

Mr. BROWN. I am of the opinion that those persons in the executive branch who have been concerned with the biological and ecological programs have been deferring, for a score of years or longer, pressing for the type of funds necessary to carry on this kind of research. I had this very strongly impressed on me last week, when I spent a few days in Maine and observed the devastation of the forests of northern Maine for the purpose of producing pulpwood to supply an increasing and insatiable demand for paper without any regard to what is being done to the entire northern part of Maine and the southern part of Canada as a result of it.

This is a small example. For a hundred years this has been going on with very little thought as to its ecological effects. It is time we considered these things in terms of research.

Dr. KECK. That is true. The International Biological Program is bringing this sort of thing much more clearly into focus in everybody's minds. That is one of its attributes.

Mr. MILLER. Isn't that one of the troubles with biology?

You have never brought it into focus through the proper people. Each individual went out on his own. It was never united to do very much. It was only in the last few years that you have had an association to cover all parts of biology.

Dr. KECK. Yes. And the people who sent into the depths of the Amazon were among the most independent and couldn't come back and get everybody to do the same thing with them.

Mr. MILLER. I was told in Jerusalem that historically Bethlehem was beautiful, and still, along the dry hills, you found evidence of terraces which meant a green place. It is not much of a green place now. They also tell you—Spanish tradition tells us—you could drive from Madrid and Seville and never be out from under the shade of oak trees.

Dr. KECK. I haven't followed that route, but I am sure it is hard to imagine what is might have been when you see it today. There have been climatic changes in Palestine where there has been some drying which has worked against man.

One of the remarkable things is to see how the European countries have preserved so much when I consider how fast we in the New World destroy what we have. They have learned to live with their environment and keep it beautiful and we have, as a young nation, still had to learn that.

As you go farther south in Latin America, they are behind us and have to learn it from two steps down the ladder.

Mr. MILLER. Isn't it true in part, for instance, in Europe, Germany, and France, where they have taken excellent care of their forests and then cut it down. They let an equal amount of ground go back to forest and stay for a hundred years?

Isn't this the way they continue to produce and live in Europe?

Dr. KECK. Yes. In Norway they take baskets of dirt from the fjord and take it to the top of the hill and start it down the hill for 10 years. That is real conservation.

Mr. MILLER. In China, on the terraced hill, as men go up to work, they carry up dirt.

In my State of California, I can show you a beautiful valley that was brought under cultivation and now you go down and find a bay filled as a result of this and rocks exposed in the valley.