

SCIENCE

VOL. LXIV SEPTEMBER 24, 1926 No. 1656

BIOLOGY AND THE TRAINING OF THE CITIZEN¹

CONTENTS

<i>The British Association for the Advancement of Science:</i>	
<i>Biology and the Training of the Citizen:</i> PROFESSOR JAMES GRAHAM KERR	283
<i>An International Committee on Botanical Nomenclature:</i> DR. A. S. HITCHCOCK	290
<i>The League of Nations Committee and Institute of International Intellectual Cooperation:</i> DR. VERNON KELLOGG	291
<i>Scientific Events:</i>	
<i>The British Institution of Fuel Technology; A Pan-Pacific Exposition; The Lowell Lectures; The Symposium on Cancer Control</i>	292
<i>Scientific Notes and News</i>	294
<i>University and Educational Notes</i>	297
<i>Discussion:</i>	
<i>Hooke's Law:</i> PROFESSOR JOSEPH O. THOMPSON. <i>The Quantitative Theory of Sex:</i> DR. RICHARD GOLDSCHMIDT. <i>A New Species of Monilia Pathogenic for Man:</i> DR. FREDERICK W. SHAW. <i>Robert Mayer:</i> DR. WALTER LANDAUER	298
<i>Quotations:</i>	
<i>The Future of America</i>	301
<i>Scientific Books:</i>	
<i>A Pioneer in Public Health—William Thompson Sedgwick:</i> DR. HAVEN EMERSON	302
<i>Scientific Apparatus and Laboratory Methods:</i>	
<i>Focussing X-ray Spectrograph for Low Temperatures:</i> DR. KARL HOROVITZ. <i>The Measurement of Surface Tension with the Balance:</i> AGNES POCKELS. <i>The Determination of Viable Lactobacillus:</i> DR. WALTER L. KULP	303
<i>Special Articles:</i>	
<i>Theories of a New Solid Junction Rectifier:</i> DR. L. O. GRONDAHL. <i>Experimental Modification of Polarity in Marine Ova:</i> DR. C. V. TAYLOR and D. M. WHITAKER	306
<i>The Anniversary Meeting of the American Chemical Society</i>	309
<i>Science News</i>	x

SCIENCE: A Weekly Journal devoted to the Advancement of Science, edited by J. McKen Cattell and published every Friday by

THE SCIENCE PRESS

Lancaster, Pa. Garrison, N. Y.
New York City: Grand Central Terminal.
Annual Subscription, \$6.00. Single Copies, 15 Cts.

SCIENCE is the official organ of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Information regarding membership in the Association may be secured from the office of the permanent secretary, in the Smithsonian Institution Building, Washington, D. C.

Entered as second-class matter July 18, 1923, at the Post Office at Lancaster, Pa., under the Act of March 8, 1879.

I PROPOSE in this address to depart somewhat from precedent and to devote it neither to a general review of recent progress in our science, nor to the exposition of my own special views on problems of evolutionary morphology, but rather to a more general subject—one which I believe to be at the present time of transcendent importance to the future not merely of our nation but, indeed, of our civilization—namely, the relation of biology to the training of the future citizen. Speaking as I do from this chair, I need hardly say that by biology I mean more especially animal biology.

It is unnecessary to emphasize at length the enormously important part which biological science plays in the life of our modern civilized state. The provision of food for the community—crop-raising, stock-breeding, the production of dairy products, fisheries, the preservation of food by canning and freezing, and so on—is obviously an immensely complicated system of applications of biological science. And so also with the maintenance of the health of the community—the prevention of disease, much of which is now known to be due to the machinations of parasitic microbes, often transported and spread by other living organisms, and the cure of disease by the modern developments of medicine and surgery—these again are applications of biological science. When we contemplate merely such simple facts known to every one, when we see to what an extent the results of biological science are woven in and out through the whole complicated fabric of modern civilization, when we contemplate further the gigantic expenditure in money devoted to the school training of our future citizens, it must surely strike us as an extraordinary fact that biological science enters hardly, if at all, into the school training of our average citizen.

What I have said indeed applies, if only in lesser degree, to the subordinate position occupied by science as a whole in our school training. In the early stages of human evolution, as we see illustrated on the earth of to-day by those comparatively primitive savages who still remain in the nomadic hunting phase, what we should now call science plays an all-important part in the education of the young indi-

¹ Address by the president of Section D—Zoology—of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at Oxford, England, August, 1926.

Science

64 (1656)

Science **64** (1656), x-310.

ARTICLE TOOLS

<http://science.sciencemag.org/content/64/1656.citation>

PERMISSIONS

<http://www.sciencemag.org/help/reprints-and-permissions>

Use of this article is subject to the [Terms of Service](#)

Science (print ISSN 0036-8075; online ISSN 1095-9203) is published by the American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1200 New York Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20005. 2017 © The Authors, some rights reserved; exclusive licensee American Association for the Advancement of Science. No claim to original U.S. Government Works. The title *Science* is a registered trademark of AAAS.