of potential scientists and scientists to this. Scientists, believe it or not, are human beings and they like to be a part of an on-going progressive program, and while there has been a lot of discussion of ecology and the ecological sciences in the past few years, not much has happened because it hasn't been given the kind of thrust this would give it.

I would digress to say that I feel very strongly the same thing is true in the whole field of pollution abatement and with the development of programs at the Federal level, the setting of standards, this area will begin to move, and individuals who have been frustrated in the past, who may have left this field for other areas will get back into it because it will begin to move and they will feel a sense of purpose and accomplishment.

Mr. WAGGONNER. Dr. Bennett, you are not trying to tell me that this program is aimed, among other reasons, to remove the frustrations from some scientists, are you?

Dr. BENNETT. Yes, I am. I am telling you that, because that is the only way that you can get scientists who are, in the last analysis, human beings to pitch in and to work in a certain direction, yes, and get them to return to the field they were originally interested in.

Dr. REVELLE. Mr. Chairman, may I add a bit to what Dr. Bennett said. I think Mr. Waggonner has raised a very important and fundamental question.

I would phrase it like this: What is this program going to do that isn't already being done? Why are we going to so many people when they were already engaged in science? What are they going to be able to do under this program that they are not now doing?

The main thing they are going to be able to do is work together. We are hoping to provide the theater and the opportunities for them to talk to each other and to think jointly; as Dr. Bennett said, to think big about their problems.

A marvelous example is our Hawaii project. The people who describe and classify and study the life histories of organisms are all busy doing something along these lines, but here they will be doing it together to attack a big problem which is much bigger than any one of them could work on, but which all together will bring a new level of understanding. The same thing is true of Mr. Smith's study of drainage basins, of entire drainage basins. It has just never been done before because it has never been possible to get the different scientists to come together, to each take pieces of the job in which the sum will be more than—in which the whole thing will be more than the sum of its parts. The understanding they will get when the system is studied as a whole from many different aspects, will be more than the understanding that could be obtained by individuals studying each of these aspects.

The other big thing is that this is an opportunity for people in the United States to go to other parts of the world and work with scientists there under the banner of the International Biological Program, which in many cases might be quite difficult otherwise, and to take advantage of the wonderful diversity and complexity of the earth, to choose the areas where they can learn the most.

Dr. BYERLY. Mr. Chairman, I should like to add a comment to what Dr. Revelle just said.