

dimensions in good balance. For a doctoral candidate, it is assumed that the initial choice will stretch existing capacity, that additional strengths can be developed as the project proceeds and that the composition of the steering committee plus consultations available to the committee will cover contingencies. In fact, the experienced chairman will see that the candidate stretches the starting endowment but does not take on too much. These are the ideal conditions for the academic side where rubrics have long been available even though they break down. While there are enormous variations for the doctoral candidate, the variations are probably greater in other settings where the investigator is assumed not to be a neophyte and where the majority of those who might be consumers are assumed not to be researchers.

The main point here, however, is that many of the questions about scope and plan for research, which are essential to get research started, also serve the purpose of getting some reasonable match of topic, candidate and committee in one case and a reasonable set of expectations for others.

Finally, for our present purpose, there are the many difficulties involved in fear of exposure. Everything said so far adds to the possibility that people not experienced in the world (or the many worlds) of research may undergo what has been called "culture shock" in the area of international travel. That is, being at a loss effectively to read and orient behavior to various and differing social cues. Entering into the world of research, if it is a new and strange one, can also be disorienting if all the familiar terms of reference (taken for granted or not even recognized) have suddenly been removed or reordered. The disorientation leads to feelings of inadequacy which may also lead to fear of exposing real or imagined shortcomings.

The reality is that neither the researcher nor the sponsors are