

EDUCATION

Ousted German Scholars Join American Faculties

TWENTY-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

THE 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*)

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of November, the Commission was dissolved. Shortly after, four new cases of plague in Tungliao were reported and certified by the Japanese authorities. This led to reestablishment of the Commission on a permanent basis.

"The Commission intends to send investigation parties to Nungan and Tungliao at the end of June with a view to preventing in the future such epidemics as have occurred," the report states.

"The investigation parties will search the areas to which they are assigned for signs of the plague and even if cases are not discovered all practicable measures will be instituted. The Commission also intends to send licensed doctors in the spring to other places where the plague prevailed in 1933. These doctors, in addition to their ordinary plague prevention duties, intend to make scientific studies of the plague."

The total number of known deaths from the plague up to the middle of December, the latest date for which figures are available, is 1,200. This figure is considered only an approximation because it is impossible for the authorities to obtain complete and accurate information because of the primitive social conditions prevailing in some of the plague-stricken areas.

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A new use has been found for sodium metaphosphate; research indicates that it makes a good cleaning solution for washing dogs and other animals.

A fungus that ruins automobile tops by eating away their wooden hoops, and sometimes the fabric as well, is found to be tough and long-lived by laboratory tests: it is able to grow and reproduce even after five years in a perfectly dry condition.

MEDICINE

Yellow Fever Serum Assures At Least Two-Year Protection

Scientists Do Not Know How Long Immunity May Last; Not Yet Practical to Protect Whole Populations

MISSIONARIES, government officials and scientists whose work takes them into regions where mosquitoes carrying yellow fever may bite them are now being adequately protected against this toll-taking disease.

For two years medical research scientists of the Rockefeller Foundation, working at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York, under the leadership of Dr. W. A. Sawyer, have applied practically their vaccination technique. The yellow fever virus used is made safer by at least a hundred passages through white mice. Human blood from those who have had the disease or have been vaccinated is injected along with the weakened virus without bad effects. There results an active immunity similar to that which is caused by an actual attack of the disease.

Yellow fever has martyred scientists who attempted to conquer it. In Africa Drs. Hideyo Noguchi, Adrian Stokes, William Alexander Young and Theodore B. Young died. In Brazil Dr. Paul Lewis died. Today every Rockefeller scientist engaged in the fight is protected by the serum developed by Dr. Sawyer and his associates, Drs. S. F. Kitchen and W. Lloyd.

When in 1931 vaccination against yellow fever was announced to the medical world at a meeting in Philadelphia,

it was not known how long the immunity caused by inoculations with immune blood serum would last. Experience has shown it to be very efficient. Protection lasts at least two years.

Now efforts are being centered upon making the injections less difficult and less costly in human blood. It is not yet practical to protect a whole population against yellow fever, but those most in danger can with safety do their work in fever-infested areas.

The Pasteur Institute in Paris has used in its yellow fever vaccinations the blood of immunized horses.

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ETHNOLOGY

Nursery Rimes Traced To Ancient Spells

WHEN mothers play "This little pig went to market" with babies' fingers and toes they are repeating a spell which may date from countless ages ago.

Dr. Margaret Murray of University College, London, has made a study of modern Egyptian nursery and children's rimes, in which she traces some of them back as far as the twelfth dynasty of ancient Egypt, about 2000 B.C.

When the modern Egyptian mother plays with the fingers and toes of her baby instead of singing of little pigs she sings "The Song of the Egg."

It goes like this: "This is the egg. This is the one who brought it. And this is the one who boiled it. And this is the one who peeled it. And this is the one who ate it all up." And as she pulls the last toe she sings the last line on a high note just as in the English game—the ritual note which completes the spell.

Dr. Murray traces this counting game back to the twelfth dynasty, when the soul of a sorcerer or learned man was not allowed to enter the kingdom of Osiris until he had shown his ability to count his fingers.

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