

descriptions will provide better understanding, interpretation and prediction of biological events. Broad studies will be conducted with the aid of a large network of stations and observers. Species have been selected as the first step toward standardized methodology. These contributory studies can be conducted at several levels of sophistication, and many people with divergent interests and all levels of scientific training can participate. Several special sites will be selected and intensive multidisciplinary studies of measurements of environmental parameters and population structure, breeding behavior, and physiology of organisms and other detailed phenologic observations will be made. One of the chief aims of the program is the development of phenologic maps that would predict planting and harvesting dates for crops and outbreaks of plant and animal-borne diseases as well as many other biological events.

Funding: First year support required: \$100,000
Five year support required: \$2,000,000

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6. Ecology of Migrant Populations

Objective: To conduct comprehensive bio-social assessments of migrant populations with emphasis on movements of people from rural to urban areas.

Program: Bio-social assessments constitute quantitative ecological descriptions of a group's size and composition, biological (including genetic) and sociopsychological characteristics, habitat, and major behavior patterns so designed as to (a) identify the group's constituent biological populations, and (b) the levels of fitness, adaptive mechanisms and selective pressures characterizing such populations.

The rapid technological, socioeconomic and demographic changes of the recent past have profoundly altered the nature of physical and psychological stresses operating upon many human populations. Some stresses, such as bacterial diseases, have diminished in importance; others, such as noise, mechanical injury and air pollution, have intensified. Medical intervention is saving and repairing an increasing number of persons with serious congenital defects. Dietary changes and decreases in physical activity have introduced new stresses; industrialization and mass communications have caused unparalleled demands upon symbolic learning, memory and fine psychomotor coordination. The tolerances of man to these changes and the