

Mr. DADDARIO. There is the foundation upon which you can base this support?

Dr. BLAIR. There is a basis upon which we can build. And one of the problems—Dr. Ripley touched on it—is that there are always glamour areas in science, and the glamour area in biological science in the last 20 years has been molecular biology. They have made some remarkable breakthroughs; they have attracted good people. And in addition, they have attracted the money. And ecology has fared very poorly in terms of the kind of support we need to produce the graduate students we need, the Ph. D.'s, the ecologists we need.

The training grants that have been available through NIH, for example, were not available to the ecologists, or at least essentially not. There has been much more support in these other areas. So I think a part of the picture is increased support in environmental biology.

Mr. DADDARIO. You are optimistic about the work these special committees have done. You mentioned a few of them. I am sure we can get provided for the record the activities of each of those sub-committees?

Dr. BLAIR. Yes, sir.

Mr. DADDARIO. So we can see what they intend to do.

Your optimism about the kind of a program doesn't appear to be diminished in any way by the lack of people who could capably run these programs. Are you optimistic because there are available in some of these foreign countries people who on this cooperative basis can help make this program successful?

Dr. BLAIR. Yes, sir.

In the last 6 months I have made two trips into South America. The first time I went for another purpose, and incidentally started talking about IBP and found such enthusiasm among the younger biologists there that I later went back under the sponsorship of our national committee to simply talk about IBP in some seven countries. And there are many young biologists in Latin America who would certainly contribute to this program. And we would be contributing greatly to the broadening of their outlook if they could be brought into it.

Now, I have equally as much interest and equally as much concern about the tropics and Latin America as Dr. Ripley does. It is of the utmost importance in my own opinion that the kind of biology we are talking about under the IBP be broadened in Latin America.

Now, Latin America traditionally has gone for the medical sciences and law. These are the two respectable professions. The biologists for the most part have gone into Dr. Ripley's field, systematics.

Now, systematics is a base for ecology, but it is not ecology, and there are very, very few competent ecologists in the Latin American countries. There are a few good ones, but there is very little training of ecologists in Latin America.

Now, the problems of Latin America are ecological perhaps just like our own. For example, I was sitting in a meeting the other day where we got to talking about what would happen if we cleared all the forest of the Amazon Basin, and one suggestion was what would this do to the oxygen in the atmosphere. This monstrous green forest