

not involve large expeditions to, let's say, South America, and that this would not only accomplish the objectives in the right way but that it would not create any antagonisms. How do you see this working in that type of relationship?

Dr. OLIVE. I used the term "the mobility of biologists." In other words, if there were sufficient funds to simply get groups of interested individuals together, I believe that the program would move and move rapidly.

I find in my travels, as Dr. Blair does, that certainly there is a lot of enthusiasm. I find this possibly more on the other side of the oceans than we do here right at the moment. But then when you get back and start comparing notes with colleagues and saying that these possibilities exist, you find that there is this enthusiasm developing. If many small conferences could be organized, I think we would see the IBP actually bloom.

Mr. DADDARIO. What have you got to say, Dr. Sudia?

Dr. SUDIA. I think it might be interesting at this point to indicate some of the things that my home university is doing with respect to providing opportunities for scientists to do research abroad. And I think that in part this is going to affect the way the IBP works.

At the present moment it is possible to be a staff member on full-time service at the University of Minnesota and at the same time carry on a research program at some other part of the world and do this while not on leave, but do this while on university duty in some other part of the world. The problem in doing this at the present time is to find adequate support and be able to convince the granting agencies that one is really not skylarking in Mexico or Peru and that one doesn't really want to go down there every 6 weeks because it is winter in Minnesota, but because there is corn growing there that can't be found anyplace else in the world.

I would say at the present moment that, due to large foundation, teams are going to Europe and other places to go to work with foreign colleagues, on problems of common interest. I think that from this small start, using this kind of experience as a base, that the IBP could not only stimulate this activity, but actually carry it to fruition.

In my meager experience with this, it is possible to get something of a time scale. In some of the early discussions a biological decade was talked about—not an international biological program, but a biological decade. I think realistically this is about the right timespan. If one is really going to get interested in a program involving international cooperation, in Latin America or Africa, or perhaps even Latin America and Africa, that one is committing a 10-year portion of his life.

My personal conviction is that there are many people who would like to do this, but at the present moment, because of the lack of direction and the lack of impetus from funding, that it is indeed very frustrating. I have the further personal conviction that it is possible to carry on research in certain areas—which could be mutually beneficial to the countries involved—and to have a mutual exchange of students that are trained in both countries. It is common to think of foreign students trained in the United States. I think it is an equally valid concept to think of American students trained abroad. I think