

coward; the little King Bird, not bigger than a Sparrow, attacks him boldly, and drives him out of the district. He is therefore, by no means a proper emblem for the brave and honest Cincinnati of America, who have driven all the King Birds from our country; though exactly fit for that order of knights which the French call Chevaliers d'Industrie."

Science News Letter, June 25, 1932

In the buildings of ancient Rome, nine different kinds of colored marbles were widely used, and many other rarer kinds were occasionally introduced.

Some of the rarest tulips that brought fabulous prices during the Dutch tulip mania, in 1637, owed their peculiar featherings of color to a mosaic disease.

ARCHAEOLOGY

Tepe Gawra Becomes Holder "World's Oldest Town" Title

THE OLDEST Town in the World." This title of honor has suddenly been taken from other claimants and conferred upon the ruins of Tepe Gawra, in northern Mesopotamia.

The archaeologists who by their excavations have pushed back the history of cities to 3700 B. C. are with a joint expedition of the University of Pennsylvania Museum and the American Schools of Oriental Research. Dr. E. A. Speiser reported the discovery.

This oldest town ever found on earth

is far from being a bungling experiment that "just grew." The city fathers followed a carefully thought out planning scheme, Dr. Speiser reports. The heart of the settlement was an imposing forum. To the north were two shrines, connected by such buildings as bath houses and storage rooms. A citadel was near the center of town. The southern part of town was a residential section. The streets were well laid out, and on one street was a bazaar or market.

The planners gave thought to emergencies. They provided a capacious reservoir almost 100 feet deep, for a water supply in time of siege.

Dr. Speiser has high praise for the architectural talents of Tepe Gawra's early builders. They showed excellent taste, he states, in the restraint with which they checked their enthusiasm for elaborate ornament. They knew how to construct the true arch, and used their knowledge to build vaulted ante-chambers in the houses. This is pronounced the first time in history that the true arch appears. The discoveries at Tepe Gawra add a new and important chapter to the history of architecture.

The ruins which rank as the oldest town are buried eight layers deep. Ruins of the sixth layer are as old as the royal tombs of Ur. The eighth layer is pronounced 500 years older.

Ur of the Chaldees was hailed as the oldest town known, only a few years ago. Then, excavations at Susa revealed a town of greater age than Ur, only to be replaced now by the older settlement of Tepe Gawra. All these towns are in the Near East.

Science News Letter, June 25, 1932

DIETETICS

Pasteurized Milk Good For Children, Survey Shows

HHEATING milk in the process of pasteurizing it to make it free from germs does not affect its nutritive qualities for children of from two to six years, Leslie C. Frank, sanitary engineer in charge of milk investigations of the U. S. Public Health Service, reported to the Conference of State and Territorial Health Officers with the

As a birthday or other friendly gift of remembrance:

What to Give?

at \$1

A 17-week trial subscription to Science News Letter

at \$5

A one-year subscription to Science News Letter

at \$7

A two-year subscription to Science News Letter

Please use the Coupon below

No extra charge for postage to any address in the world

To SCIENCE NEWS LETTER
21st and Constitution Avenue,
Washington, D. C.

Please enter the following 17 weeks
 1 year subscription to SCIENCE NEWS LETTER.

I enclose remittance (or, bill me later): 2 year

GIFT TO

Name

Street Address

City and State

My Name and Address

My Name

Street Address

City and State



U. S. Public Health Service recently in Washington.

Mr. Frank made a house-to-house survey of over three thousand children of this age group in forty-one cities, getting information as to whether the children had been given raw or heated milk, and what their ages, weights and heights were. These children were from middle class American families, and their supplementary diet was that of the average American child. The children who had had raw milk for more than the latter half of their lives were no taller and just three-tenths of a pound lighter in weight, on the average, than the children who had had heated or pasteurized milk.

The problem is of particular importance because recently advocates of raw, unpasteurized milk have been claiming that heated milk lacked some of the growth-promoting properties present in raw milk. The children in Mr. Frank's survey who received predominantly raw milk had more diphtheria, scarlet fever, intestinal disturbances and rickets than the children getting predominantly heated milk, according to their parents' reports.

Science News Letter, June 25, 1932

ARCHAEOLOGY

New Tomb Found at Famous Maya Capital

A NEW MAYA TOMB has been found under the main stairway of the "Castillo" at Chichen Itza, famous capital of the ancient Maya empire. As described by Eduardo Martinez Canton, Mexican archaeologist, the tomb consists of a stone box, in which were found four stone spearheads, covered with turquoise, a clay vessel with the bones of a snake, another vessel with numerous beads and articles of jade and turquoise, and a quantity of unidentified small bones.

The real prize of the discovery, however, consists of two bits of fine Maya cloth. The handiwork of Maya weavers is exceedingly rare, and every scrap of it recovered is highly treasured. In the tomb there was also a "sastun," or stone ball used in healing and divination ceremonies.

Senor Canton has also discovered that the Castillo, like many other Mayan and Mexican structures, is built over and around a still older pyramid. In this case the outer structure also conceals a stone-filled temple.

Science News Letter, June 25, 1932

ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

Russia's Second Five Year Plan Calls for Far East Colonization

Following is the second of a series of four articles on the tangled and vexed situation in the Far East as seen by leading geographers.

THE SECOND Five Year Plan set for Soviet Russia calls for the highest speed and the most ambitious progress in that strategic area to the north of Manchuria—the Siberian Far East.

"In the Far Eastern Region the tempo of industrial development is to be higher than in all other regions of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics," says a report by the chairman of the State Planning Commission, V. V. Kuibyshev.

Far Eastern Siberia has been an ugly duckling country for a long time. It has universally had predicted for it a swan-like future. But the predictions were vague as to date. Now, it appears, Russia is ready to turn predictions into realities with magic speed.

The Russian Far East borders the Pacific in a thick irregular pattern on the map. This region, farther from Moscow than San Francisco is from New York, is to be transformed into a self-sufficient locality, according to the new Five Year Plan. It will depend less and less

upon products from other parts of the Soviet Union.

To achieve this transformation, other parts of the Soviet Union are to send colonists. There will be an extensive, organized migration, says M. Kuibyshev.

With man power transported into the sparsely peopled region, industrial projects will go forward rapidly, according to the plans. A metallurgical plant will rise at Suchan, to handle the iron ore and coal from nearby deposits. Fields of grain and flax and sugarbeets are to be extended. Livestock herds are to be increased. Many workers are to be kept busy at fur trapping and fishing.

Coal production is to reach ten or even twelve million tons by the dead line, 1937. Production of oil in Sakhalin and coal in Kamchatka is to be pushed.

Timber crews will work in the forests. And because the region is not to stop at producing raw materials, but is to be self-sufficient, there will be mills and factories to turn flax into cloth, sugarbeets into sugar and wood into paper.

Russia thus lays plans to take a firmer grip on her possessions in the Far East.

Science News Letter, June 25, 1932

PUBLIC HEALTH

Race May Be Cause of Negro's Lower Tuberculosis Resistance

EVIDENCE that negroes are more apt to succumb to tuberculosis than white people because of an inherent racial difference appeared in a report of Dr. Taliaferro Clark of the U. S. Public Health Service to the National Tuberculosis Association.

However, the sociologic and economic factor is of undoubted importance in the negro tuberculosis problem, Dr. Clark pointed out.

Dr. Clark's report was largely based on studies of the tuberculosis situation among the negro population of the District of Columbia, where economic and social conditions are probably the best in the country for the negro, and in the veterans' hospitals where the negroes

receive the same attention and care as the white patients.

In the District of Columbia the tuberculosis deathrate among both whites and negroes has dropped enormously since the beginning of the century. However, the present tuberculosis rate there for the Negro is more than four times that of the white.

Among tuberculosis patients in veterans' hospitals, admitted in a moderately advanced stage of the disease, half of the negroes and three-fourths of the whites showed improvement or arrest of the disease. But 39 per cent. of the negroes and only 17 per cent. of the whites died during treatment.

Science News Letter, June 25, 1932