stay in research? Epithelial cells and fibroblasts have little in common except that they are both animal cells; they are derived from two embryonic sources with different functions, and the tumors they produce are also different. Also, 3T3 is a cell line associated with abnormal chromosomal conditions, which makes it even less desirable for cancer research.

Why can't people at least try to reproduce the disease that is occurring in the human body? Conversely, if they want to cure a disease occurring in the human body, they must be able to create an analogous condition in tissue culture. So, why can't carcinomas be induced in tissue culture? The simple reason is that it is very difficult to obtain and culture pure epithelial cells. They can not be manufactured commercially. The investigator has to spend time and energy to generate epithelial cells. This problem has been recognized by all tissue culture scientists. On the contrary, cells like 3T3 grow wild in bottles and are available in plenty. This is simply closing one's eyes to a challenging problem and doing something that is not useful in terms of the long-range goal of curing cancer.

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International Agricultural Education

We agree with Albert V. Baez (Editorial, 26 Apr., p. 417) that the effectiveness of foreign assistance can be enhanced by transferring the art of teaching science to the scientifically trained foreign graduate students returning to their homelands from U.S. institutions. We at Prairie View, with the assistance of a grant from the Agency for International Development, are committed to the premise that agricultural technology can be accepted and utilized by the grassroot farmers of developing countries through appropriate educational methodology taught to young scientists. We are presently developing a proposal for researching a delivery system for the transfer of agricultural technology to the rural poor. One phase of this system includes the education and training of our graduate students, who, in addition to their technical courses, are required to pursue a minimum of 9 credits in education of the 36 required for a master's degree in soil sciences.

Some foreign students will continue their education at other institutions. They may not have the opportunity or inclination to continue their studies in education. However, during their training at Prairie View, they are encouraged to develop instructional modules which include autotutorial lessons, workbooks, visual and audio aids, and evaluation criteria specifically designed (in terms of language, customs, and relevant problems) for use in their country. The student is also encouraged to consider our institution as a link for the exchange of information during his professional career.

Many of our staff have served in technical assistance programs and are aware of the special skills and personal attributes needed to successfully transfer knowledge (considering the different mores and environments) in developing countries. This experience is utilized in modifying courses to meet the needs of our foreign students.

Baez's proposal has our full endorsement, and we suggest that AAAS members at each university involved in international work meet annually to exchange ideas regarding the preparation of foreign students as teachers of science in their homelands.

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Wisdom Shortage

Comparisons are invidious. The truth of this is admirably illustrated by Philip Abelson's editorial "Media coverage of substantive issues" (31 May, p. 941). Relieved of its self-congratulatory, rather narcissistic praise for *Science* and its strictures against less exalted media, the editorial makes a number of good points. Both their import and their importance are lost, however, in the irritation engendered when one learns that *Science* is "designed to inform rather than to excite," that *Science* "can [if it wishes] produce a more rounded, complete, balanced, and scholarly story" than, presumably, the daily press.

Science should show a decent reluctance to claim a monopoly on wisdom, if for no other reason than that it is in critically short supply.

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