# SCIENCE

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Education by Authority or for Authority? Are Sci- ence Teachers Teaching Science?: PROFESSOR OTIS F. CURTIS Scientific Events: Future of the Science Museum, London; Expedi- tions of the Field Museum, Chicago; The Lever- hulme Research Fellowships; The Seventeenth Chemical Exposition; Exhibition of the Amateur Astronomers Association of New York City; Recent Deaths and Memorials		NITZ. Isosterism in the Vitamin B Complex: DR. F. C. SCHMELKES. A Reversed Aldol Condensa- tion: DR. HEINZ FRAENKEL-CONRAT. The Products of the Cyclizing Dehydration of 1-beta-phenylethyl- cyclohexanol-1 and the Synthesis of Spirocyclo- hexane-1,1-Indanone-3: MEYER LEVTIZ, DAVID PERL- MAN and PROFESSOR MARSTON T. BOGERT Scientific Apparatus and Laboratory Methods: An X-Ray Densitometer for Measuring Relative	112
Scientific Notes and News		Densities of Muscle, Bone and Other Tissues: HUGH	
Discussion:	104	E. WEBBER. Method of Embalming Large Insects:	
		Dr. CHARLES CLINTON SMITH	115
Surface Currents in Deep Tidal Waters: PROFESSOR		DR. CHARLES CLIMICA SMITH	110
DAVID L. WEBSTER. Problems of Wound Healing in Red Clover Stems: Dr. ROBERT W. POULTER.		Science News	10
Rooting Norway Spruce Cuttings without Chemical			Concession of the second
Treatment: PROFESSOR CARL G. DEUBER and JOHN L. FARRAR. Physiology of the Nervous System: PROFESSOR J. F. FULTON	107	SCIENCE: A Weekly Journal devoted to the Advar ment of Science, edited by J. MCKEEN CATTELL and p lished every Friday by	
Scientific Books:		THE CONCE DDECC	
The Distribution of the Stars in Space: DR. LEO		THE SCIENCE PRESS	
GOLDBERG. Theoretic Mechanics Treated Vecto-		New York City: Grand Central Terminal	
rially: Professor Albert A. Bennett 1	110	Lancaster, Pa. Garrison, N	. Y.
Societies and Meetings: The Alabama Academy of Science: Professor		Annual Subscription, \$6.00 Single Copies, 15	Cts.
SEPTIMA C. SMITH .	111	SCIENCE is the official organ of the American Asso	ocia-
Special Articles:		SCIENCE is the official organ of the American Asso tion for the Advancement of Science. Information reg	ard-
Isolation from Beef Pancreas of a Crystalline Pro-		ing membership in the Association may be secured f the office of the permanent secretary in the Smithsoi Institution Building, Washington, D. C.	lrom nian
tein Possessing Ribonuclease Activity: Dr. M. Ku-		Institution Building, Wasnington, D. C.	

### EDUCATION BY AUTHORITY OR FOR AUTHORITY? ARE SCIENCE TEACHERS TEACHING SCIENCE?<sup>1</sup>

#### By Professor OTIS F. CURTIS

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

I FIND it rather difficult to discuss the teaching of science as I wish to discuss it without first discussing some of the more general aspects of teaching and education. So perhaps by way of introduction we should first consider the question as to what constitutes an education and what are to be its aims. This may be a controversial topic, but it is necessary to formulate at least tentative objectives before one can effectively discuss attainment or methods.

With some of the many subjects taught in the elementary schools, as well as in the trade and technical schools, the answer as to purpose and accomplishment may seem relatively obvious. The pupil learns to read, to write and to do simple problems in arithmetic. He obtains information and rules that he uses in daily

<sup>1</sup>Condensed from the address of the retiring president of the American Society of Plant Physiologists, at Richmond, Va., December 28, 1938.

routine. But in increasingly large numbers, young people are taking high-school and college subjects for, as they say, their "general educational or cultural values," not fitting themselves specifically for a vocation or trade. But why should a high percentage of the population study higher mathematics, ancient languages, modern languages, English literature, history, economics, chemistry, physics, geology, botany, zoology, etc.? Are these subjects or fields of general educational or cultural value? If so, why? And are they of equal value? Is a man educated or cultured because he has spent one to four years in studying or can read or speak a half dozen or more languages? Is he educated because he can solve intricate problems in mathematics, or can determine the chemical composition of a rock or a plant, or can synthesize some important compound? Is he educated because he can

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