

Mr. MOSHER. You mean the canal gave access to the Lakes?

Dr. COLE. Yes; you see they couldn't cross the Niagara Falls and the Canal goes around it.

Mr. MOSHER. You think that someone might have anticipated that, if consulted?

Dr. COLE. By 1932 I think they might have, yes.

Chairman MILLER. Doctor, I think there are lots of examples where people use live bait when they fish and when they are through fishing, if they haven't used all of the bait, they dump them into the stream and the first thing you know these fish are taking over the stream.

Dr. COLE. Those are usually carp and they have damaged a great many lakes in that way.

Chairman MILLER. The Sacramento River and San Joaquin River, are filled with carp. I would be interested in knowing how they got there. There was a man of German extraction that had some land on a low-lying island in the Sacramento River. He sent to Germany and had the lake stocked with carp. Then he invited his friends up because these are great fish in Germany. Then a break came and the carp washed from the lake into the river.

Dr. COLE. There are many such examples. Both the starling and English sparrow were brought into this country deliberately and rabbits were introduced deliberately in Australia. In fact, they didn't take the first time. It took a second introduction to get them established.

Chairman MILLER. Mongoose were brought into Hawaii.

Dr. COLE. And in Jamaica too. They would love to know how to get rid of the mongoose now.

Mr. DADDARIO. You touched on the need to set aside certain areas untouched and uncluttered by man at this time. Considering the problems we have here and recognizing that in most instances it is impossible, how do you intend for your National Institute, from an ecological point of view, to get the kind of a reading on the problems that presently exist in the various river basins? Each of these is different. Would you be able to make recommendations so that we can readjust and turn them back into unusable streams?

Dr. COLE. I think we will have a very important start on that from the international biological program. There are proposals to study in detail the desert biome, the grassland biome, and a number of studies on different types of river basins. These will be interdisciplinary studies going into the chemistry and hydrology as well as the biological situation and putting all of this together we will be able to form much better judgments about the functioning of these systems we can at present.

Mr. DADDARIO. Your answer to that then is that the Congress should take into consideration programs presently before it, such as the international biological program, and see to it that those programs are funded so that you can develop this capability which doesn't presently exist and will not exist unless that program is properly funded?

Dr. COLE. I think that is very important. Now it could be done through a national institute, but since detailed proposals have already been prepared to get started on this, why that seems to me like the logical way to proceed.

Mr. DADDARIO. Dr. Cole, you have been quoted to the effect that the oxygen in the atmosphere might be depleted by certain manmade