

the purposes of the philosophical setting in which we work as we do to the beauty of the new knowledge that is produced. This has not been true enough in the past, but as our concern grows, so will our willingness to act upon it.

The need for heightened concern lies in the fact that science has again become a social institution. It is however, operating on different value scales than most of the rest of society. The essence of contemporary science lies as much in its intellectual processes and social setting, as in its facts, and we must teach it accordingly if we wish to say that we are part of the science of our own time.

References and Notes

1. Claude Bernard, *An Introduction to the Study of Experimental Medicine*, Dover Press, 1957,
2. Jerome Bruner, *Process of Education*, 1963, p. 24.
3. William Smallwood, *Natural History and the American Mind*, 1941, p. 3 footnote. Review of the "The Botanist," by Benjamin Waterhouse, *The Medical Repository*, 3d hexade, III, 1812, p. 371.
4. William Smallwood, op. cit., p. vii.
5. Bernard Bailyn, *Education in the Forming of American Society*, Vintage Books, 1960, p. 14.
6. Bernard Bailyn, op. cit., p. 24.
7. Op. cit., p. 25.
8. Op. cit., p. 28.
9. Perry Miller, *The New England Mind*, 1939, p. 7.
10. Perry Miller, op. cit., p. 14.
11. Op. cit., p. 15.
12. Op. cit., p. 8.
13. Op. cit., p. 212
14. Op. cit., p. 215.
15. Donald Fleming, Public Lecture—Presented at Kansas State College at Pittsburg, 1960.
16. Bernard Bailyn, op. cit., p. 47.
17. Sir Eric Ashby, *Technology and the Academics*, 1959, p. 20, 21.

New England Efforts

New England state universities have been urged to give new emphasis on the growth and development of the region's natural environment. Two economists who made a two-year study for the New England Board of Higher Education urged the schools of agriculture in the six land-grant state universities to accept the fact that there will be fewer farms and farmers in the future and aim their research, education, and leadership development programs at a broad array of natural resources and their role in the region's economic and social development.

Among their recommendations: Revise the four-year college program toward providing basic training in the tools of analysis and thought for the natural sciences, social sciences, physical sciences, and humanities. Specialization in courses related to agriculture, forestry, water management, wildlife, recreation, land use and management should begin no earlier than the junior year. Develop graduate studies and research, in part concerned with agricultural production, but also to include watershed management, recreation, land management, wildlife management, regional planning, economic development and training for work abroad in foreign aid programs.

Malaysian Carp

The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife is keeping close watch on the feeding habits of 27 small imported fish now living in experimental ponds in Stuttgart, Arkansas. The Malaysian grass carp reportedly prefer a diet of grass and other aquatic vegetation to insects and competing fish. Researchers hope the foreign fish live up to their reputation. Most of this country's farm ponds are plagued with excessive vegetation. Heavy weed growth provides too much escape cover for small fish, the main source of food for larger fish. Vegetation also impedes navigation, swimming, and harvest of desirable fish. Malaysian grass carp may be one solution to these problems, provided they reproduce satisfactorily and will not adversely compete with other species of fish or eat desirable waterfowl foods.

Drivers: Take Heed

Highway accidents in the U. S. took a record number of lives in 1963. The 42,700 fatalities reported by the state motor vehicle departments, and compiled by The Travelers Insurance Companies, surpassed the 1962 count of 40,500. In addition, more than 3,460,000 persons were injured in 1963. Of these figures, 34,700 deaths and nearly 3,000,000 injuries were blamed on driver error and lack of judgment.