Superior students are encouraged to do this, and perhaps rightly, but the result is that there are not very many really good high school biology teachers. This situation has apparently concerned most professional biologists very little, but I believe that there are now many who will agree with Dr. van Overbeek as to the importance of a biologically literate public and the role of the secondary schools in producing it.

Professional biologists, through their various societies, might well support a program designed to improve the quality and quantity of secondary school biology. While there may be little hope of attaining the goals set by Dr. van Overbeek, I think that substantial progress could be made toward securing the more general requirement of a year of biology for graduation from high school, and toward the improvement of these high school biology courses and the recruiting of more capable and interested teachers for them.

I believe that professional scientists might also take a greater interest in supporting and encouraging the extension of the excellent elementary school science programs which have been established in some cities. It is quite possible that good elementary school science instruction can have a more thorough and lasting influence than secondary school science instruction in developing a public with an interest in and appreciation of science and its methods, attitudes, and problems of general concern. Here again, one of the principal difficulties is adequately trained teachers.

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Errata

My attention has been drawn by correspondents to two incorrect statements in my article "Research and Politics" (*Science*, March 4, 1949). First, it was stated that Vavilov died in a concentration camp. This should have read "died in exile in a remote region of the USSR," since the details are unknown. Second, I said that Kammerer committed suicide after going to Russia. Actually, he did so while still in Vienna, at the moment when he was finally to move to Moscow.

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I would like to call your attention to an error that crept into the paper on neomycin by Waksman and Lechevalier (*Science*, March 25). On page 307, right column, lines 1, 8, and 9, the letter μ should read *u*, or *unit*.

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In the paper "The Effect of Choline-Deficiency on Uterine Activity of Rats," by Kraatz and Gruber (*Science*, March 25), the tenth line from the end, p. 312, ". . . choline every second" should be amended to read ". . . choline every second day."

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(*Continued from page 375.*)

a plausible straight line is obtained which has an intercept on the $y + R$ axis of value R since $y = 0$ when $R = 0$.

The value so derived for R is 14 ± 2 mμ. Careful measurements over a wider range of ionization densities are in progress. The figure agrees well with the figure 18 mμ deduced by Luria and Exner (*3*) from observations of X-ray inactivation.

The results of deuteron bombardment of T-1 phage are thus consistent with the following hypotheses:

1. A target exists, of diameter 28 ± 4 mμ which is very much smaller than the phage itself and indeed smaller than the head of the phage.
2. The measured target size is larger than the true target, due to the fact that radiation from the path of a deuteron which misses the target can inactivate the phage.

References

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