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pose is served by their vicious attack on observations of a group of Russians different from those in the circle of their acquaintance. The views I recorded were not the only ones I heard, but those that stood up under reasoned argument and that formed a pattern consistent with Communist ideology. They were expressed with every show of sincerity. We cannot agree with these opinions, of course, and we need not believe that their supposed factual basis is wholly correct. But as expressions of the way of thinking of one group of Russians, they should hardly be branded as false merely because they differ from the views expressed by the Clemenses' more critical Russian friends.

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Dynamic Teaching

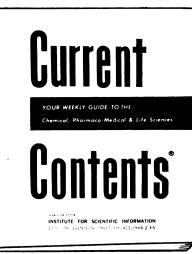
Probably few college teachers or others will take exception to a conclusion reached in the editorial "The system" [Science 134, 159 (21 July 1961)] that more than lip service should be accorded the proposal that teaching be made an even more rewarding career than it now is. However, an unfortunate fallacy is evident in the argument, in my opinion. The fallacy lies in the sharp distinction made between "teaching" and "research" at the university level. If "teaching" is rated "second class" by "the faculty," it may be because of the image of a stagnant pedant evoked by the term *teaching*.

Is it necessary to relearn constantly that students learn by their own efforts? Usually these efforts to learn (by listening, by talking, by reading, and, most trying, by writing for the consideration and criticism of others) can only be stimulated to a greater or lesser degree by teachers. Teachers who feel that they are still learning and who are as enthusiastic about the work of others in their discipline as they are about their own contributions are more apt to make the classroom situation the dynamic one that it should be.

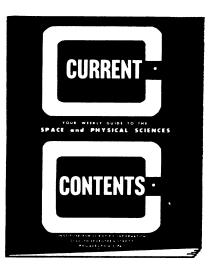
Perhaps the hardest types of work men can do are to think and to submit their thoughts in writing; to observe and then to report accurately their observations. To carry out these processes with "students" is a learning and teaching process for all concerned.

For a detailed look at the other side

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of the sombre picture drawn by the writer of the editorial—that is, at the invalidity of separating research from college teaching—one cannot do better than to read the article by Charles A. Fenten in the *Bulletin of the American Association of Professors* entitled "The sweet sad song of the devoted college teacher" [46, 361 (1960)].

STANLEY MARCUS

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Keynes' Theories of Economics

In recent issues of *Science* considerable space has been given to a writer who has been consistently glorifying the policies being announced by the current administrators of the federal government. He has been praising the applications of Keynes' theories of economics being made by those administrators. Particularly he has been stressing the belief that these "cheery" theories will provide a remedy for the problems of unemployment in the United States.

In appraising this writer's reports, scientists may wish to consider the statement [Science 128, 1610 (1958)] of Harvard's outstanding economist, the late Sumner Slichter, that ". . . technological research had developed sufficiently by 1937 to make Keynes' theory of employment obsolete on the day of its publication. . . ."

H. C. Trimble

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Strontium-90 in Wheat Flour

An interesting possibility that a substantial fraction of strontium-90 contamination in wheat flour in 1960 arose from wind-blown soil particles adhering to the head of the wheat plant has been raised by Ichikawa, Abe, and Eto in their report in *Science* [133, 2017 (1961)]. This possibility does not seem consistent with their data.

They considered that the apparent direct absorption of strontium-90 into wheat flour in 1960, compared with that in 1959, was too large to be accounted for by current fallout, since the fallout rate while the wheat heads were exposed was only one-fifth of that during the comparable period in 1959. However, if their data on strontium-90



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