Publishers specializing in biological literature (such as Selkhozgiz, Medgiz, "Soviet Science," the Academy of Science, Uchpedgiz, etc.) have not been aware of their responsibility when publishing theoretical or popular scientific books and other works on biology for colleges.

An illustration of this state of things is given by the publication of a book written by a member of the Academy of Medical Sciences, S. N. Davidenkov, entitled "Evolutionary-Genetic Problems in Neuropathology." It was published in 1947 with an enthusiastic preface by Academician L. Orbeli. Fully accepting the Mendel-Morgan "theories," the author made an attempt to revise the theory of Engels concerning the humanization of apes under the influence of their working activities.

We must have textbooks based on the progressive Michurin theory.

Schools for higher education will not be able to carry through this reform of teaching in biological sciences if they do not at the same time reconstruct their scientific research work.

Much of this research work, led by partisans of Mendelism-Morganism, had but slight relation to real life dealing with the practice of medicine, agriculture, veterinary science, and animal husbandry. Professor Schmalhausen, for example, holding the chair of Darwinism in the University of Moscow, published volumes of "works" dealing with problems that have nothing to do with the practice of Socialist Construction.

At the University of Kharkov, methods were applied to problems of Darwinism and genetics that had nothing to do with practical needs of life. Docentin Mikhailova occupied herself with "Interspecific Divergence and Crossability in the Genus *Dianthus*." Docent Dubovsky had for his objective the elucidation of "The Cytological Basis of the Early Stages of Divergence in Mosquitoes of Different Species and Subspecies." Countless other problems, without any theoretical or practical significance, were likewise pursued, serving sometimes only as evidence for pseudoscientific conceptions in biology.

Detachment from life, limitations of academic outlooks, practical sterility, such are the qualifications of the scientific work produced by all research carried on by supporters of Mendelism-Morganism. It is necessary to make a sharp change in all scientific research done by our colleges and direct it toward the most active collaboration with requirements of practical life, as well as with the interests of our national economy.

The party of Lenin-Stalin protects the progressive Soviet science against infiltration of foreign, reactionary influences. The history of our Bolshevist Party serves as an example of a continuous and strenuous fight for a flourishing, progressive science, a science "that has the courage to tear down old traditions, rules, forms, when they prove to be outlived, when they become breaks stopping the onward movement, a science that creates new traditions, new forms, new rules" (Stalin).

The struggle in the field of biology has ended in a complete triumph of Michurin's doctrine, presenting a new stage in the development of materialistic biology.

Thanks to the Bolshevist Party and, personally, to Comrade Stalin, ways for the further triumphant march of the most progressive Michurin biological science are now clear. The scientists of our colleges will apply, from now on, all their energy to the propaganda of Michurin's biology and to the support of undivided rule of Michurin's biological doctrine in our higher institutions of learning.

Instruments for Recording Blood Pressure

In a recent issue of *Science* (October 8, p. 393), David F. Marsh points out that a photoelectric recording microammeter may be used in connection with a strain-gage manometer to record the mean blood pressure of small animals. The models mentioned are entirely satisfactory for the purpose described but are by no means the only instruments of the 8CE type which may be used with the manometers.

In addition to the photoelectric microammeters, a number of other recording instruments may be used with good results. Recording potentiometers and resistance thermometer recorders made for industrial use are quite suitable. These types have the proper speed of response to indicate mean pressures and to be insensitive to individual pulses.

Standard models of strain-gage manometers that have a linear frequency range up to 70 cycles/sec are available. Such manometers are adequate for the accurate recording of arterial pulse contours in humans and in larger experimental animals. When used with the Brush amplifier and pen motor it is possible to realize all the advantages of ease in operation of the manometer as well as the advantages of a direct-writing recorder. In addition, accurate measurements of the systolic and diastolic pressures are possible. It is also possible to use these manometers with the string-type electrocardiograph galvanometer.

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Requesting Reprints from Abroad

D. J. Bell, of the University of Cambridge, reports that he has received over 200 requests from U. S. scientists for reprints of one of his articles, of which he was allowed only 50 copies. Believing that many British scientists have been faced with a similar problem, he has asked *Science* to publish the brief reminder that paper is scarce in the United Kingdom and that, for economic reasons, many British scientists do not feel that they can afford to reply to such requests, much as they would like to do so.