

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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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