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New Quarks for Physics

Thanks to Willy Ley for pointing out (Letters, 22 July) that "quark" is German for "a somewhat gluey cottage cheese" (or even trash or rubbish). Long ago Goethe foresaw the need for this word when he wrote the prologue to Faust. Mephistopheles, sojourning in heaven, cynically describes man's insatiable curiosity and concludes: "In jeden Quark begräbt er seine Nase." (He sticks his nose in every quark.)

The German and Faustian origin of quark is obviously so much more appropriate, despite the slander, that McMillan and Murray Gell-Mann may wish to reconsider the origin of the physicists' quark!

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Support the Theoretical Thinkers!

Regarding Greenberg's article (News and Comment, 24 June, p. 1724) on "Basic research: the political tides are shifting" . . . the old category of "basic" ("fundamental," "pure") research is not good because it means different things to different persons. Really there are two kinds of so-called basic science that must be consideredinscribed (trivial, limited)-and theoretical. Inscribed science is simple factfinding science without any direct thoughts about established theories or without any new set of postulates in mind that might ultimately become a theory. When I try to learn the nutrient conditions that cause the tips of fungus filaments to lyse, I am engaged in inscribed (trivial) science because my thinking has not related the facts to established theory or to a new set of postulates that might develop into a theory. This kind of basic (inscribed, trivial) science is often on the same intellectual level as applied science. It is fascinating work because it satisfies one kind of curiosity. But this kind of nonapplied research should not be confused with truly theoretical work like that which produced the 1:1:1 hypothesis, the operon hypothesis (both of which should now be called theories), or the like.

Of the different kinds of science, theoretical science is the kind that should receive unstinted financial support because theories give us command of knowledge whether we choose to use the knowledge in practical applications or in the advancement of science. A quick review of the history of physics, chemistry, or biology will support this contention.

Within theoretical science are those men whose genius and drive permit them to build the frameworks of new incipient theories, new postulational-deductive systems. But who, in politics or in science, has the wit to recognize these men while they are in the early stages of formulating their ideas? Probably only a few other scientists and these men are seldom in a position to grant financial support. The greatest problem in the support of science is not whether you support basic or applied science, but rather, how do you support truly theoretical work?

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A Tax-Saving Spin Off

In his contribution to contemporary etymology, Hines (Letters, 12 Aug.) deals successfully with the origins of A-OK and blast off, but fails with spin off, which he suspects is a NASA substitution for fallout.

I hasten to inform you that *spin off* has long meant a specific legal corporate fission process, followed when it is desirable to make two corporations out of one. It solves a genuine problem created by the capital gains tax. Some of the assets of the original corporation are *spun off* to the new. If a capital gains tax were assessed, that would be fallout from the fission.

STUART T. MARTIN P.O. Box 608, Burlington, Vermont

Touché

Non-nonwalking is something I enjoy, but only because I've had a college education. Otherwise, I would like plain walking.

In the same way, "nonincongruity" (Cover, 1 July) can be reduced to "congruity," a term respectable enough to be accepted in dictionaries. "Nonincongruity" seems to be a low character who has been justly ignored by lexicographers.

Helen Churchill

Hollins College, Virginia



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