Dr. KECK. Yes. They are identified as IBP. This kind of project must be supported whether we have an IBP or not, some way or some time as soon as we can get at them and take care of them, because this kind of study is among the most necessary still to be done in biology.

Mr. DADDARIO. Dr. Cain?

Dr. CAIN. Dr. Ketchum stated, if I remember correctly, that this marine section program that they have planned for the U.S. National Committee will cost $7 million. It would be $35 million over 5 years, of which 40 percent is already supported. I wanted to put this nongovernmental marine program, mostly inshore, but to a considerable extent related to the environment and consequently to food from the sea.

By comparing the planned 5 years from the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries in what they call the accelerated food from the sea development program, it starts at 1969 at 19 and a half million and it ends at 1973 at 57 and a half million for a 5-year total of $182 million. This is built on a program that has been growing through the last decade of exactly the same kind but accelerated because of the present awareness of food from the sea.

So that in one agency—and there are others involved in this—so in one agency, there is the magnitude of what they feel and this is not optimum. This is their planned program in relationship to their nongovernmental additional funds that the IPI–IBP Marine Section seeks over the next 5 years; it is about 15 million.

Mr. MILLER. What part do the States play?

Dr. CAIN. It varies quite a bit. Some States are without research. Others have a considerable investment. California spends a good deal of money. Washington does. Massachusetts does. But the ability to handle the large-scale programs always falls back to the Federal Government and often the State cooperates and does supplemental and complementary work.

Mr. MILLER. Thirty years ago, wasn't some of this in reverse?

Weren't the States spending more money in this field than the Federal Government?

Dr. CAIN. I don't know.

Mr. MILLER. I think, if you will check, you will find that it was just about this time that the Federal Government began to get into this field in California. The California Department of Fish and Game did a lot of pioneering before all this was organized.

Dr. CAIN. The joint program on fisheries is just two decades old.

That is when we started working on it with a large Federal income.

Mr. MILLER. The State was already working on it.

Mr. YEAGER. Do you or does the National Committee have an estimate of the minimum figure that they think will be necessary during the next fiscal year to keep the U.S. program on the track moving at a satisfactory pace?

Dr. CAIN. Not to my knowledge. I don't think we have asked ourselves that question. Mr. De Carlo from the staff, though——

Mr. YEAGER. You did not have an estimate at this time?

What was the $15 million figure you gave?

Dr. CAIN. This was a horseback estimate figure that throughout the many activities in the IBP program—in the next fiscal year, $15 mil-