



#### PREHISTORIC AND MODERN

A little lamp used by prehistoric man to light his home is here contrasted with a modern 175,000-candlepower airport lighting lamp, both part of the collection to be shown in the New York World's Fair. Modern man gets from this airport lamp 250,000 times as much light as prehistoric man got from his. Shown in the picture are Dr. Charles F. Brown, archaeologist, discoverer of the ancient lamp, Miss Helen V. Ademek, photometrist, and Preston F. Millar of the Electrical Testing Laboratories.

#### SOCIOLOGY

## Europe's Disaster Not Yet Realized by Americans

### Red Cross Officials Face Problem of Dozen Countries In Desperate Plight at Once; Few Able To Contribute

**W**AR spreading in Europe is creating a disaster so huge and unbelievable that Americans hardly grasp it yet. "It is hell turned loose—and no precedents!"

So declares quiet-spoken Malcolm W. Davis, Associate Secretary-General of the League of Red Cross Societies, on a flying visit from Geneva to this country. If any one knows what it means to secure food, clothing, medicines for a dozen countries in desperate plight at once, with transportation and red tape and war dogging every move, that official is Mr. Davis.

Each new country overrun by war makes the relief of homeless and injured people harder, more complicated.

Belgium and the Netherlands were among 21 countries of the world that gave money, clothing, food, and first aid

via Red Cross societies to Finland. Now Belgium and the Netherlands are crossed off the credit side of the relief ledger, and entered on the debit side—urgently needing help for themselves.

Not merely will they be out of the list of giving nations, for a while, at least, but the relief supplies that they could spare for sale are cut off. Glycerine products used in medical work, for example, have been one of the Netherlands supplies, now to be sought elsewhere.

Expending Red Cross money for supplies to be shuttled to Poland, to Hungary, France, or other countries sheltering refugees and evacuees becomes a nightmare of shopping, it would seem from Mr. Davis' methodical telling of how the purchasing must be done. In Switzerland, it has been possible to purchase anesthetics and milk products. In

Italy the Red Cross societies have found it possible to get important medicines and chemicals, notably anesthetics and narcotic drugs. Spain is the one place to buy mercury, for hospital use. Arranging such shipments, the relief organizers buy from day to day not knowing what market will be shut off next.

To keep supplies moving where needed, the League of Red Cross Societies, with its headquarters in Geneva, has had to expand its staff of 20 regular employees and add volunteer aids.

So short are stocks of supplies purchased for the injured, hungry and homeless, that money is less and less useful for urgent purchases by the Red Cross on the spot, he explained. Money contributed in Brazil may be expended in France, though the supplies are destined to help Polish refugees in Hungary.

When people asking for food or other emergency aid are within the ring of the war, it requires the red tape of an agreement with both warring sides before shipments can pass the Allied blockade and enter the distressed area. To reach neutral countries outside fighting zones, on the other hand, only Allied permission to pass the blockade is required.

Repeatedly, coordinating officials of relief in Europe must give assurance that shipments can be speeded straight to relief use, as the military powers watchfully eye any chance of supplies being diverted to military purposes.

Civilians fleeing the world's greatest battle in northeastern France and Belgium have flooded central France with 5,000,000 refugees. Some Dutch and Belgians have reached England. Earlier, on May 1, the American Red Cross had assembled these "latest" reports on Europe's refugees and evacuees:

England, 500,000; France, 500,000; Finland, 470,000; Hungary, 40,000, all Polish; Latvia, 1,450 Polish; Lithuania, 39,000 Polish, also 80,000 destitute residents in Vilna; Sweden, at least 18,000; Rumania, 22,000; Yugoslavia, 1,000.

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These figures include the women, invalids, and children removed from crowded cities and other danger zones in

England and France, and the refugees who have fled from the havoc of war to regions temporarily offering safety.  
*Science News Letter, June 1, 1940*

MILITARY SCIENCE

# Air-Plus-Troops Tactics Operate in Limited Depth

## Germans Have Conducted No Long-Distance Raids; Have Made Succession of Short Hops of 150 Miles

**D**ESPITE their horror at its ruthlessness, aviation experts, in commenting among themselves on Germany's blitzkrieg strategy, agreed that Nazi use of air power would necessitate rewriting of the world's military textbooks.

German operations in Poland and Norway, and in the Low Countries, differ widely from imaginative pre-war conceptions of air attack, though they are hardly less horrible. The story-book versions never took account of the limitations of aircraft or of the nature of war. The Nazis do in flawless manner. Thereby hangs a tale of crucial importance as Uncle Sam prepares to look to his defenses, to the tune of a probable billion dollars or two over the vast sums already spent and being spent on the Army, Navy and Air Corps.

Not once has Germany attempted seriously-intended long-distance raids. The Nazi high command has never essayed use of its planes for long-distance striking purposes. The few long-distance bomb-dropping flights over England carried out so far have been aimed at encouraging the British to keep an abnormally large number of defending fighters at home—plus such incidental purposes as mine-laying and reconnaissance. In a sense the British have been taken in by German propaganda about the long-range striking power of aircraft, when

in fact no such real menace existed until the Nazis overran Norway and Holland. The Germans, however, never made the mistake of taking their own word for it.

On the contrary, they have used aircraft systematically against nearby objectives, not more than 150 miles away from their bases. The German progression has been a series of short hops. Having occupied the first set of bases, they used them to get the second set, and so on.

There are two reasons for this, both connected with the inherent limitations of air power in 1940. First, an objective must be attacked repeatedly—every few minutes—until its destruction has been assured and the ground is too hot for the defenders to hold. Second, aircraft themselves cannot occupy ground, which is the necessary objective of war. (This is

true despite the usefulness of transport-landed soldiers and parachute troops in causing confusion in enemy ranks.)

The first, repeated attack, can be achieved only with difficulty at distances of 500 miles. Because of the time each plane requires to make the round trip, too many planes are needed. The second, occupation with infantry, can of course be expected only in the zone immediately in advance of ground troops. Therefore the devastating short-range Nazi air attack.

Germany's bombers are being used more like long-range artillery than like the long-range striking weapon of legend. All this requires extremely close coordination of aircraft, artillery, mechanized forces and infantry, which the Allies so far have not achieved. This may not look startling on paper, but it is to the man fighting against it. It increases by a few score miles the depth of the area subject to the destructive barrages of World War I type. Troops often have to (and did, during the last war) retire temporarily under such a barrage. They have now farther to go in returning to the front to meet the inevitable following infantry and mechanized column attack.

This means, among other things, that air attacks on New York are still a long way off. They will be for years to come. But, at the same time, for those contemplating eventual American entrance into the war, talk of bombing Europe with giant craft is nonsense, too.

*Science News Letter, June 1, 1940*

PSYCHOLOGY

# Story of "Baboon Boy" Now Thrown in Doubt

**W**HAT appeared to be an authentic case of a human baby raised by baboons, one of the strangest stories in science annals, is now called in doubt

by continued scientific study of the case.

Last January the *American Journal of Psychology* carried a scientific report from Prof. John P. Foley, Jr., of George Washington University, quoting data obtained by the noted South African anatomist, Dr. Raymond A. Dart, giving credence to the story of a 48-year-old man in South Africa who, when about 13, was supposed to have been rescued from baboons by police. (*SNL*, April 6)

Like Kipling's Mowgli, suckled by wolves, the man known by the single name of Lucas, was supposed to have been a child of the wild, a "baboon boy" who spent his childhood in the company of animals, not human beings.

Prof. Foley now reports that more digging into the history of the "baboon

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