



## IN THIS ISSUE

THE isolation by new chemical methods of specific fractions of human blood recently opened the way to experimental use of concentrated amounts of single constituents as prophylactic and therapeutic agents. Significant advances have resulted in the treatment of many conditions through the use of the proper, specific blood element as, for example, the treatment of shock with albumin and anemia with red blood cells. The fraction known as gamma globulin contains the immune bodies present in normal human serum and it is proving to be an effective agent in the control of some communicable diseases, especially measles. The results of the experimental use of gamma globulin are discussed by Dr. William Berenberg in the article entitled "Gamma Globulin as a Prophylactic and Therapeutic Agent in Communicable Disease."



The January *Quarterly* carried two of the eleven papers presented at the Round Table on Postwar Problems of Migration, held in connection with the Fund's 1946 Annual Conference. Six appear in this issue and the remaining three will be published later. Eventually, reprints of the total series will be available in the form of bound volumes.

The first two papers in this issue complete the section on world aspects of migration. The next three are devoted to immigration problems of this country and the final one is concerned with internal migration within this country. In the first paper, "European Migrations: Prewar Trends and Future Prospects," Dr. Dudley Kirk explains why the Europe that contributed so heavily to the peopling of the new world is now witnessing a "fading and gradual disappearance" of overseas

migration. He discusses the trends and possibilities of international migration within Europe and summarizes results from recent opinion polls on migration conducted in various countries of the world.

In his paper "Possibilities and Limits of International Control of Migration," Dr. Carter Goodrich emphasizes that we are still too far from a "one world" to have either free and unrestricted migration between nations, or any comprehensive regulation of migration by an international body. He believes, nevertheless, that much room is left for international cooperation in the guidance of migration. As evidence of actual developments in this direction he cites the bilateral and multilateral agreements on migration that were in force between European countries during and between the wars and between the United States and Mexico during the last war. The program of the I.L.O.'s Permanent Migration Committee and that of the Population Commission of the United Nations presuppose a faith in the expanding possibilities of international action in the field of migration.

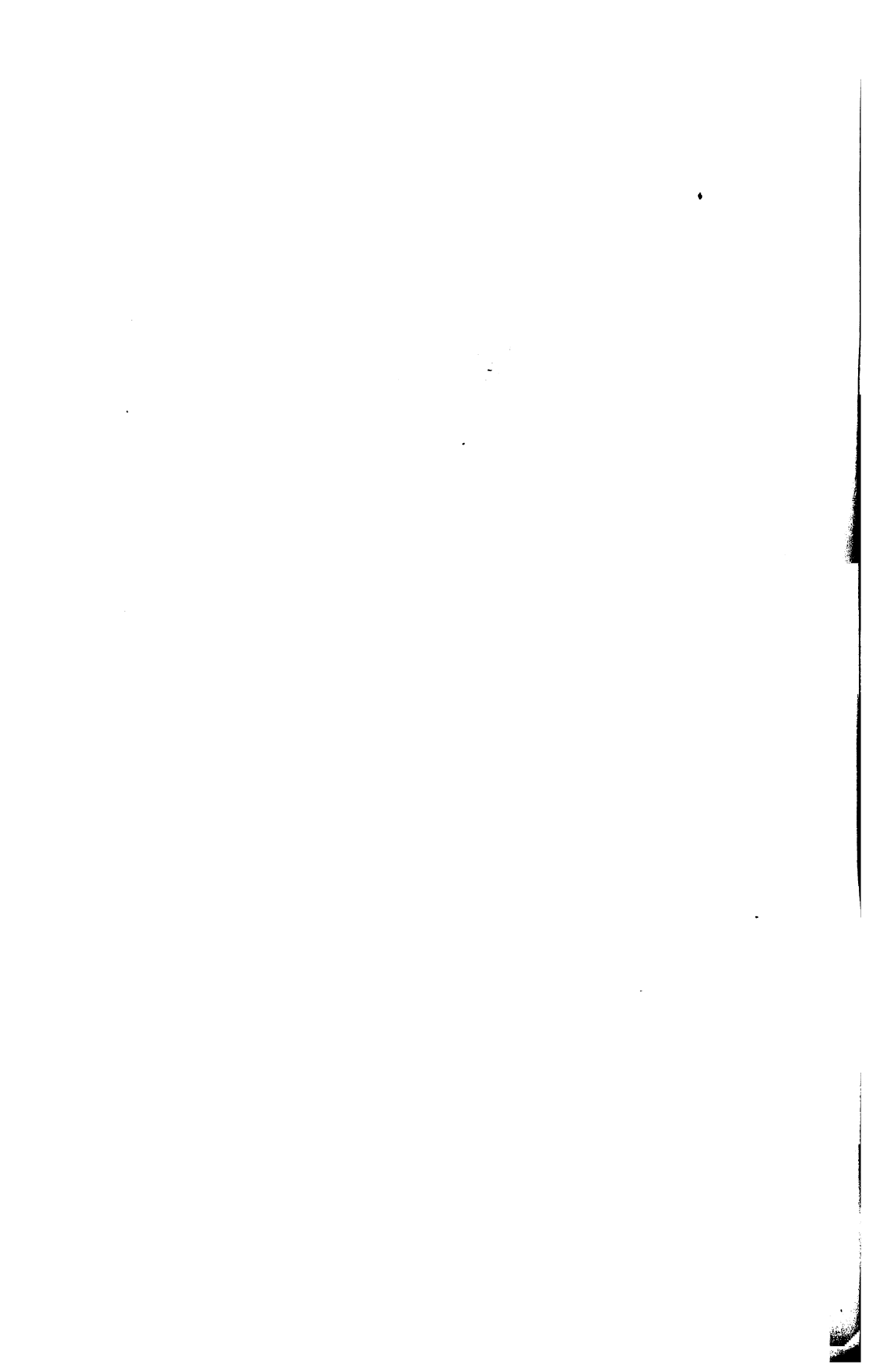
By way of introduction to problems of immigration in this country, Dr. E. P. Hutchinson provides a valuable factual account entitled "The Present Status of Our Immigration Laws and Policies." He traces briefly the history of federal immigration legislation since the original act of 1882. He gives particular attention to the provisions of the 1917 and 1924 acts, since these, despite subsequent acts and amendments, still constitute our basic immigration law. This paper provides a convenient listing of excludable classes of immigrant aliens, classes of aliens deportable after entry, and classes of persons admissible as quota and nonquota immigrants.

Dr. Warren S. Thompson presents the next paper, "Demographic and Economic Implications of Larger Immigration." The demographic implications are discussed within the context of given assumptions regarding the number and type of immigrants to this country within the next twenty-five years. The economic implications are described as much more complex, and hence subject to widely varying interpretations. Without presuming to give the answers, the author sets forth his views on the relation of large immigration to wage levels, the develop-

ment of labor organizations, the rate of industrial expansion, and the attainment of the economic optimum of population.

Dr. Maurice R. Davie in his paper "Recent Refugee Immigration From Europe," summarizes the chief findings from a recent survey which he directed for the Committee for the Study of Recent Immigration from Europe. Through the cooperation of over 200 agencies and committees interested in foreign-born groups, a large amount of data was collected, including questionnaires filled out by over 11,000 refugees in 638 communities of 44 states and the District of Columbia, special data from refugee physicians, dentists and business men, life stories, and interview materials. After a general description of the number, distribution, and demographic characteristics of all refugees in this country, Dr. Davie uses the survey materials for a discussion of the economic, social, and cultural adjustment of the group.

Dr. Conrad Taeuber's paper "Recent Trends of Rural-Urban Migration in the United States," introduces the section on internal migration in this country. Owing to the wartime demand for industrial workers and soldiers, the farm population decreased by over five million during 1940-1944, despite the high birth rates of farm people. This heavy loss was superimposed on lighter but persistent declines that had been in operation since 1933. This downward trend was reversed during 1945 and 1946 owing to a return of soldiers to farms and to a stoppage of net loss from rural-urban migration. Dr. Taeuber examines several factors affecting size of farm population and discusses the outlook for the future.



# GAMMA GLOBULIN AS A PROPHYLACTIC AND THERAPEUTIC AGENT IN COMMUNICABLE DISEASE\*

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## A. PLASMA FRACTIONATION

**T**RANSFUSION of whole blood has long been employed for numerous conditions, such as hemorrhage, anemia, debility, infection, hypoproteinemia, thrombocytopenia, and hemophilia. Blood is a complex mixture of multiple elements with different properties and physiological activities. The desired clinical effect of its transfusion usually depends on the physiological function of a single component. Actually in only one situation, hemorrhage, are all the constituents of blood required to repair the physiologic defect. In most other instances, it would be more rational to employ only that component of blood whose physiological function was desired. Methods for the fractionation of plasma (1) (2) have evolved which permit the chemical isolation of several of its known constituents in a form suitable for clinical use. Thus it not only is more rational to employ these preparations to obtain the desired effect, but it allows the clinician to use larger amounts of the active fraction in order to achieve a more rapid and effective result. It also is obviously more economical to use only the desired fraction and not whole blood, thus leaving the various other fractions to be employed in other patients where their use is specifically indicated by their various physiological requirements.

Following this philosophy, whole blood may be centrifuged, the plasma separated and the red blood cells resuspended in saline to be employed in the treatment of those anemias where the defect is one primarily of insufficient numbers of red blood cells. The use of the pooled plasma which remains is indicated

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