

treading in territories where each has the security of fully knowing the other's capacities and fully knowing what comes next. So, the building of trust and confidence are important. As the project proceeds, the investigator will know more than anyone else and will have to keep updating and reorienting the sponsors. They will have to be able both to check and to trust the investigator. Further, from the start and as the project moves along, the investigator cannot help but recognize so much that he or she does not know about the topic, about research technique, about standards of publication, about what to include and what to leave out and still keep up the fact and the appearance of full disclosure.

From the outset, doubt and skepticism and curiosity are essential ingredients of inquiry and research. There is, however, the balancing of too much and too little self-doubt and how the communication of either might effect the relationship between researcher and sponsors. The know-it-all courts come-uppance. The non-communicator may anticipate a widening gap in expectations. The overly-solicitous to communicate may use up capital. And, the person too anxious about inadequacies or too fearful about candid exposure may seriously reduce interest and confidence in his or her capacity. Ultimately, motivation and confidence on the part of researchers and sponsors entail reciprocity. Each has to take positive measures or at least not put out negative signals with regard to the other.

#### Summing Up a Dozen Difficulties

In sum and without being exhaustive, we have identified about a dozen difficulties that might partly or fully explain why people can be confounded in the early stages of research. Not much is known in a validated way about the mental processes involved in the first stages. The fact is that problems