

A NEW USE FOR THE PSYCHOLOGICAL INDEX¹

THE Psychological Index, founded in 1894, is a comprehensive bibliography of psychology and related fields. It represents the main approach to the literature prior to 1927. In that year the Psychological Abstracts were founded so that from that time on both abstracts and bibliography are available. Abstracts, however, existed before this, but they were widely scattered and needed to be brought together into one source to become readily available.

This has now been done in the form of the *Abstract References of the Psychological Index*. They cite references to abstracts of 46,000 of the 107,000 titles of the Psychological Index from 1894 to 1928, listing the Psychological Index numbers of the titles for which abstracts have been located with the reference to the journal, volume and page number where the abstracts

may be found, so that they will be used in conjunction with the Psychological Index. The Abstract References will in this way open up a new use for the Psychological Index, namely, as a guide to existing abstracts, serving as a backward extension of the Psychological Abstracts.

The publication, which will be available for a nominal amount through the American Psychological Association, will consist of two volumes, one of 180 and the other of 250 pages, the page size of the Psychological Index, produced by a photo-offset process, cardboard bound. The first volume, covering the years 1928 back to 1919, comprising 40 per cent. of the material, is in print; the second volume will be ready shortly.

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QUOTATIONS

THE UNIVERSITY OF CRACOW

THE Polish Ambassador has received from many of the universities in Great Britain expressions of sympathy and indignation at the treatment by the German authorities of the staff of the University of Cracow. The imprisonment and deportation to a German concentration camp of all the professors of this ancient university stands out as one of the most glaring of the acts of violence amid the incessant and general oppression of the people of Poland by Germany.

The following is a brief account of the course of events at Cracow.

The German authorities asked all the members of the teaching staff of the university to attend a conference, at which a German professor was to explain the German attitude towards the Polish scientists. The German lecturer began in the most vulgar manner to slander Polish scholars and Polish science, whereupon the Polish professors indignantly left the lecture-hall. In front of the university a number of heavy lorries were already waiting. All the 160 professors and lecturers were arrested and severely manhandled, in particular the aged Professor Kazimierz Kostanecki, a former president of the Polish Academy of Science; Frederic Zoll, the distinguished jurist; Wladyslaw Konopezynski, the leading Polish historian; Tadeusz Lehr-Splawinski, the noted philologist; and Adam Krzyzanowski, the world-famous economist, who has since died at the hands of the Gestapo.

All the professors, among whom many are septua-

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genarians, were deported to Germany and interned in a concentration camp. Germany's conduct—aiming not only at the material destruction of Poland by the depopulation of entire provinces, but at the same time at the total extermination of Polish civilization by the removal of the most distinguished representatives of Polish science—has caused condemnation by nearly all British universities.

Among resolutions and expressions of sympathy sent to the Polish Ambassador are the following:

From the council of the Association of University Teachers: "The council of the Association of University Teachers has heard with abhorrence of the arrest and deportation of practically the whole body of professors and lecturers of the University of Cracow by the German invaders of Poland. On behalf of the academic bodies of the universities and university colleges represented in the Association of University Teachers, the council express deep sympathy with their academic colleagues of Cracow University, and the hope that before long they will be restored to their full academic duties and activities on behalf of the liberated Polish nation and of humanity as a whole."

From the Universities Bureau of the British Empire: "The sympathy of the civilized world is with your country in its present great afflictions."

From the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford: "This and the other free universities of the world will not forget, when the day of settlement comes, these crimes against their colleagues of the University of Cracow, and indeed against every center, in the countries which have been invaded, of learning, civilization and truth."

From the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge: "Our deepest sympathies are with your nation in this time of its suffering."