

office has been established in Yunnan, and the work of the Cenozoic Laboratory in Peiping is proceeding without interruption under the direction of Drs. Weidenreich and W. C. Pei. Dr. Grabau continues his residence in Peiping, where he has completed the fourth volume on his pulsation theory.

Despite the tremendous losses which the survey has suffered, the staff has actually been increased and the work expanded. Intensive study is being given to the economic geology and mineral resources of the south-eastern provinces.

### THE FATE OF AUSTRIAN SCIENTIFIC MEN

THE faculty of medicine of the University of Vienna has suffered severe losses. It is estimated by the Berlin correspondent of the *Journal* of the American Medical Association that about half of the assistant professors and instructors holding office at the time the Austrian republic was absorbed by the German Reich have lost their positions. The Jewish element has been prominent among these groups, whereas but few Jews have served as full professors in recent years.

The *Journal* gives the following particulars in regard to some of the better known faculty members: Professor Egon Ranzi, ordinarius in surgery and son-in-law of the Viennese surgeon, Anton Eiselsberg, has been forced to relinquish the directorship of the university's surgical clinic and has been retired on a pension because he had been an adherent of Schuschnigg. Professors Leopold Arzt and Wilhelm Kerl, both of them "Aryans" and ranking dermatologists, met the same fate at Ranzi for like reasons. Professor Arzt, decided anti-Semite, ardent proclerical and nephew of a late archbishop of Vienna, was in custody for a short time. Ernst P. Pick, professor of pharmacology and a pupil and successor of H. H. Meyer, was forced to retire on account of being a Jew. The physiologist Arnold Durig was also retired for reasons unknown.

As is generally known, Professor Otto Loewi, of Graz, who not long ago shared the Nobel prize with Sir Henry Dale, of London, has been deprived of his post and has spent some time in custody; he has lately been given his freedom. One of the younger psychiatrists, Professor Otto Kauders, also of Graz, has been dismissed, ostensibly on racial grounds. Foremost among Viennese psychiatrists and neurologists to be affected by the new régime was Sigmund Freud, who has subsequently been received with great honors in London. Hans Hoff, one of the younger psychiatrists, has emigrated to the United States. Professor Otto Marburg, ordinarius in neurology, has been deprived of his position; Erwin Stransky has suffered a like fate.

Among the internists who have lost their positions are G. Hitzengerger, radiologist; David Scherf, cardi-

ologist; Julius Bauer, best known for his research on endocrinology and on constitution; Karl Glaessner, Otto Porges and Walter Zweig. The last named was a pupil of Ismar Boas. The tragic death of Professor Boas has previously been reported. He had made Vienna his refuge from Nazi Germany. After the annexation of Austria he ended his life with an overdose of barbitol. Still other faculty members to be dismissed were Moriz Oppenheim, dermatologist; Gottwald Schwarz, roentgenologist; Josef Friedjung, pediatrician; Richard Wagner and Heinrich Kahr, gynecologists, and Emil Froeschels, research phoniatician. Professor Heinrich von Neumann, the otologist, a "non-Aryan," was under arrest until the successful intercession of his patient, the Duke of Windsor. There have been other suicides in addition to Professor Boas: the pediatrician, Professor Wilhelm Knoepfelmacher; seventy-four-year-old Professor Oskar Frankl, gynecologist, and the dermatologist, Gabor Nobl, known for his injection therapy of varices.

The correspondent points out that in view of the circumstances this report can make no claim to completeness. It does, however, provide an idea of how the change in the political status of Austria has affected faculties of medicine.

### GIFTS TO COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

GIFTS to Columbia University aggregating \$403,792 have been announced. The contributions, received during the past four months, will be applied largely to the support of research in medicine, chemistry, biology and other sciences.

The Rockefeller Foundation gave \$111,750, of which \$100,000 will be devoted to teaching and research in neurology over a five-year period. The remainder will be utilized as follows: Research on the constitutional aspects of disease, \$7,000; studies of the common cold, \$2,750; research in chemical embryology, \$2,000.

The Carnegie Corporation of New York contributed \$64,460, of which \$50,000 is for the endowment of the program of graduate medicine at the School of Medicine; \$8,260 is for chemical research in the department of biological chemistry; \$2,500 is for a study of young workers in a metropolitan area under the direction of the Institute of Educational Research at Teachers College; \$1,550 is for research in statistical analysis; \$1,500 for research on deficiency diseases in certain animals, and \$650 for research in biochemistry.

The John and Mary R. Markle Foundation gave \$54,800, of which \$24,600 is for work at the Institute of Cancer Research on biological effects of radiation, \$26,200 for establishment of a free-ranging breeding colony of primates in Puerto Rico, and \$4,000 for research in the department of pathology on cell proliferation in arteriosclerosis.