

ARCHAEOLOGY

Stone Tools May Have Been Made by First Virginians

TWO STONE tools just discovered in Virginia present a new puzzle of importance for scientists who are trying to explain the long prehistoric stream of events in America.

The Virginia tools are reported to be manufactured by the same stone craft technique as the famous "Folsom points" discovered across the country in Folsom, New Mexico, some years ago. The Folsom points have attracted wide scientific attention because they were lying closely associated with bones of extinct bison. Additional finds of similar blades in other states have suggested that America was already inhabited near the end of the Ice Age, when mammoths and extinct forms of bison, camels, wild horses, and other vanished breeds roamed the continent. The age of such mammoth hunters has been variously estimated from 10,000 to 20,000 years ago.

Discovery of the Virginia tools is announced by David I. Bushnell, Jr., collaborator of the U. S. Bureau of American Ethnology. Mr. Bushnell found one of the stone objects on the Rapidan River, the camping stream of former President Hoover. The other object was located about twenty miles from Fredericksburg.

The two Virginia specimens were not arrow points or javelin heads, like most of the Folsom points known. The contours suggest, instead, to Mr. Bushnell

that these things were like our multiple kitchen tools, which may combine a can-opener, corkscrew, and knife-sharpener. The equivalent idea in prehistoric Virginia seems to have been a skinning knife, with a ripping blade or scraper at the opposite end.

Mr. Bushnell's archaeological researches in Virginia have, for some years past, been pushing the prehistory of the East back into a greater antiquity. Mr. Bushnell is not, however, ready to assign to his Virginia discoveries an age as great as that suggested for the Folsom points of the West.

It now remains to be explained how the weapon-making technique of America's oldest hunters came to Virginia, and whether these are the camp tools of Virginia's original "first families."

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ETHNOLOGY

Peoples Are Better the Farther They Migrate

NEASTERN American farmers in the eastern United States are surprisingly incompetent in comparison with their immigrant neighbors when their inherited opportunities are taken into account, Dr. Ellsworth Huntington of Yale University declared at the annual meeting of the Population Association of America.

The laws of migration, he said, are of the utmost importance historically, economically, politically and socially, although they are little understood.

"The first law, as to the selective quality of migration," he explained, "is illustrated by the way in which the long distance migrants, no matter where they were born, or where they now live, rank consistently above the non-migrants and the short distance migrants. The second law, as to the attractive power of opportunities, finds its illustration in the fact that the cultural rank of the people here considered rises in harmony with the size not only of their birth-places, but of their places of residence. The third law, as to the correlation between the length or difficulty of the migration and the quality of the migrants, receives confirmation in the systematic way in which the long distance migrants stand above the others except perhaps in the great cities and their suburbs. According to the fourth law the farther people migrate the more those of different origin become alike.

Affects Daily Lives

"They have a direct bearing not only upon immigration policy, but upon such everyday problems as the value of real estate, the advisability of starting industries, and methods of preventing crime. Scarcely any major phase of modern life is free from complications due to the selective action of migration.

"Other things being equal, the longer, or more difficult a migration, the more closely do people from all sorts of sources resemble one another at the end. This suggests that the relatively weak elements in a population are in some ways its most characteristic portion. The farmers of China, Russia, Germany, and America differ from one another in their ways of working, living, and thinking much more than do the most highly educated and cosmopolitan members of these various nations. Men like Tolstoi, Tagore, Einstein, and Woodrow Wilson have far more in common and far more sympathy for one another than do ignorant laborers from the same countries. It seems to follow from this that if in the course of centuries new nations could be built up from the finer elements of the present nations, their differences would be much less than those which now divide one part of the world from another."

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