

inlaid with asphalt, is a row of *Olivella* shell disks of the type commonly worn as beads. These shells are placed about five to the inch, with a total of 305 shells, part of which were covered with the skeleton, there being 170 beads visible.

Two abalone shell disks about three inches in diameter were on each side of the skeleton, countersunk and secured with asphalt, together with calluses of the limpet *Megathura*. The abalone disks are surrounded by a row of *Olivella* disks, as are some of the limpets. The design is not symmetrical, although at casual glance it appears so.

The skull lay face down, hands folded under the skeleton. Across the neck was a string of large steatite tubular beads, each bead carved or inlaid and about three inches long, mixed with strings of *Olivella* shell disk beads. A short strand was upon each knee and another long strand lay along the spine.

Beside the skull, on the left, was a small stone bowl lying on its side—the mouth of the bowl pressed against the side of the skull. This bowl is about four inches across by two and three-quarters deep.

Beyond the skull, many of the *Olivella* shell disk beads were found, apparently having been thrown into the grave by the handful. Fragments of a turtle shell rattle were also recovered.

This burial, which was taken out intact, is being displayed in the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History as an exhibition just as it was uncovered, com-

plete with a reproduction of the grave from which it came, and with painted background of the location.

The cemetery from which this specimen was secured represents the latter part of the earliest phase of the Canaliño culture of this area. A complete report of the excavation on Mescalitan Island is in preparation.

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HIGGINS VERSUS HIGBEE

IN SCIENCE of July 26, 1940, p. 80, a short notice was published by Dr. Edna Higbee, of the University of Pittsburgh, on the results of injection of colchicine into hen's eggs. At the Philadelphia meeting of the American Society of Zoologists, Section of Endocrinology, December 30, 1940, Dr. Higbee (introduced by R. T. Hance) reported on her work with colchicine. Philadelphia newspapers and *The New York Times* of the following day selected her paper for their report on the meetings. Science News Service also included her paper in its report to the newspapers of the country. Unfortunately, an error slipped in, that changed Dr. Higbee's name to Higgins. And this error was perpetuated: in *Science News Letter* of January 25, it is Higgins, and so it is in the *Science News Supplement* to SCIENCE of February 14.

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QUOTATIONS

GERMAN PERSECUTIONS IN POLAND

WE have received from the Association of Polish Professors and Lecturers in Great Britain (Polish Research Centre, 32 Chesham Place, London, S.W.1) a letter protesting against the second series of persecutions by the Germans of Polish men of science and others since the war began. The fury of the first German attack on Polish science and culture was raging in November, 1939, when 180 professors and assistants of the oldest Polish university, that of Cracow, were deported "as criminals" to the concentration camp at Oranienburg. Now we are witnessing the second German attack on Polish science, carried out in the newly occupied territories and aiming at completing the destruction. On occupying Lwow the Germans executed Professor C. Bartel, professor of mathematics in the Lwow Technical College (see *Nature* of October 4, p. 402); they also arrested sixty other professors, among them a number of elderly men. The German persecutions are an integral part of the methodical campaign aiming at the total destruction of Polish culture. All the Polish universities, technical and agricultural colleges, commercial

academies, all research institutes, all scientific societies, including the Polish Academy of Sciences, have been closed by the Germans. The same fate has befallen all secondary schools. The scientific apparatus and the equipment of laboratories have been transported to the Reich. The Polish museums were and still are being looted. Publication of books and periodicals as well as of independent newspapers has been suspended. Monuments which showed the artistic culture of the nation have been pulled down and destroyed.

All the professors of the University of Poznan have been expelled, deprived of all their personal possessions and left starving. Some of them, headed by Professor Bronislaw Dembinski, honorary professor of history, have died as a result of the dreadful conditions of life to which they were exposed. Eighteen professors of the University of Cracow, among them the most prominent representatives of Polish science, have died as a result of tortures suffered in the concentration camp of Oranienburg. The professors of the Catholic University of Lublin were kept in prison for some months and some of them are still in con-