

mittal letter would in turn point out by a paragraph or two of emphasis what Interior is doing that is IBP.

In internal planning, as an appendix to the regular budget they have identified what they have proposed that is IBP. Under a category entitled production activity of fresh-water communities they identified 2.2 million.

Under a category production activity of marine communities, they identify 11.6 million.

Under a category, use and management of biological resources, they identify 2.3 million.

And under systematics and biogeography, a quarter of a million, this totals 263.5 million in their proposed 1969 budget of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries. It is pulled out and discussed. It is not identified as IBP in the budget.

In other words, several months ago when we first started thinking the fiscal 1969 budget, the Department of the Interior decided on its own that this was a good way to approach the problem.

The Commercial Fisheries Bureau is a good one to illustrate this operation because it is primarily a research and engineering bureau. It is not entirely, but almost entirely, related to the marine researchers program so that this 26.3 million proposed for 1969 is about 40 percent of its total budget that they have identified as IBP-related work. This is grand from my point of view. I think we have made the case and made it clearly and not necessarily confused the issue, although, as you have said, anybody looking closely will recognize that it is IBP just as truly as if it were standing as a line item. It does show that it is an integral part of what the Bureau is about anyway and that is an advantage.

Now, we come to the disadvantage. There is very little capacity in this to support anything but the Bureau's in-house program. There is some possibility for training because there is some space in the Bureau's 14 or 15 laboratories, some desk space and so on, there is some opportunity for training with respect to the research vessels of which I think there are about a dozen and a half in operation. But the capacity to assist training in the university laboratories is almost nil.

As to grants and contracts, this is possible, but all the history is that these are on very short-term, very immediate, very practical and very closely identified problems. If they want to do some fundamental research—fortunately this Bureau has been able to do it through history.

If I may take another couple of minutes I would like to tell you one story that illustrates payoff of research. The Bureau started back in 1949 in cooperation with California, what is called the California cooperative oceanic fisheries investigation. They started to study the California current. On a regular sampling basis they recovered the fish eggs and larvae, identified and got statistics on all kinds of species, not worrying about which were economic or which might be. This started as a fundamental biological ecological research program on the California current. Several things happened: An important sardine resource collapsed and a fishery disappeared. This vacuum, as it were, this biological niche got occupied by anchovies so one industry has the potentiality of substituting for another.