

SOCIOLOGY

New Refugee Problems Find Old Ones Still Unsolved

REFUGEES from the storm of the World War still present unsolved problems as the rising cloud of a new tempest threatens to drive still other thousands from their homes. And the League of Nations, for some years a principal supporter of efforts toward their rehabilitation and location in new homes, appears unable to give them any more help.

Michael Hansson, president of the Nansen International Office for Refugees, has stated in Geneva that he is to receive no more grants from the League. All operating funds must now come from the refugees themselves, insofar as they have been able to develop new economic independence, with such additions as outside donors may make.

The Nansen organization has done a really monumental work for these unfortunates, many of whom are literally people without nationality. They come from all war-disrupted lands, many of them without passports or any means of identifying themselves, thousands of them destitute or nearly so. The work of the Nansen Office in finding some way to regularize their status has been of even greater importance than its function as almoner to the hungry and shelterless. It has handled something

over half a million cases where lack of official papers was placing difficulties in the way of residence, migration, acquisition of new citizenship, etc.

Among the works of mercy of the Nansen International Office for Refugees have been the settlement in their homelands of 1,300,000 Greeks and 200,000 Bulgars expelled from Asia Minor by the Turks, the establishment of 50,000 exiled Armenians in French Syria, and the naturalization as Turkish citizens of 100,000 White Russians in Istanbul.

But despite all these accomplishments, the Office still has the care of thousands on its hands. And just as League of Nations support is withdrawn there comes the prospect of a new and overwhelming load.

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SCIENCE

Science Urged to Aid World Settle Problems Peacefully

SCIENCE is capable of being misused to bring harm and unhappiness to mankind. With two wars in progress and an armament race in Europe, many scientists are wondering what can be done to protect the world from the consequence of organized scientific effort applied to war and war preparation.

Responsibility for the growth of destructive forces can not be accepted by scientists, except as citizens. There has always been war. Science has been used to make it more efficient and deadly, just as science has been successful also in promoting health, industry, and peacetime activities.

As during the World War, there is discussion as to whether scientists should aid military preparations. Now as then, the majority among scientists will cooperate in giving technical assistance to all the intricate details of the modern war machine.

Europe is more acutely faced with this problem. An opinion from *Nature*, the British scientific journal, is more firsthand. One of its editorials asks:

Does there not rest upon men of science as a body a responsibility for the promotion of peace, and peaceful methods of international adjustment, beyond that which already attaches to them as citizens?

Scientific workers, it is felt, are better able than most men to realize what immense conquests have already been made over ignorance, weakness and evil. They have long been accustomed to international cooperation, without which the state of science itself would still be relatively primitive. The adoption of a similar policy in the social and economic sphere would be fruitful. It would remove many of the chief causes of international mistrust and allow military budgets to be diverted to happier uses.

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GEOGRAPHY

Nation Not Half Mapped; Surveys Called Economy

ONE of the first things that a person does when he acquires land is to get it surveyed so that he may know what he actually owns and so that he may plan intelligently how to use it.

Judged by that criterion of good practice, Uncle Sam is not too careful about the great nation that he, as the symbol of the people, owns. For the United States is ill mapped. Of the 3,026,789 square miles of U. S. territory, exclusive of Alaska, less than half has been mapped topographically, that is, to show elevations, roads, houses and other important features of the landscape. Some 741,000 square miles of that half was mapped from 40 to 90 years ago by methods and on scales that do not serve present requirements. No adequate maps exist for 2,500,000 square miles



NEW PICTURE OF OLD MONSTER

The U. S. National Museum has a new painting of an ancient saurian, done by R. Bruce Horsfall. The creature, a plant-eater related to the brontosaurus, is known to paleontologists as *Camarasaurus*. In the background is a flesh-eating biped saurian, hungry for a bite of *Camarasaurus* meat.