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JANUARY 1964

3 January 1964 Vol. 143, No. 3601



LETTERS	Education of American Teachers; Scientists, Lawyers, and Admirals; Research Grants and Overhead; Specialization in Medicine	7
EDITORIAL	The Appropriate Function of a University	11
ARTICLES	The Fifth Estate in the Seventh Decade: P. M. Gross	13
	The status of science and scientists in the 1960's is reviewed.	
	Growth and Development of Cultured Plant Cells: F. C. Steward	20
	Biochemical and morphogenetic studies with cells yield new evidence on their metabolism and totipotency.	
NEWS AND COMMENT	Legislation—The Halfway Mark; Disarmament—Economic Implications	27
BOOK REVIEWS	A. Huxley's Literature and Science, reviewed by J. Barzun; other reviews	33
REPORTS	Low-Latitude Noctilucent Cloud of 2 November 1963: A. B. Meinel and C. P. Meinel.	38
	Pyrene and Fluoranthene in Manganese Nodules: D. W. Thomas and M. Blumer	39
	Hydrogen in a Tektite Vesicle: J. A. O'Keefe, L. S. Walter, F. M. Wood, Jr.	39
	Xanthine Dehydrogenase: Differences in Activity among Drosophila Strains: E. C. Keller, Jr., and E. Glassman	40

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	of Sperm: G. F. Katsh, D. W. Talmage, S. Katsh	41
	Intestinal Invertase: Precocious Development of Activity after Injection of Hydrocortisone: R. G. Doell and N. Kretchmer	42
	DNA Segregation in Escherichia coli: Observations by Means of Tritiated Thymidine Decay: S. Person and M. Osborn	44
	Oncogenic Effect of Human Adenovirus Type 12 in Mice: Y. Yabe et al	46
	Circularity of the Replicating Form of a Single-Stranded DNA Virus: B. Chandler et al.	47
	Erythropoietin Production Following Gamma Irradiation and Hemorrhage in Dogs: N. Pesic, M. Radotic, S. Hajdukovic	49
	Succinic Ester and Amide of Homoserine: Some Spontaneous and Enzymatic Reactions: M. Flavin, C. Delavier-Klutchko, C. Slaughter	50
	Cutaneous Slowly Adapting Mechanoreceptors in the Cat: D. N. Tapper	53
	Sarcomas in Cotton Rats Inoculated with Rous Virus: G. J. Svet-Moldavsky and I. A. Svet-Moldavskaya	54
	Peromyscus Leucopus: An Interesting Subject for Studies of Socially Induced Stress Responses: C. H. Southwick	55
•		
MEETINGS	Superconductivity; Forthcoming Events	57

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COVER

Flowers of this wild carrot were produced from a tissue culture. Freely suspended cells were grown to embryoids, to plantlets, and then to the flowering stage. The morphology of the plant developed by this method is precise, even to the few red flowers at the center of the inflorescence. See page 20.

63

25 NEW BOOKS IN SCIENCE AND MEDICINE

- □ THE BIOCHEMICAL DIAGNOSIS OF HEART DISEASE by Clarence M. Agress, Univ. of California, and Harley M. Estrin, Institute for Medical Research. Both of Los Angeles, Calif. Oct. '63, 192 pp., 24 il. (Amer. Lec. Living Chemistry edited by I. Newton Kugelmass), \$7.75
- ☐ THE ROLE OF MAGNESIUM IN BIOLOGIC PROCESSES by Jerry K. Aikawa, Univ. of Colorado, Denver, Colo. June '63, 132 pp., 2 il., \$6.75
- □ READING COMPREHENSION FOR SCIEN-TISTS by Richard H. Bloomer, Univ. of Connecticut, Storrs, Conn. July '63, 228 pp., \$8.75
- ☐ TECHNIQUES IN MEDICAL COMMUNICA-TION by Warner F. Bowers, New York Med. Coll., New York City. Nov. '63, 96 pp., 21 il., \$4.50
- ☐ THE BIOCHEMISTRY OF BLADDER CANCER by Eric Boyland, Univ. of London, London, England. April '63, 108 pp., 12 il. (Amer. Lec. Tumors edited by David A. Karnofsky), \$5.75
- □ HEPARIN: Metabolism, Physiology and Clinical Application by Hyman Engelberg, Cedars of Lebanon Hosp., Los Angeles, Calif. With a chapter on Chemistry by Kenneth D. Brown, Northwestern Univ., Chicago, Ill. March '63, 228 pp., 13 il., \$8.50
- □ THE CHEMISTRY OF DEATH by W. E. D. Evans, Univ. of London, London, England. Oct. '63, 120 pp. (Amer. Lec. Living Chemistry), \$4.75
- □ CHEMISTRY OF CHELATION IN CANCER by Arthur Furst, Univ. of San Francisco, San Francisco, Calif. Sept. '63, 160 pp., 3 il. (Amer. Lec. Living Chemistry), \$7.50
- DISEASES TRANSMITTED FROM ANIMALS TO MAN (5th Ed.) by Thomas G. Hull, Formerly, Director of Scientific Exhibits, American Medical Association, Chicago, Ill. (With the assistance of 32 Authorities) Sept. '63, 992 pp., 190 il., \$17.75.
- ☐ HIGH MOLECULAR WEIGHT SUBSTANCES IN HUMAN URINE by J. Stanton King, Jr., and William H. Boyce, both of Bowman Gray School of Medicine of Wake Forest College, Winston-Salem, N. C. Sept. '63, 180 pp., 4 il., \$7.50
- □ COMPARATIVE PATHOLOGY IN MONKEYS by B. A. Lapin and L. A. Yakovleva, both of Medical Biological Station, Sukhumi, Georgia, U.S.S.R. May '63, 292 pp., 115 il. (National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness, Symposia in Neuroanatomical Sciences edited by William F. Windle), \$10.00
- □ AN INTRODUCTION TO RESPIRATORY CY-TOLOGY by Winifred Liu, The Youngstown Hospital Association, Youngstown, Ohio. Nov. '63, 120 pp., 97 il., \$5.75
- □ AUTOMATION IN CLINICAL CHEMISTRY by Walton H. Marsh, State Univ. of New York, Brooklyn, N. Y. Sept. '63, 148 pp., 46 il. (Amer. Lec. Living Chemistry), \$6.00
- ☐ THE REDUCTION OF PATIENT DOSE BY DI-AGNOSTIC RADIOLOGIC INSTRUMENTA-

6

TION edited by **Robert D. Moseley, Jr.**, and **John H. Rust**, both of The Univ. of Chicago, Chicago, Ill. (With 29 Contributors) Nov. '63, 300 pp., 145 il., \$12.50

- MICROTECHNIQUES OF CLINICAL CHEMIS-TRY (2nd Ed., 2nd Ptg.) by Samuel Natelson, The Roosevelt Hosp., New York City. Sept. '63, 592 pp., 318 il., \$14.75
- □ CHANGING PERSPECTIVES ON THE GE-NETIC EFFECTS OF RADIATION by James V. Neel, Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. March '63, 112 pp., 22 il., \$5.00
- □ CHEMISTRY AND THERAPY OF COLLAGEN DISEASES by David H. Neustadt, Univ of Louisville, Louisville, Ky. (With Contributions by Jerome Rotstein, Montefiore Hospital, New York City) May '63, 176 pp., 18 figs. (Amer. Lec. Living Chemistry), \$7.50
- ☐ SYMPOSIUM ON MARINE MICROBIOLOGY. Compiled and edited by Carl H. Oppenheimer, Institute of Marine Science, Miami, Fla. April '63, 792 pp., 264 il., 132 tables, \$22.50
- PRINCIPLES AND METHODS OF STERILIZA-TION (3rd Ptg.) by John J. Perkins, American Sterilizer Co., Erie, Pa. Oct. '63, 368 pp., 174 il., \$9.00
- □ AUTOPSY PATHOLOGY: A Guide for Pathologists and Clinicians by Philipp R. Rezek and Max Millard, both of Univ. of Miami, Miami, Fla. March '63, 864 pp., 294 figs., 10 tables, \$24.50
- □ SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF DRUGS INCLUDING ATLAS OF SPECTRA by Irving Sunshine and S. R. Gerber, both of Cuyahoga County Coroner's Office, Cleveland, Ohio. Aug. '63, 256 pp., 411 il., \$10.50
- ☐ THE RETINAL GANGLION CELL LAYER: A Physiological-Anatomical Correlation in Man and Primates of the Normal Topographical Anatomy of the Retinal Ganglion Cell Layer and Its Alterations with Lesions of the Visual Pathways by J. M. Van Buren, National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness, Bethesda, Md. Oct. '63, 160 pp., 241 il., \$10.75
- □ LECTURES ON EXPERIMENTAL GERON-TOLOGY by F. Verzár, Institut Fur Experimentelle Gerontologie, Basel, Switzerland. Sept. '63, 144 pp., 60 il. (Amer. Lec. Geriatrics and Gerontology edited by James E. Birren), \$5.75
- ☐ THYROTROPIN. Proceedings of a Conference on Thyrotropin Sponsored by The Endocrine Study Section, National Institutes of Health. Compiled and edited by Sidney C. Werner, Columbia Univ., New York City. April '63, 404 pp., 107 il., \$11.75
- DETERMINANTS OF HUMAN SEXUAL BE-HAVIOR. Proceedings of the Fourth Annual Conference on Community Mental Health Research, Social Science Institute, Washington Univ., St. Louis, Mo. Edited by George Winokur, Washington Univ. July '63, 244 pp., 94 il., \$7.25

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The American Association for the Advancement of Science was founded in 1848 and incorporated in 1874. Its objects are to further the work of scientists, to facilitate cooperation among them, to improve the effectiveness of science in the promotion of human welfare, and to increase public understanding and appreciation of the importance and promise of the methods of science in human progress.

The Appropriate Function of a University

Today the dominant trend in our universities is toward trying to do too many things. What is the appropriate function of a university? Should it emphasize community service; should it provide a base of operations for its faculty, or should it exist to teach? Obviously it should exist primarily for educating the young. This is the one function which it can uniquely perform and, in the long view, the most important. Other organizations can provide community service or furnish housing for those whose only interest is research.

It is difficult to know when a university is doing a good job of teaching, and those who judge university administrations seldom evaluate them on the basis of the quality of their human output. Rather, institutions are judged by some on the basis of their football teams; by others, on their budgets, rate of increase of endowment, or new buildings. Among professionals, standards are employed which in their way are as false as the criterion of athletic prowess; for example, institutions are rated on the number and brilliance of their academic stars.

By "stars" I mean men who in various ways have made a name for themselves. But does the presence of such men necessarily contribute much to the teaching function of the university? Sometimes it does, but many of these men are only occasionally on campus or have little or no time for students.

Another fashionable standard for judging a university is the amount of research activity. Thus, university administrators tend to follow the "publish or perish" approach. As a result, many scientists find it expedient to neglect teaching duties. Those engaged in research have always enjoyed advantages over the teachers, few of whom gain recognition even in their own institutions. Under the present rules of the game, any scientist who teaches when he can do research must be unusually public-spirited or blind to his own interest. The result is to demean teaching. How can a professor approach a class with enthusiasm and adequate preparation if he is convinced that education of undergraduates is a secondary function of the university?

Few administrators would admit publicly that they give low priority to education, and indeed most would prefer to provide excellence in teaching. The difficulty is that academic stars and research output can be easily identified and can bring acclaim to an institution. How many universities have gained renown for their instruction?

The problem of establishing criteria for performance in teaching is difficult. Many components must be considered in judging whether a man has been educated. Surely the accumulation of knowledge is important, and achievement tests are one objective means of measuring performance. In scientific fields it should be possible to establish additional criteria. On completion of his doctorate in science, a man begins to publish papers, or if he is in industrial research he begins to rise in the company. After 3 or 4 years one can judge his scientific competence and potential.

Among the needs in education today are well-established, nationally recognized performance standards for educational achievement. Creation of such criteria could assist in redressing the present imbalance between research and teaching in our universities.—P.H.A.

SCIENCE

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in several phenomena. The flux filaments postulated in the electromagnetic structure of type-II superconductors are thought to contain one flux quantum each. However, as noted earlier, these filaments have not been detected by any method that could be considered reasonably direct. Also, it is believed that flux filaments are the unit of electromagnetic structure when a magnetic field is applied perpendicular to the plane of a thin superconducting film, even though the film is of type-I material.

Just as for bulk type-II materials, the flux-filament model leads to correct predictions of the properties of films, such as the upper critical field and its angular dependence. These results inspired an attempt to get more direct evidence for the existence of quantized flux filaments. The resistance of a thin film was measured as a function of magnetic field perpendicular to the plane of the film, the film being so narrow (~ 1 micron) that its physical dimension would determine the size of the flux filament. It was argued that minima in the resistance measurements should occur at values of the magnetic field that would make one flux quantum thread an area determined by the width of the film; minima were seen at about the expected values of H.

The cylinders in which flux quantization may be observed are a few microns in diameter; persistent currents are observed in samples as large as several centimeters. Thus a form of order, the phase coherence of the superconducting wave function, persists over distances much longer than the coherence length mentioned earlier. This long-range order was discussed at length, the fundamental question being its universality. Long-range order and thus flux quantization exist in some materials. Do they in all? In one preliminary experiment with vanadium cylinders there seemed to be no flux quantization.

The conference, attended by 350 scientists from 11 countries, was sponsored by the International Union of Pure and Applied Physics, the National Science Foundation, the Advanced Research Projects Agency, and the General Electric Research Laboratory. The conference proceedings are to be published in the January 1964 issue of Reviews of Modern Physics.

HOWARD R. HART, JR. **ROLAND W. SCHMITT**

General Electric Research Laboratory, Schenectady, New York

Forthcoming Events

January

20-22. American Inst. of Aeronautics and Astronautics, aerospace sciences meeting, New York, N.Y. (R. R. Dexter, AIAA, 2 E. 64 St., New York 21)

20-23. Cardiovascular Drug Therapy. symp., Philadelphia, Pa. (S. Rosen, Dept. of Medicine, Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, 230 N. Broad St., Philadelphia 2)

20-24. American Mathematical Soc., Miami, Fla. (AMS, 190 Hope St., Providence 6, R.I.)

20-24. Australian and New Zealand Assoc. for the Advancement of Science, Canberra (J. R. A. MacMillan, Faculty of Agriculture, Univ. of Sydney, N.S.W., Australia)

20-27. Agricultural Film Competition, 3rd intern., Berlin, Germany. (Congress Hall, John Foster Dulles Allee, Berlin N.W. 21)

22-25. American Physical Soc., New York, N.Y. (APS, Columbia Univ,, New York, N.Y.)

22-25. American Assoc. of Physics Teachers, New York, N.Y. (E. U. Condon, Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio)

23. Central Council for Health Education, annual conf., London, England. (Director, CCHE, Tavistock House, Tavistock Sq., London, W.C.1)

23-24. Industrial Water and Waste Conf., Austin, Tex. (J. B. Maline, Jr., 305 Engineering Laboratories Bldg., Univ. of Texas, Austin 12)

25. Industrial Hygiene and Air Pollution, 8th conf., Austin, Tex. (J. O. Ledbetter, 305 Engineering Laboratories Bldg., Univ. of Texas, Austin 12) 27-30. Society of **Plastics Engineers**,

20th annual technical conf., Atlantic City, N.J. (J. J. McGraw, Natl. Vulcanized Fibre Co., Philadelphia, Pa.)

27-31. UNESCO, working party on scientific translation and terminology, Rome, Italy. (UNESCO, Place de Fontenoy, Paris 7)

28-30. Entomological Soc. of America, southeastern branch, Asheville, N.C. (W. C. Nettles, Clemson College, Clemson, S.C. 29631)

29-31. American Meteorological Soc., 44th annual, Los Angeles, Calif. Court, 17168 Septo St., Northridge, Calif.) 29-1. Southwestern Federation of Geological Societies, 6th annual, Midland, Tex. (W. E. Wadsworth, AAPG, 1444 S. Boulder, P.O. Box 979, Tulsa 1, Okla.)

29-1. Western Soc. for Clinical Re-search, 17th annual, Carmel-by-the-Sea, Calif. (H. R. Warner, Latter-Day Saints Hospital, 325 Eighth Ave., Salt Lake City, Utah)

30-31. Spontaneous and Experimental Comparative Atherosclerosis, conf., Beverly Hills, Calif. (E. McCandless, Los Angeles County Heart Assoc., Los Angeles 57, Calif.)

February

2-5. American Inst. of Chemical Engineers, annual, Boston, Mass. (J. Henry, AICE, 345 E. 47 St., New York, N.Y.) 2-7. Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers. winter meeting, New York, N.Y. (A. P. Fughill, Detroit Edison