

Mr. DADDARIO. We do not have much time left, and I do think that we will be called to the floor. The other members of the committee should have an opportunity to ask some questions.

Mr. Brown?

Mr. BROWN. Dr. Tukey, I have been fascinated by your testimony from a number of different standpoints. My questions are largely of a philosophical nature. Could you give me some indication of the extent to which ecological science is a discipline? Are there curriculums in this field; is there training of particulars that applies to present technological societies? I would be interested to know more about this because of the emphasis that you put on the study of ecology.

Dr. TUKEY. Well, this is a question that in the long run should be directed to an expert, to somebody who knows more about this than I do. Ecology at the moment combines being a discipline, and being an attitude. What I and the panel would like, is to see both of these aspects expanded; to see the concern about the interaction between living organisms and their environment, whether made up of other organisms of nonliving material, spread through more life science.

A man can be a good ecologist and be concerned with problems of soils. He can be a good ecologist and be concerned with problems of insects. He can be a good ecologist and concerned with the problems of lakes and ponds, and many other things. It is not that there is a narrow field of study. It is that there are places where there are specifically oriented programs, and it is important to have them. But, it is also that there are people who have these interests and these competencies combined with specializations in other directions. It is most important to have such people, to have more of them, to widen this sort of interest among the specialists in the wide variety of fields.

Mr. BROWN. Well, I think that I would agree with you. It seems to me that we need to encourage this and yet because I'm remote from the academic field and particularly this field, I'm interested in knowing how and to what extent it could be encouraged. We have had some discussions in connection with the National Science Foundation in providing greater financial support to basic research to certain non-physical sciences, such as anthropology. As far as I know, there has been little research in anthropology or ecology which has been directed specifically to the problem of an urban technological civilization; yet it seems important that we should have this kind of research.

Would you agree with me?

Dr. TUKEY. Well, I know some anthropologists who have been working on problems in urban civilization. I think it is fair, in responding to the anthropology question, to say that anthropology has been gradually and steadily working up the scale from very primitive tribes, and that a number of the good people are now concerned with societies that come much closer to our own, societies which are clearly urbanized civilizations.

There are not yet enough people who have started to tackle the problem of the sort of urbanized civilization that we live in.

But, this is the next natural step in the evolution of the interest in the field. Things are moving this way and should be encouraged.

Mr. BROWN. I raise this line of questioning because of the fact that this committee might do something to encourage greater support for