



GASOLINE BOMB SHELTER—This is an "inside" view of one of the vast concrete tanks now being built far underground at strategic coastal points and naval outposts to protect from bomb damage millions of gallons of aviation gasoline and diesel fuels. Everything in the tank is lined with synthetic rubber sheets.

ARCHAEOLOGY

Archaeological Year

First definite evidence on many historical questions unearthed in South American countries by expeditions of the Institute of Andean Research.

➤ "ARM-CHAIR brooding or treasure hunting of the past has been almost entirely replaced by highly evolved excavation technique combined with exhaustive and exact historical research," Dr. William Duncan Strong, director of the Ethnogeographic Board, told the Anthropological Society of Washington in their first meeting of the season. In support of his statement, Dr. Strong presented the findings of the Institute of Andean Research program for 1941-1942.

Supported by the Art Committee of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs the brief archaeological program of the Institute of Andean Research stands out as the widest activity in a single year in the history of Latin-American archaeological research, Dr. Strong said. Some of the "firsts" unearthed by this

archaeological program are as follows:

Venezuela and the West Indies: The first definite evidence of the relationship in pottery styles between the mainland of South America and the islands of the West Indies was obtained.

Colombia: Baths cut out of the bed rock of a shallow stream were found, no doubt the forerunner of the modern sunken bath.

Southern Highlands of Peru: A number of important pre-Inca sites in the Cuzco region were discovered and some of the recorded or vaguely known sites restudied. Inadequate plans of the famous Temple of the Sun will now be replaced by an accurate large-scale plan drawn up by members of the Institute.

Central Coast of Peru: Rich textiles with complex designs which should stimulate not only scholarly interest but the appreciation of artists and designers all over the world were brought to light. Several early civilizations were discovered, including structures containing simple altars that apparently represent the earliest temples yet known in coastal Peru.

Northern Coast of Chile: An unusually complete record of a long period of human occupation was obtained. Evidence shows that the coast or desert area was first settled by a simple fishing population, using two types of fish-hooks, one cut from shell, the other a composite hook; bowls cut from lava; barbed harpoons with pressure-flaked stone points; and coarse percussion-flaked stone tools. A sharp break in the cultural pattern implies the arrival of a second non-agricultural fishing population utilizing distinctly different equipment. Then the introduction of agriculture, marked by simultaneous appearance of corn, cotton, gourds and perhaps beans, is accompanied with the first use of pottery, textiles and coiled basketry.

Mexico-United States: Exact relationship between prehistoric cultures of Mexico and those of the Pueblo and lower Mississippi areas in the United States has for some time been a problem worked on by both North Ameri-

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