



clouds. The most usual appearance these present is of a series of belts, varying in width and number. But often other spots develop, sometimes with great rapidity, which suggests some sort of activity underneath.

So we must admit that Jupiter still is a great problem, one of the many to challenge the astronomers of today and of tomorrow.

#### Celestial Time Table for September

Friday, Sept. 1, 11:14 a. m., Moon passes Jupiter. Sunday, Sept. 3, 6:00 a. m., Mercury nearest sun; 9:23 a. m., Moon passes Saturn. Tuesday, Sept. 5, 3:00 p. m., Venus

in line with sun. Wednesday, Sept. 6, 3:24 p. m., Moon at last quarter. Tuesday, Sept. 12, 1:00 p. m., Moon nearest earth—222,500 miles. Wednesday, Sept. 13, 6:22 a. m., New moon. Sunday, Sept. 17, 1:00 p. m., Mars nearest sun. Wednesday, Sept. 20, 5:34 a. m., Moon in first quarter. Friday, Sept. 22, 9:00 a. m., Mercury in line with sun. Saturday, Sept. 23, 3:05 a. m., Moon passes Mars; 5:50 p. m., Autumn commences. Monday, Sept. 25, 4:00 a. m., Moon farthest—252,200 miles. Wednesday, Sept. 27, 2:00 p. m., Jupiter nearest—367,000,000 miles. Thursday, Sept. 28, 9:27 a. m., Full moon; 10:53 a. m., Moon passes Jupiter. Saturday, Sept. 30, 12:19 p. m., Moon passes Saturn.

Eastern Standard Time throughout.

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ANTHROPOLOGY

## Anthropologist Sees Russians Becoming One Physical Type

Dr. Hrdlicka, Back from Russia, Calls Neandertal Child Important Link in Prehistory; Describes Stone Age Venus

**B**ACK HOME from studying "Man" ancient and modern in the Soviet Union, Dr. Ales Hrdlicka of the Smithsonian Institution finds that Russians today are becoming one physical type, marked by sturdiness.

"It is almost as if they were all made in the same mold," declared the anthropologist, interviewed on his arrival in Washington, D. C. "I am told that there is already an increase in stature. Thousands of them exercise in broad streets of Moscow and other cities, and the children are kept out of doors in parks and woods. I saw few malformed people, and only one child with the crooked legs that are a sign of rickets."

Alikeness of present day Russians in stockiness and vigor is emphasized, the anthropologist noted, by the abbreviated

clothing worn. Even exotic types, minus old-style long beards, have become indistinguishable in the crowds.

An effort to have Soviet scientific discoveries made known more fully to scientists of other countries was initiated by Dr. Hrdlicka, and he was assured that means of doing this would be attempted. Young Soviet scientists—most of the elders have died off—are conducting so many expeditions that Dr. Hrdlicka fears his memory of the number would sound like gross exaggeration. In no other country can an anthropologist—with an eye out for museums—find so many. Yet, scientific reports rarely are translated from Russian for foreign use.

A small ivory Venus carved by an Old Stone Age craftsman more than 10,000 years ago, recently unearthed in Siberia,

was examined by Dr. Hrdlicka and is pronounced most unusual in having an attractive braided hair dress, and "nothing ugly about it." Stone Age Venuses to which scientists are accustomed, from previous finds, are generally over-fat images that speak badly for the aesthetic sense of the Old Stone Age. The images, including the Siberian find, are usually believed to be fertility charms.

Great importance for understanding human history is ascribed by Dr. Hrdlicka to the discovery last year of a child's skull in Siberia. The crushed object, which Dr. Hrdlicka found meticulously restored by expert care, is the remnant of a Neandertal child, of the physical type that inhabited many parts of the earth some 60,000 years ago and that may have had a long career of development before that.

"This child's skull," declares the anthropologist, "bridges the gap between the prehistoric East and West."

The skull, he explained, differs from the head of a modern child in having beetling eyebrow ridges, large teeth and receding lower jaw. These were typical facial traits of the Neandertal era. Yet, the foreshadowing of modern man is detected in the Neandertal child by the anthropologist.

"Everything we know now points to man changing from this type into the modern type," he concludes. "The steps can even be seen. Finding this typical Neandertal child in Siberia, between Europe and the Far East, makes it seem very likely that Peking Man is a variant of that same human family, which lasted for a very long time. There is no good reason to doubt that modern man is descended from that phase."

Despite an injury on shipboard while en route to Europe, Dr. Hrdlicka was able to spend two busy months in the Soviet country, even taking active part in archaeological excavations at four sites.

A skull of a Siberian of the New Stone Age, presented to Dr. Hrdlicka for the Smithsonian's collection, is being shipped via diplomatic mail pouches for greater safety. It will serve as evidence for the scientific view of the Siberian origin of America's Indians. Placed among Algonkian Indian skulls, this Siberian type would be indistinguishable, even to experts, the anthropologist said.

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Chemists are seeking industrial uses for pecan shells.

Salmon and trout have pink or orange colored flesh because of coloring matter in the oil.