

schools enrolling 6% of the total college population, the best they have been able to do is 3.2% of the awards. It must be remembered however, that only a small number of our science majors continue into graduate work as opposed to the professions. Most of our biology students are enrolled in pre-medical or pre-dental programs. Most of our physical science students graduate into engineering schools. As a result few of these graduates take these competitive examinations, and therefore it is unfair to compare or criticize Catholic colleges because of their poor representation on such examinations and competitions. In general Catholic graduates who do continue their studies in non-Catholic universities are found to have an adequate undergraduate background in science to meet the requirements of advanced study.

This then is our story. It is one of success and failure. Some of the failure has been forced upon us in the long rub and wear of religious strife. But we must admit it frankly, much failure has been our own fault, often enough through laziness and lack of vision, sometimes through abysmal mediocrity and just plain bad teaching. But we have acknowledged our shortcomings and have taken steps to improve. Of course it would be false to say that we no longer have weak and struggling institutions among us. Of course we have. But we also have many schools, large and small, of which all American educators should be proud. We no longer are the unhappy stereotype of a feeble academic institution with an unsophisticated and isolated faculty and doctrinal commitments that frustrate the scientific method. The science

education in most of our high schools is on a level with that of the majority of public schools. Our colleges are capable of providing a good science background for those continuing on into professional schools or the graduate schools of the superior public universities. We therefore have grounds for satisfaction, but not for complacency. While we will still hold fast to all that is good in our liberal disciplines, we must continue to work overtime to assure to science the place it deserves on the campuses of our Catholic schools.

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Editorial Note

Dr. Philip Goldstein, author of our *In My Opinion* article for this issue, has further comments about the material presented. He hopes that you will be willing to express your comments, whatever they may be, directly to him at his address at 20 Cheltenham Street, Lido Beach, New York 11561.

The quotation from Dr. Dubos gives a very inadequate picture of his views. However, some of the further references which you may wish to read are: *Logic and Choice in*

Science, Proc. Amer. Philosophical Soc., Vol. 107, No. 5, October, 1963, pp. 365-374; *Environmental Biology*, BioScience, Vol. 14, No. 1, 1964, pp. 11-14; *Humanistic Biology: The American Scholar*, Vol. 34, No. 2, Spring, 1965, pp. 179-198; and *Science and Man's Nature*, Daedalus, Vol. 94, No. 1, Winter, 1965, pp. 223-244.

Much of Dr. Dubos' opinions are also expressed at greater length in a book to be published in the Fall of 1965, *Man Adapting*, by the Yale University Press.