Science in the U.S.S.R.:

Soviet Biology: DR. L. C. DUNN .......................... 65

Russian Explorations: SIR HUBERT WILKINS ............. 67

Some Modern Conceptions of Amebiasis: DR. ERNEST CARROLL FAUST ........................................ 69

Obituary:
L. Charles Raiford: DR. GEO. GLOCKLER. Levin Bowland Broughton. Recent Deaths ...................... 72

Scientific Events:
Gift to the University of Oxford for Plastic Surgery; Affiliation of Psychological Organizations; The Cleveland Meeting of the American Chemical Society; Awards of the Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences; The Gibson Island Research Conferences .................................................. 73

Scientific Notes and News ................................ 75

Discussion:
The College Curriculum in Wartime and Introductory Courses in Biology: PROFESSOR GORDON ALEXANDER. A Poisonous Pea Contaminates: DR. COY W. WALLER. Mercury in Drain Pipes: DR. SYDNEY C. RITTENBERG ........................................... 78

Scientific Books:
Applied Mathematics: DR. RICHARD VON MISES .......... 81

Special Articles:

Mammary Cancer and Mammary Structure in Inbred Stocks of Mice and their Hybrids: PROFESSOR JOHN J. BITTNER and OTHERS. Aerosol, a New Method of Applying Growth Regulators to Plants: C. L. HAMNER, H. A. SCHOMER and L. D. GOODHUE 83

Scientific Apparatus and Laboratory Methods:
A Spring-Pressure-Contact Electrode for Use in Electroencephalographic Recording: GEORGE A. ULETT and FRED B. CLAUSSEN .......................... 85

Science News .................................................. 10

SCIENCE: A Weekly Journal devoted to the Advance-
ment of Science. Editorial communications should be sent
to the Editors of SCIENCE, Lancaster, Pa. Published every
Friday by

THE SCIENCE PRESS
Lancaster, Pennsylvania

Annual Subscription, $6.00 Single Copies, 15 Cts.

SCIENCE is the official organ of the American Association
for the Advancement of Science. Information regard-
ing membership in the Association may be secured from
the office of the permanent secretary in the Smithsonian
Institution Building, Washington 25, D. C.

SCIENCE IN THE U.S.S.R.

SOVIET BIOLOGY

By DR. L. C. DUNN
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

At the time of the tenth anniversary of the October
Revolution in 1927, I was in Moscow; I awakened each
morning in the little glass-sided cupola on top of the
palatial and elegant mansion which had now become
the Institute of Experimental Biology. My first im-
pression was one of familiarity, of at-homeness, for
this was a genetics laboratory, filled with the sights
and smells associated with the little fly, Drosophila,
which breeds in its thousands in the milk bottles of
fermenting food which line all the genetics laboratories
in the world. But in the farther distance, through the
windows, were the spires of Moscow, and these and the
physical world they represented were utterly strange
and new to me.

1 Address at the Science Panel of the Congress Celebrat-
ing the Tenth Anniversary of American-Soviet Friendship,
New York, November 7, 1943. The complete proceedings
of the Science Congress including the Medical Session will
be published at a later date by the National Council of
American-Soviet Friendship.

This alternation of strangeness and familiarity must
have struck many American visitors to Russia, and it
persists when we try to examine the scientific achieve-
ments of the Soviet Union or indeed of any country
not our own. For any modern science is in some sense
the same whatever we find it, a part of one intercon-
connected whole resting on common basic principles,
with a common past and a common future, and it is
artificial and deceptive to try to break it into separate
national entities. And yet, just as the history of
science consists in part of the achievements of indi-
viduals, so also it rests on the contributions of groups
of persons with common purposes and common meth-
ods, and oftentimes the character of these groups is
determined by the physical, economic and social
milieu. It was unquestionable that the society behind
Soviet biology was very different from that found in
Europe and America, and this, together with the tem-
perament, traditions and outlook of the Soviet scien-
Science 99 (2561), 65-86.