nutritional programs. (Who ever thought to see the resurgence of endemic goiter due to iodine lack?)

5. Creation of new health professions to work in partnership with physicians.

6. Consideration of the slow pace required for man to adapt to change.

7. Research in behavioral science to find methods of convincing people of the importance of self-discipline and to popularize healthful living. The 18-year-old will be voting. We must find ways to bring health wisdom to youth so their old age will not be as sickly and rejected as that of today’s senior citizens.

8. Experience, intelligence, and willingness to work should be rewarded by providing opportunity for upward mobility at all levels of the health professions.

The Journal is indebted to Katharine Boucot Sturgis, M.D., F.A.P.H.A., President, American College of Preventive Medicine for the above editorial condensed from a paper presented at the Section on Occupational Health of the APHA Meeting in Houston, Tex., on October 27, 1970.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

To the Editor:

Drs. Conti and Hern state in “United States Government Policy on Abortion” May, 1971 (pp. 1038-1041) that “... most surveys indicate a majority of the people favor legalization of abortion ...” The only extant scientific analysis of recent abortion surveys in the U.S. concludes the opposite: viz. “that 80 per cent of our white population disapproves elective abortion.” (Prof. Judith Blake, Abortion and Public Opinion: The 1960–1970 Decade, SCIENCE 171:540–9, February 12, 1971.)

Furthermore, if it can be presumed that legislative action generally reflects the wishes of the electorate, it can be noted that no state laws liberalizing abortion have been enacted to date in 1971. The states which have rejected liberalization of abortion in 1971 include Arizona, Connecticut, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, Vermont and Wyoming.

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To the Editor:

“Chicanos”—a Racial Group

I was disturbed by the article on health and race in California (A.J.P.H., April, 1971) by Breslow and Klein. The oldest ethnic minority in California are the Mexican-Americans, a group with its own language, cultural patterns and ghettoized barrios, and a group that suffers significant economic and social deprivations. They far outnumber the orientals, and are probably more numerous than the blacks.

The “Chicanos” stem mostly from Indian ancestry, and are therefore not merely a national group but truly a racial one as well. Much of California