

IN THIS ISSUE

THE several current views on the etiology of deficiency states either do not take into account all the parts or do not relate them. In the article A Concept of the Etiological Complex of Deficiency States with Especial Consideration of Conditions by Dr. H. D. Kruse is presented a view in which the causality of a deficiency disease is visualized in its entirety, and its components are organized and unified. Conditions especially are considered in the complex; their nature, association, action, effects, and significance are described and explained.

In the concept the etiological complex is expressed by the ratio $\frac{\text{supply}}{\text{requirement}}$ and the multiple conditions bearing upon its members. It is stated that conditions determine whether satisfactory nutrition prevails in a tissue or a deficiency state occurs. From the latter arises a pathological process. Conditions are shown to influence the incidence, localization, characteristics, and course of its manifestations. Then too, dietary requirements are subject to them. Their wide significance is further illustrated by their pervasive influence in studies on therapeutic response, on the determination of dietary requirements, and on the experimental production of deficiency manifestations.

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APPEARING in this issue is a paper "Population and Wealth in Egypt" by Mr. Charles Issawi. The author is a native of Egypt and is affiliated with the Middle East Section of the Department of Economic Affairs of the United Nations. Mr. Issawi describes briefly the growth and increasing density of

Egypt's population and presents data to indicate that there has been no commensurate increase in agricultural or industrial production or in the volume of consumption of certain staple articles. He discusses several possible avenues of attack on the problem of mounting population pressure in Egypt.