

(3) Evaluation of proposals submitted to the program for their relevance to the total program and possible significance to developed or anticipated special IBP efforts.

(4) Recommend continuing evaluation of the coverage and effectiveness of the U.S. efforts in this area for the purpose of recommending additional or shifted emphasis in some phases and initiation of entirely new efforts where gaps need to be filled.

(5) Provide for continuous maintenance of records that will assure information retrieval in this subject field, and work for improvement in appropriate information encoding, storage and retrieval systems.

The ultimate objective is to develop from ongoing and newly initiated projects a program of investigations that will best apply available qualified personnel to the more urgent aspects of the total problem of atmospheric dispersal. The program must have sound premises and be as comprehensive as possible. The national program must be considered first, as all other Western Hemisphere efforts in this area will be dependent upon it, and international coordination cannot proceed until the national program has been largely defined.

ORGANIZATION AND PROCEDURES

The Task Force will organize as a permanent group of minimal size, with alternates, representing major area of interest, for example, entomology, mycology and plant pathology, air pollution, algology, pollen transfer, allergens, meteorology, palynology, genecology, etc.

The Task Force will meet as necessary and function to 1) formulate general plans and policy, 2) coordinate activities of subcommittees, 3) assist in the obtaining of research funds, 4) insure the exchange of data and the establishment of liaison with centers of similar research, 5) arrange the publication of reports, 6) plan symposia and workshops, 7) standardize methods, and 8) maintain liaison with the national committee and international counterparts.

A secretariat will be established to provide continuity between meetings of the full Task Force, to provide communications between subcommittees and with consultants and interested groups, to assist in data exchange, to prepare and edit reports and to serve any function necessary to assist in the establishment of a data center to allow systematized storage and retrieval and insure incorporation into unified reports.

Consistent with policies stated earlier, subcommittees will be established in at least the following presently recognized areas:

Transfer of fungal plant pathogens, algae, pollens and aeroallergens

Some fungal plant pathogens, allergens, algae and pollens have the atmosphere as their main avenue of transfer. Although much basic work can be done at single sites, some problems need international cooperation because of the length of the flight path and the origin in one country of material biologically significant in another. The determination of origins, times and lengths of flights and terminal viability are examples of problems which may be attacked by such an effort.

Transfer of non-biologic particulate matter of biological significance

One element of air pollution of biological significance consists of non-biologic particulate matter of considerably smaller size than air-transferred biological matter. The origins, flight paths, time courses, deposition and composition of such matter comprise an area needing further international cooperative effort so that significant interactions with living organisms are better understood.

Transfer of insects including pathogen vectors

For reasons identical to those stated above, insects and other arthropods which cause plant and crop damage, are injurious to man and animals or which transmit the pathogens of plant, animal, and human diseases should be studied through a cooperative international effort.

Transfer of pollens and insects as a method in plant and insect germplasm transfer of evolutionary significance

The mechanisms of geographical migration of genes and gene pool segments are imperfectly understood. Their study forms a major emphasis area in popula-