U.S. National Committee on IBP by the Interagency Coordinating Committee for IBP for FY 1967 is as follows: