

## ARCHAEOLOGY

# Trace Eskimo Ancestors

**Ancestry of American Eskimo can be traced back to Middle or Old Stone Age Man of Europe, recent material never before found in New World shows.**

► ANCESTRY OF the American Eskimo can be traced back to Middle or Old Stone Age Man of Europe, Dr. Henry B. Collins, anthropologist of the Bureau of Ethnology, suggests in the annual report of the Smithsonian Institution.

Not that the caveman made the crossing to the New World. Instead, Dr. Collins theorizes, small groups of hunters and fishers moved north during the Middle Stone Age to the taiga and tundra zones of central and northern Siberia where they perpetuated a Stone Age way of life long after it was abandoned in more favorably situated Europe and Asia.

Descendants of these people crossed to America at Bering Strait. At a later time they moved eastward along the Arctic shores of Alaska, Canada and Greenland.

Dr. Collins' theory is based on evidence unearthed in recent years in Siberia and the American Arctic.

The oldest cultural remains found in the Bering Sea region were discovered on Cape Denbigh, Norton Sound, by Dr. J. L. Giddings, Jr., in diggings made from 1948 to 1951.

Among the remains found beneath several layers of more recent material were burins, never before found in the New World. These are stone implements characteristic of the work of Middle and Old Stone Age man. They are distinguished by a stout edge for cutting deep grooves in bone and similar material. In addition there were blades typical of the work of Folsom and Yuma Man of southwestern United States; lamellar flakes, probably used as tiny knives or scrapers, which link these people with Stone Age inhabitants of Asia; and small, finely-chipped side blades indicating that the Cape Denbigh people used slotted bone points with inset blades along the sides, characteristic of Siberian and European Stone Age man.

Among the remains of an ancient Dorest culture found by Dr. Collins and others on Baffin Island, and other parts of the Canadian Arctic, discovery was made of lamellar flakes of the same kind as those found at Cape Denbigh. Also found was an implement which was apparently a development of the old Stone Age burin, pointing to the fact that these far northern Ameri-

cans may have been descendants of the original immigrants to Cape Denbigh, those who migrated eastward and north.

Science News Letter, November 10, 1951

## RADIO

## Longer Radio Relays by Short Waves Past Horizon

► RADIO RELAYS in the future over hundreds of miles by microwaves and very high frequencies are considered possible by Dr. Thomas J. Carroll of the National Bureau of Standards.

To the American Physical Society meeting in Chicago he reported that revised theory explains how the short waves are heard far beyond the horizon formerly believed to be their limit.

As higher powers of radio transmissions of broadcasts and radar were used, there were increasingly frequent reports of receptions far beyond the "line of sight" beyond which the signals should not have gone as a result of the high attenuation of the supposed refracting atmosphere. The experts began to realize that the reports of distant reception were not freak accidents, but justified by revised theory that discarded the assumption of linearly decreasing index of refraction to indefinitely great heights of the upper atmosphere.

Ten centimeter waves have been received at about 360 miles and some of the bands that had previously been turned over to amateurs as virtually useless for communication are proving of potential communication and military value.

Future experiments may prove, Dr. Carroll suggested, that relays much longer than the 30 miles now practical may be made. How long the distances will be must depend upon the results of further tests. How wide the bands can be and whether they will be useful for a couple of voice channels and even TV is still to be determined.

Science News Letter, November 10, 1951

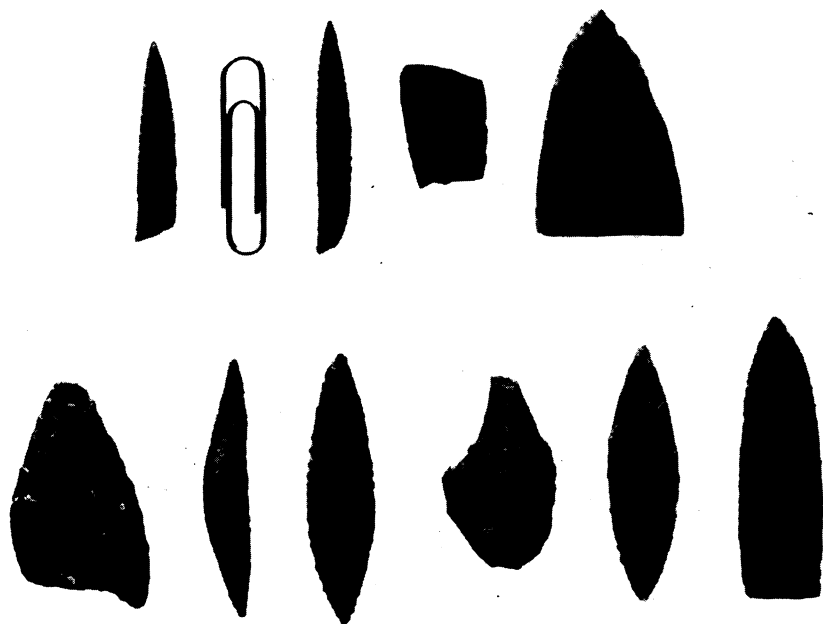
## MEDICINE

## Second Polio Attack Possible but Infrequent

► A SECOND attack of infantile paralysis is possible but rarely happens, Dr. David Bodian of the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, declares in a report to the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis in New York.

The reason for the occasional second attacks is the existence of three kinds or strains of the virus that causes the disease. An attack by one of the viruses gives immunity to further attacks by that virus. It may give partial immunity to attack by the other two viruses. But it may not give enough immunity to protect against attack by one of the other viruses.

Science News Letter, November 10, 1951



**LINK TO STONE AGE**—The small blades (top left), unearthed at the Denbigh site by Dr. J. L. Giddings, Jr., link these people with Stone Age inhabitants of Asia. The paper clip shows the tiny size of the lamellar flakes.