

## FOOTNOTES

<sup>1</sup>Jacques Barzun, Science: the Glorious Entertainment (New York: Harper and Row, 1964), pp. 16-17.

<sup>2</sup>A review of public attitudes toward science and scientists is provided by Wilbur Schramm in "Science and the Public Mind" in Studies of Innovation and of Communication to the Public (Stanford, Calif.: Institute for Communication Research, Stanford University, 1962), pp. 263-86.

<sup>3</sup>The concept of interlocking power elites was discussed in detail by C. Wright Mills in The Power Elite (New York: Oxford University Press, 1956). See also Harry S. Hall, "Scientists and Politicians," Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists XII (1956), pp. 46-62, and C. P. Snow, Science and Government (New York: Mentor Books, 1962).

<sup>4</sup>Nicholas DeWitt, Soviet Professional Manpower (Washington: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1955).

<sup>5</sup>See for example, Opinion Research Corporation, The Conflict Between the Scientific Mind and the Management Mind (Princeton, N. J.: Opinion Research Corporation, 1959); Simon Marcson, The Scientist in American Industry (Princeton, N. J.: Princeton University, Industrial Relations Section, 1960); William Kornhauser, Scientists in Industry: Conflict and Accommodation (Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1962).

<sup>6</sup>S. L. A. Marshall, Men Against Fire (New York: William Morrow, 1947).

<sup>7</sup>Bernard Barber, Science and the Social Order (New York: Collier Books, 1962); W. F. Ogburn, Social Change (New York: Viking Press, 1950).