

## EDUCATION

# Ousted German Scholars Join American Faculties

**T**WENTY-THREE dismissed German scholars have found intellectual refuge in American educational research institutions, the first report of the Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced German Scholars issued in New York recently revealed. Grants have been made for placing twelve additional scholars.

Of the twenty-three German professors now at American universities, thirteen are scientists.

"A thrust at the very soul of the university brought into existence the Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced German Scholars," the report declares. "Approximately fifteen hundred scholars have fallen victim to the attack. Ancient sanctions, rights treasured as inalienable and ideals achieved through sacrifice have been destroyed."

In making public the report, President Livingston Farrand of Cornell University, chairman of the Emergency Committee, declared that the emergency situation is steadily growing more complex and acute.

"The number of actual academic refugees, together with those who might be termed 'potential refugees,' continues to increase," President Farrand said. "We are desirous of rendering the maximum degree of assistance to our German colleagues. We are equally eager to refrain from policies calculated to affect adversely the positions of American scholars."

The report makes clear that funds put at its disposal by various foundations and from private sources were used for grants made to various universities, but that the individual educational institutions were given complete freedom in selecting the German scholars to be called to their faculties.

Prof. James Franck of Göttingen, the eminent physicist, was appointed by both Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Johns Hopkins University. Other scientists are: Prof. O. Szasz, mathematician of Frankfurt, at Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Prof. F. Bernstein, mathematician of Göttingen, at Columbia University; Prof. K. Lewin, psychologist of Berlin, at Cornell University; Prof. H. Lewy,

mathematician of Göttingen, at Brown University; Prof. E. Berl, chemist of Darmstadt, at Carnegie Institute of Technology; Prof. E. Noether, mathematician of Göttingen, at Bryn Mawr College; Prof. Felix Bloch, physicist of Leipzig, at Stanford University; Prof. R. Brauer, mathematician of Königsberg, at University of Kentucky; Prof. H. Rosenberg, astronomer of Kiel, at University of Chicago; Prof. Walter Beck, criminologist of Leipzig, at Boston University; Prof. H. Werner, psychologist of Hamburg, at University of Michigan; Prof. Max Sulzbacher, biochemist of Berlin, at Connecticut State College.

The Emergency Committee recalls "occasions in history which offer parallels to the present situation in Germany."

"In the opinion of many students," a statement reads, "the entrance of Greek scholars into Italy after their expulsion from Byzantium in 1453 contributed to hastening the oncoming renaissance of humanism. The world is still in their debt. The emigration of the Huguenots after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes is an event which the English recall with satisfaction for their migration released new forces valuable to social and commercial development. The year 1492 marks two impor-

tant events, the discovery of America and the expulsion of the Jews from Spain. What America meant subsequently to the Puritans and to the oppressed in other lands is too recent and sacred a memory to require awakening. What the other event, a reverse picture, meant by way of loss to Spain, the Spanish representative to the League of Nations recently made abundantly clear. In a sense the history of the world is a history of migrations. Practical considerations urge upon us here and now in the United States the advisability of recalling, perhaps of profiting from, these plain teachings of history."

*Science News Letter, February 3, 1934*

## PUBLIC HEALTH

## Anti-Plague Commission in Manchuria Made Permanent

**T**HE UNITED Anti-Plague Commission in Manchukuo has been re-established as a permanent organization, according to a report received by the U. S. Public Health Service.

This Commission seems to be a successor to the Manchurian Plague Prevention Service which was disrupted by the invading Japanese forces. When a severe outbreak of plague occurred in Manchukuo last fall, the United Anti-Plague Commission was established to handle the situation.

This Commission consisted of representatives of the Manchukuo government, the Japanese Embassy, the Kwantung Army, and the South Manchuria Railway Company. When the authorities believed that the plague had been exterminated at the end (*Turn Page*)

Costs  
50c  
Post-  
paid  
in  
U. S. A.

## Holds your SNL in a grip of steel

Here is a cover for your SCIENCE NEWS LETTER that is no bother at all! No holes to punch, no screws to tighten. Just snap it open, lay in your latest SCIENCE NEWS LETTER on top of the older ones, snap it closed. Two strong fingers of steel hold the copies firmly. Capacity, four months' issues. Cover color, black. Cover material, leather finished heavy bookbinder's bristol. Cost 50c, postpaid anywhere in U. S. A. \$1 elsewhere. Cash in advance. Send order and remittance to Librarian, SCIENCE NEWS LETTER, 21st and Constitution Avenue, Washington, D. C.