

CORRESPONDENCE

Herczynski's arrest

SIR — Many of your readers will have been dismayed to learn from Vera Rich's note (*Nature* 20 May, p.172) that Dr Ryszard Herczynski has been arrested in Warsaw for passing to two attaches from the US Embassy "materials damaging to the interests of the Polish state". Herczynski's numerous friends in this country know him as a vigorous and fearless critic of attempts by the authorities in Poland to inject political considerations into the conduct of scientific and academic affairs. That he has been critical of action taken under the present martial law, we can be sure; and it is probable that the materials alleged to be damaging to the interests of the Polish state were simply documents expressing such criticisms. Nevertheless, he could be sentenced to between three and five years' imprisonment (not internment) under martial law, with no appeal. This would be a terrible injustice.

Expressions of support for Herczynski from Western scientists may dissuade the Polish government from treating him harshly. It would be helpful to convey to those concerned that the essentially non-political causes defended by Herczynski — respect for the truth in scientific and academic matters and maintenance of the integrity of scientists — are also our causes, and that we do indeed care what happens to him. Quick action is desirable since Herczynski's trial may be held soon.

A letter of protest has been sent to the Polish authorities, signed by 25 scientists.

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Japanese IQ

SIR — Reading Alun Anderson's comments on the study of IQ in Japan (*Nature* 20 May, p.180), the surprising find is not that it has improved with better nutrition, urbanization, improved social conditions and so on, but that under conditions comparable with those in the United States and Europe, it is 10–15 per cent higher. If this difference is genuine, I could offer an easily testable explanation.

It is well known that coaching can improve IQ results by 5–10 per cent. My conjecture is that every Japanese child undergoes a sort of coaching when (s)he learns to read and write his own language. Apparently it is so complex that only by the age of eleven can they be regarded as fully literate. Of course, the ideal IQ tests are language neutral, but my point is that the mastering of a difficult language plays a general IQ boosting role. This hypothesis is easily testable: one should compare the IQs of immigrant Japanese groups in the United States, say, who are literate in their language and matching groups who are not. Also, if the hypothesis is true, other members of the Chinese-related cultures should show higher IQ, under similar social and economic conditions.

Finally, competent linguists could perhaps find other languages of comparative complexity, the speakers of which could then be included in such inter-nation IQ comparison.

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Drugs and safety

SIR — I assume that the attack by M. Weatherall (*Nature* 1 April, p.387) on the toxicological testing of drugs was designed to provoke a response and was not intended to celebrate its publication date.

To propose the substitution of patient surveillance for toxicological testing is at first sight attractive because it places the emphasis firmly on men and women and not rats or bacteria. There is, moreover, undoubtedly a kernel of truth in some of his concern about unthinking and invalid testing, yet in selecting genetic toxicology to bear the brunt of his criticism he has chosen unwisely. His arguments show ignorance of current attitudes among thinking toxicologists and regulators. Moreover, the effects under consideration are, as I shall show, almost completely refractory to conventional surveillance.

Genetic toxicologists aim to detect potential mutagens and initiators of carcinogenesis. They would not expect that the result of a bacterial mutagenicity test alone could be extrapolated directly to man. Properly thought-out tests carried out early in the development of a drug can give an alert to possible problems ahead, problems that may be averted by chemical modification or that may require specialized tests to be undertaken when the drug is first given to humans. It would, of course, be verging on the criminal to give young patients with benign disease a drug known to be a potent mutagen in a wide variety of systems (including whole animal tests). Nevertheless, weak mutagens, or those active only in certain rather special situations, may well have a clinical future when all relevant circumstances have been considered. It is here (at the regulatory level) that the common sense advocated by Weatherall should be seen to operate.

To argue for surveillance and against testing for mutagenicity is particularly inappropriate since the deleterious effects of DNA damage are in general so long delayed that they would fail to be detected. Although sensitive techniques are now being developed that would enable the presence of DNA damage and other markers indicative of DNA damage to be detected in treated patients, their use is justifiable on economic grounds only where mutagenicity tests indicate possible risk.

Weatherall is right to try to educate the public and their regulatory bodies not to

expect absolute safety from drugs any more than from surgical operations, but the surgeon introducing a new technique will have spent many hours experimenting on animals and will have a fair idea of possible risks before his first operation on a patient.

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Back to basics

SIR — Many American scientists may be unconvinced that "Europe leads on (nucleotide) sequences" as suggested by your correspondent Robert Walgate in his article on the European Molecular Biology Laboratory (EMBL) computer library of nucleic acid sequences (*Nature* 15 April, p.596). American molecular biologists have for several years been successfully using several similar data banks including the Nucleic Acid Sequence Data Base organized by Margaret Dayhoff's group at Georgetown University Medical Center. This sequence library, in addition to containing several programs for sequence analysis, currently includes 746,000 nucleotides (compared with the 600,000 reported in your article for the EMBL library).

Apart from the issue of nucleotide quantity, the sample entry provided in your article, while perhaps not typical, does not reflect favourably on the EMBL library as regards quality. The entry gives no indication that the MOPC41 kappa gene sequence presented was not determined by the authors of the entry reference; the sequence was in fact copied by them in their paper to compare with a sequence of another gene which they had determined. In transcribing the MOPC41 sequence these authors erroneously inserted a nucleotide (position 189) which now appears in the EMBL sequence. This trivial error illustrates the importance of relying on original sources of sequence data, a policy of the Georgetown data base. The correct sequence is included in the corresponding entry from the Georgetown data base (see below) along with the correct primary reference (Seidman *et al.* *Nature* 280, 370; 1979).

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KUMS41

Is kappa chain V region germline gene UK41 - Mouse

Seidman, J.G., Max, E.E., and Leder, P., *Nature* 280, 370-375, 1979 (Residues 1-664)

Residues	Feature
120-174	Protein: Is kappa chain precursor V
303-598	region MOPC 41
175-302	Intron

Composition: 168 A, 153 C, 139 G, 204 T
Length: 664

	10	20	30	40	50	60
1	CGTGACCAAT	CCTAAGTCT	TCTTAATAAT	TTGCATACCC	TCACTGCATC	GCCTTGGGGG
61	CTTCTTTATA	TAACAGTCAA	ACATATCCCTG	TGCCATTGTC	ATTGCAAGTCA	GGACTCAGCA
121	TGGACATGAG	GGCTCCTGCA	CAGATTTTTC	GCCTCTGTTT	GCCTCTGTTT	CAAGGTAAAA
181	ATGAAACTAA	AATTGGGAAT	TTCCCACTGT	TTCCCACTGT	GGTTAGTGT	GACTGCATT
241	TGGGGGATGT	CCTCTTTTAT	CATGCTTATC	TATGTGGATA	TTCAATTATGT	CCTCACTCCT
	310	320	330	340	350	360
301	AGGTACCCAG	TGTGACATCC	AGATGACCCA	GTCTCCATCC	TCCCTATCTG	CCTCTCTGGG
361	AGAAGAGTCA	AGTCTCACTT	GTCCGGCAAG	TCAAGGACAT	GGTAGTAGCT	TAAACTGGCT
421	TCAGCAGGAA	CCAGATGGAA	CTATTAAACG	CTGTATCTAC	GCCACATCCA	GTTAGATTC
481	TGGTGTGCC	AAAGAGTTCA	GTGGCAGTAG	GTCTGGGTCA	GATTAATCTC	TCACCATCAG
541	CAGCCTTGA	TCTGAAGATT	TTGTAGACTA	TTACTGTCTA	CAATATGACTA	GTTCCTCTC
	610	620	630	640	650	660
601	CACATGATA	CAATCATAA	CATAAACCC	ATGAAAGTAG	AAATGAGAGG	CTGGCTGCT
661	CTGA					