

some of the report's points:

- “. . . continued failure to meet committed schedule dates . . .”
- “. . . late, incomplete and incorrect engineering releases . . .”
- “. . . the main level of corporate interest appears to be . . . financial . . .”
- “. . . programs can be done, and done better, with fewer people . . .”
- “. . . there is little confidence that NAA will meet its schedule and performance commitments within the funds available for this portion of the Apollo program . . .”

Water Paradox

As delegates from more than 70 nations were preparing for the Water for Peace Conference in Washington May 23-31, United States support of a major Water for Peace Project—the International Hydrological Decade—has been slashed to the bone by Congress.

The IHD, a U.S.-inspired program for worldwide water resource studies, is expected to help provide much of the background information on which developing nations can base their water resource programs. In a sense, it is the cornerstone of President Johnson's Water for Peace promise to the world.

Of \$2 million requested to help pay the U.S. share of the costs of the 95-nation program, only \$500,000 was approved by the House of Representatives.

The International Hydrological Decade was first proposed by a panel on hydrology of the Federal Council for Science and Technology. It is a 10-year program designed to promote scientific research on water resources and train hydrologists from water-poor countries. Much of the \$2 million requested was to go for exchange of scientists among the participating nations and for fellowships for students from have-not countries.

The House Appropriations Committee's report declares, “this in essence is a foreign aid program for water. The Committee does not feel that this is an appropriate time to initiate a greatly accelerated international water program.”

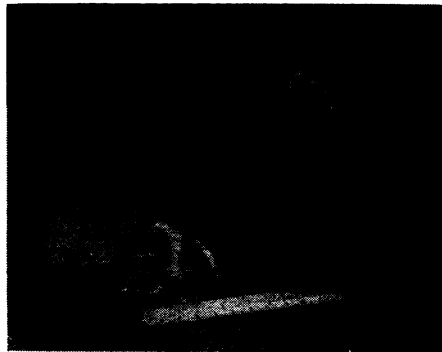
Dr. Raymond Nace, chairman of the U.S. National Committee for the IHD and a research hydrologist with the Geological Survey, says the budget slash will curtail, but not stop, the program.

New World Man

Man is supposedly a recent arrival in the New World, dating only from about 12,000 years ago. Though archaeologists have suspected he may

have been here longer, they have until now failed to turn up hard evidence.

That evidence may have been found in stone tools unearthed from an old riverbed near Mexico City. Their age is not yet firmly established, but the tools appear to be some 40,000 years old, which would mean man inhabited the Americas during the ice age.



Fremont Davis

Mastodon jaw from Valsequillo site.

“**This is premature** but it's beginning to look awfully good,” says Dr. J. O. Brew, director of Harvard University's Peabody Museum and general director of the archaeological program.

Since 1962 archaeologists Cynthia Irwin-Williams, representing Harvard, and Juan Armenta Camacho of the University of Puebla in Mexico have been turning up the artifacts—hide scrapers, leather-working instruments and projectile points—from an ancient geological deposit known as the Valsequillo Gravels, near the town of Puebla.

The tools are unsophisticated and generally unlike any other known New World artifacts. Moreover, they were found in association with the remains of such Ice Age animals as mammoth, mastodon and dire wolf, as well as extinct forms of camel and horse. Nearby beds of fossil shells date from at least 35,000 years ago.

Here the evidence ends and deduction begins—a process Dr. Meyer Rubin of the U.S. Geological Survey likens to “building a tower of tooth-picks.”

The tools themselves, being stone, could not be carbon-dated. Therefore, dates had to come from analysis of volcanic ash that overlies some of the sites, and from the shells.

“In no case,” says Dr. Rubin who did the carbon 14 analysis, “did I date a piece of charcoal from the same outcropping that contained the tools.” Surmising their age called for involved geological comparisons between the strata that contained the tools and those containing the volcanic ash and fossils. Dr. Rubin is convinced his dates on the ash—as old as 40,000 years—are correct. The loose link, he said,

is the geological correlation.

Like the rest of the Harvard team, Dr. Rubin is extremely cautious in accepting the idea that human life existed in the New World during the Ice Age. Anything prior to 12,000 years ago would mean glacial man, and so far the evidence has been mighty scarce. For 15 years, says Dr. Rubin, he has been dating such “evidence.” Each time it has fallen apart. “There was always something fishy about it.” But he concedes that this find is “pretty good.”

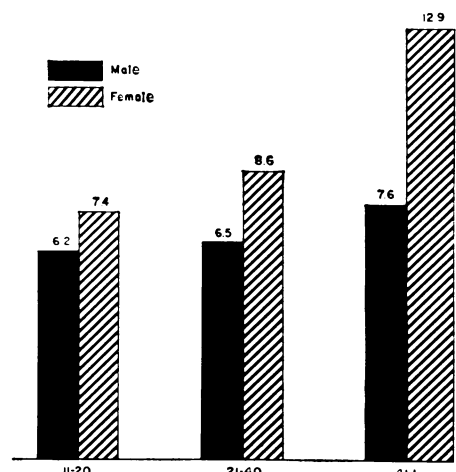
Meanwhile, the Harvard team proceeds with more correlations and more radiocarbon dating. Even if they establish the existence of glacial man, however, they won't know who he was. His own bones haven't surfaced.

New Smoking Tactic

The tobacco industry's ways of getting people to buy cigarettes have undone the Government's attempts to get them to quit.

So the Government has changed its tactics. Instead of calling for no cigarettes, it is pushing industry for safer ones.

In closed Congressional testimony, made public last week, Health, Education, and Welfare Secretary John W. Gardner said the campaign against



Absenteeism parallels cigarette use.

smoking “has not worked very well so far.” The only advance since the 1965 release of the Surgeon General's report, Smoking and Health, is that doctors are smoking fewer cigarettes, Gardner said.

The Secretary testified before the House Appropriations Subcommittee. He told subcommittee chairman Daniel J. Flood (D-Pa.) that the cigarette industry countered the Government's \$10 million campaign against smoking with