

in both Japan and the United States.

6. Adaptability of Primitive Peoples

Objective: To study the adaptability of primitive peoples to their environment.

Program: This program will develop from a Conference on Primitive Peoples held by WHO in July, 1967, of which J. V. Neel (HA/US) was the principal organizer. In 1968, there will be a second conference in Latin America. It is anticipated that a definite program will be developed by the Subcommittee as a result of these conferences.

7. Convergent and Divergent Evolution and Physiology of Colonizing Species (probably two programs)

Objective: To attain a greater degree of cooperation between biologists of North and South America in fundamental studies on the evolution of species and the physiology of species of expanding range in order to furnish needed advice for planning man's future relations with the ecosystems of which he is a part.

Program: A research planning conference will be held in Caracas, Venezuela, on November 22-24, 1967, on each of these two problems concurrently. It is expected that a high degree of inter-American cooperation in these fields will result. A program on convergent and divergent evolutions in amphibians should result from this meeting, with an estimate of funds required. This group will be chaired by Dr. Frank Blair, University of Texas. A copy of his preliminary plan is attached as enclosure 3 to Appendix I. It is included as an example of a program under development.

As many species of plants and animals expand their range, they become weeds. This expansion causes great loss to man, such as the destruction of material (rats and mice), spoilage of landscapes (mesquite), and in nuisance factors (starlings). It is necessary to study the basic physiological mechanisms that promote expansion in order to manage the problems that may develop. This working group will be chaired by Dr. Calvin McMillan, University of Texas. An integrated research program is expected to result.

8. Plant Gene Pools

Objective: To continually procure, assess, and preserve valuable germ plasm for future incorporation into crop varieties.