

pus culture does reflect the value orientation of that faith, a question raised by both Merker and Davis.

Davis and others express some concerns centering around the overproduction of scientists, the granting of special support to certain religious and regional groups, and overvaluation of science. I do not believe that we should necessarily have more scientists. Neither do I believe that scientists are better than other people. Nor do I believe that producing scientists-scholars is the only index or necessarily the best index of the value of a school or a religious group. My study dealt only with the origins of these particular persons and is not meant to imply that others are inferior or unworthy. I personally value science and believe that a good and viable society must have a solid scientific-scholarly community (as well as many other things). But it is up to the community-at-large to decide what role science is to have within it.

I did suggest an "if . . . then" proposition: If society does value science, then it must provide the conditions which will nurture and sustain science. My research was not fundamentally concerned with colleges, religious groups, or geographical regions as such. I studied all of these in an effort to identify some of the conditions which lead to the career choice of science or scholarship; and I was led to the conclusion that a set of cultural values may well undergird the selection of such a vocational pathway. In this regard, I am somewhat sympathetic to Hirsch's comment that the democratization and secularization of American science may mean that scientists today are less committed to the ethos of science and are drawn to its ranks more for prestige and money. To the extent that this is the case, it may be that the quality of scientific work suffers while the quantity increases. Many would maintain that the knowledge explosion is not all knowledge, but that much of it, produced under "publish or perish" and other incentives, will have little lasting value. Perhaps the changing values and motives to which Hirsch alludes, as secularization progresses, are indeed changing the appeal and character of science-scholarship as a life pathway from that of a zealous cognitive quest toward satisfaction of the needs Hirsch suggests.

KENNETH R. HARDY

Department of Psychology,
Brigham Young University,
Provo, Utah 84602

References

1. M. Weber, *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism*, T. Parsons, Translator (Scribner, New York, 1930).
2. R. K. Merton, *Social Theory and Social Structure* (Free Press, New York, 1968).
3. R. H. Knapp and H. B. Goodrich, *Origins of American Scientists* (Univ. of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1952).
4. F. L. Strodbeck, in *Talent and Society*, D. C. McClelland, A. L. Baldwin, U. Bronfenbrenner, F. L. Strodbeck, Eds. (Van Nostrand, Princeton, N.J., 1958), p. 135.
5. A. Roe, *The Making of a Scientist* (Dodd, Mead, New York, 1952).
6. R. T. Woc-ton, thesis, University of Utah (1956).
7. E. L. Thorndike, *Science* 92, 137 (1940).
8. R. Kline, in *The Episcopal Church and Education*, K. B. Cully, Ed. (Morehouse-Barlow, New York, 1966), p. 102.

History of "Ecology"

The history of ecology is certainly largely unstudied, but please correct the hoary myth perpetuated by M. W. Rossiter (Book Reviews, 20 Sept. 1974, p. 1040) that E. H. P. A. Haeckel founded ecology. He was one of the early publishers of the word (7 years earlier than Rossiter claims), but he made little use of it and should not even be credited as having coined the term.

Hans Reiter published a book with "Oekologie" in the title (*Die Consolidation der Physiognomik als Versuch einer Oekologie der Gewachse*) as early as 1885, and Conway MacMillan published the term in North America in 1897 in his studies of the vegetation of Minnesota. The earliest use of the term "ecology" so far discovered was in the United States in 1858 by none other than Henry David Thoreau (1). Reiter, MacMillan, Thoreau, and Haeckel all used the word almost in passing, which suggests it was in wide use.

A much stronger case can be made for proposing J. E. B. Warming as the founder of ecology, since he published a whole text (*Plantensamfund. Grundtrak af den Økologiske Plantegeografi*) on the subject in 1895. It is curious that neither the Ecological Society of America nor the British Ecological Society are enthusiastic in according recognition to Warming, who died 50 years ago last year.

R. GOODLAND

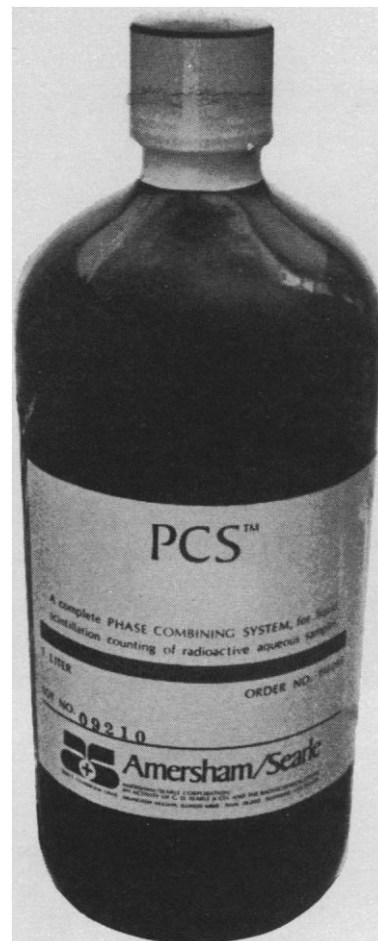
Cary Arboretum, New York
Botanical Garden, Millbrook 12545

Notes

1. H. D. Thoreau, letter, New Year's Day 1858. "Mr. Hoar is still in Concord, attending to Botany, Ecology, &c. with a view to making his future residence in foreign parts more truly profitable to him."

The complete aqueous cocktail

For liquid
scintillation counting



PCS™—Phase Combining System for Liquid Scintillation Counting of Radioactive Samples.

The most versatile and effective cocktail for aqueous and organic solutions.

For complete information, call or write:



Amersham/Searle

AMERSHAM / SEARLE CORPORATION
An Activity of G. D. Searle & Co. and the Radiochemical Centre

2636 S. Clearbrook Drive/Arlington Heights, Illinois 60005
Telephone: Toll free: 800-323-9750—Telex: 28-2452
In Illinois, Alaska, Puerto Rico, & Hawaii: 312-593-6300
400 Iroquois Shore Road/Oakville, Ontario
Telephone: 416-844-8122—Telex: 069-82216 A75700Z

Circle No. 181 on Readers' Service Card