

is their determination in order to understand world population potentials and also to serve as a baseline for predicting the consequences of particular nutritional regimens.

All studies of human nutrition should be developed in collaboration with the Subcommittee on Use and Management of Biological Resources.

3. Disease

Investigations of adaptative processes in relation to disease are relevant to geographical pathology. Three major problems are pertinent to the Human Adaptability program.

First, disease as an agent of natural selection: Among, the diseases that might be studied in this context are tuberculosis, malaria, syphilis, Hansen's disease, Chagas' disease, trypanosomiasis, trichinosis, schistosomiasis, and other helminthiases. Investigations of these diseases, within the framework of the Human Adaptability program, should be multidisciplinary, emphasizing intensity of infection and differential epidemiology in selected populations.

Among the related materials to be accumulated on these intensively studied populations are genetic data and data on nutritional and other stresses experienced by the populations.

Coordination with the Subcommittee on Conservation of Ecosystems is highly desirable.

Second, overall morbidity patterns within selected populations: In these investigations, one objective should be to gain information regarding differential susceptibility--e.g., data on exposure to disease as indicated by titers of antibodies and data on reactivity to disease as indicated by development of clinical illness.

Third, the allergic diseases: These conditions are in many instances consequences of civiliza-