

not do basic research. It has been proved many times that such countries are capable of producing talented men: for example, Khorana (molecular biology) from India and Salam (theoretical physics) from Pakistan. The foreign training of these two scientists was not limited to the needs of India or Pakistan. Had they been assigned to narrowly selective programs in their early years based on the needs of their countries, they would have provided two more examples of misplacement.

The problems of educating foreign students from the developing countries are many but a selective program custom-made for them is not the answer.

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Starvation: Weapon of Warfare

Abelson's editorial (4 Apr., p. 17) implicating malnutrition with poor learning ability should awaken scientists and politicians to world starvation problems. Winick and Rosso have also recently associated malnutrition with inadequate brain development (1). Current reports from Biafra, where great numbers of people, especially pregnant mothers and children, have been deprived of adequate protein and mineral nutrition for 2 years seem to confirm the observations of Winick and Rosso (2). The reports are that four babies out of ten born in maternities in Biafra are deformed. This would indicate that severe prenatal malnutrition can induce small fetal brain size as well as severe skeletal and muscular malformations.

The scientific community should publicize these findings in order to educate governments of the inherent dangers of severe malnutrition, whether it is in the ghettos, in Appalachia, in Mississippi, or in Biafra. . . . It would appear that future generations are equally threatened if starvation becomes a legalized weapon of warfare.

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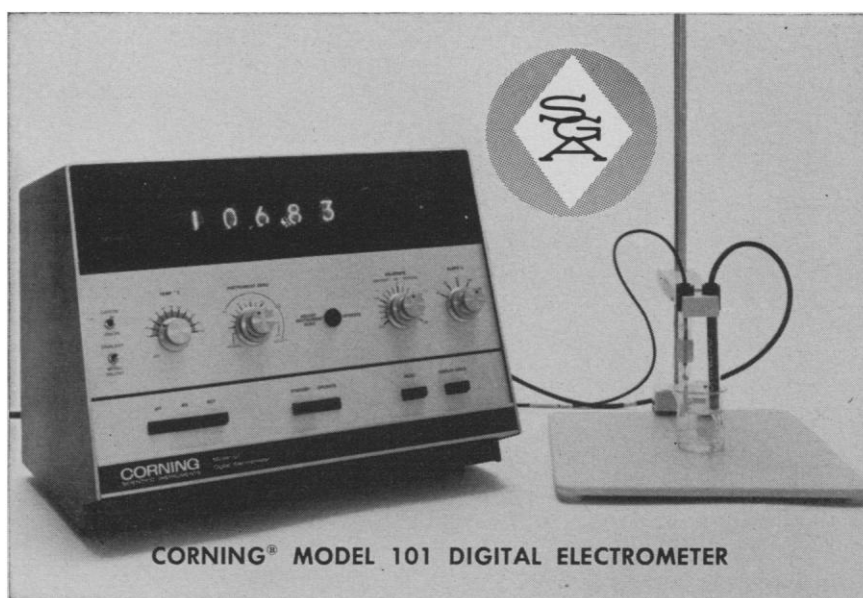
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1. M. Winick and P. Rosso, *J. Pediat.* **74**, 774 (1969).
2. B. Gans, *Lancet* **1969-I**, 660 (1969).

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