

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. Fenton in the *Bulletin of the American Association of Professors* entitled “The sweet sad song of the devoted college teacher” [46, 361 (1960)].

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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. . . .”

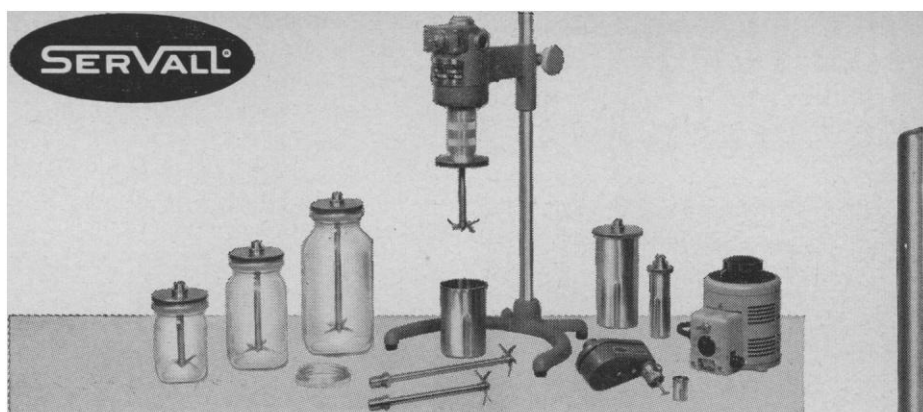
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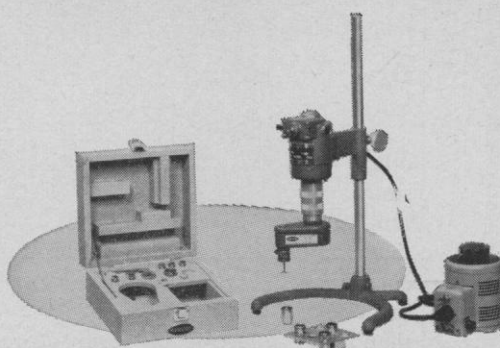
Strontium-90 in Wheat Flour

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.

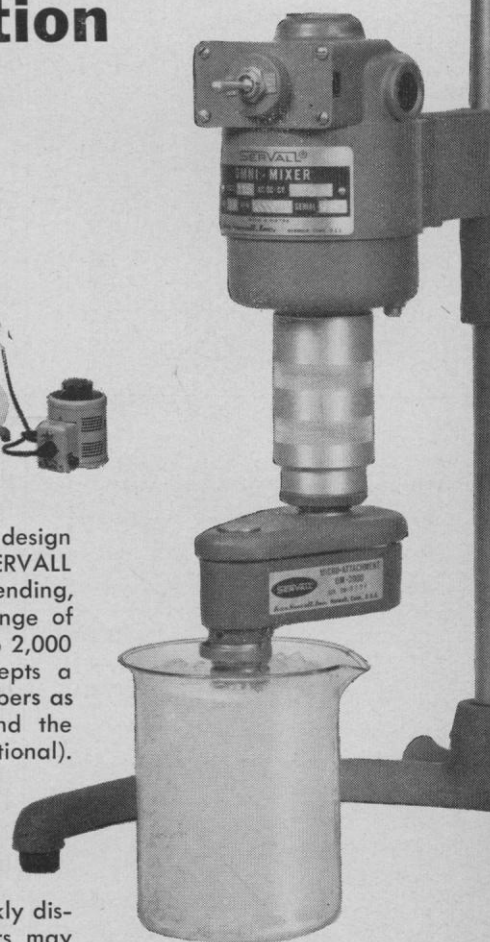
They considered that the apparent direct absorption of strontium-90 into wheat flour in 1960, compared with that in 1959, was too large to be accounted for by current fallout, since the fallout rate while the wheat heads were exposed was only one-fifth of that during the comparable period in 1959. However,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



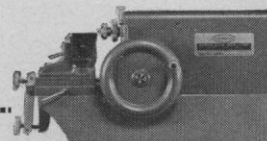
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