

Very thin coatings have been successfully used in the last few years to suppress reflections from glass surfaces as a result of researches by Drs. John Strong, Katherine Blodgett and C. H. Cartwright. In these earlier processes coatings of various sorts have been added to the glass, while Dr. Nicoll's method etches the glass to produce a film. Commercial applications of the new process

are being developed for early use.

Lord Rayleigh over 40 years ago jotted down in his records that hydrofluoric acid diluted in 200 parts of water took off a layer of glass each hour amounting to about a quarter wavelength of light. This was the clue used by Dr. Nicoll in developing his new process of making glass more transparent.

Science News Letter, November 1, 1941

ANTHROPOLOGY

Open 500 Tombs in Arctic To Identify Mystery Race

At Point Hope, Alaska, Is Unearthed One of Largest Collections of Sort Ever Found at a Site in America

DIGGING into 500 Arctic tombs at Point Hope, Alaska, two anthropologists excavating for the American Museum of Natural History have brought to daylight enough bony evidence, they hope, to clear up a strange mystery of the ancient Far North.

The 500 skeletons, unearthed by Dr. Harry L. Shapiro and Dr. Froelich G. Rainey, are pronounced one of the largest collections of the sort ever found at a site in America. The two anthropologists sought remains of an ancient and unknown people, whom Dr. Rainey first discovered in expeditions of 1939 and 1940. Also they sought later Eskimo burials which would aid in showing what relationship the lost ancients had to the later Eskimos.

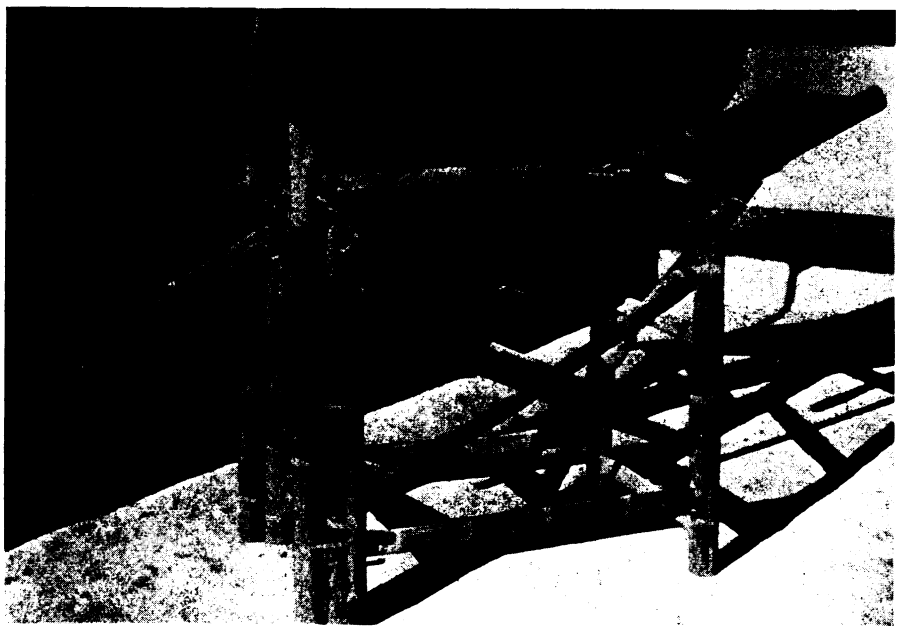
The mysterious unknowns had a remarkably big town with well-planned streets, over 100 miles north of the Arctic Circle; and about 2,000 years ago they abandoned this settlement. A lost race, American Museum scientists have rated them, because their ivory arts are unlike those of known Alaskan Eskimos, ancient or modern. Also, it is explained, they lacked many typical Eskimo implements, and were more dependent on land than sea for resources.

In his laboratory at the museum, Dr. Shapiro plans to examine the physical traits of the forgotten Northerners, to place them more definitely in the melting-pot story of prehistoric America. The Ipiutaks, as they are now called from the Eskimo name of a spit of land near their old home, may have come from as far away in Asia as north China.

A new glimpse into curious burial

customs of the Ipiutaks is revealed by a carved ivory mask with staring inset ivory eyes, which was found covering the body of a little child. The child lay resting on the knees of a man, and a woman also accompanied it. Masks with ivory eyes have been found before in the graves of these mystery people, but what their significance was for a future life remains one of the unsolved puzzles of the Arctic.

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COST—TEN CENTS

Surgeons trained in the finest hospitals in Europe and America going to China to serve in the Medical Relief Corps, find that they must make their own equipment out of primitive materials. One ingenious surgeon built his own operating table out of bamboo, at a total cost of ten cents in American money.

MEDICINE

Chinese Doctor In U. S. Wanted To Run Blood Bank

WANTED—a young Chinese doctor somewhere in the United States who is willing to go back to China to run China's blood bank, vital in saving thousands of lives there.

Dr. John Scudder of the Presbyterian Hospital, New York City, creator of the blood plasma bank for Great Britain, has offered to teach this young Chinese volunteer the technique of running China's bank and preparation of the plasma as a blood substitute. He must be a medical graduate with laboratory training.

The Chinese bank is under the Medical Relief Corps of the Chinese Red Cross. A fellowship of \$1,000 for the young doctor during a year's training at Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center, has been provided by the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, a member agency of United China Relief at its New York headquarters, 1790 Broadway.

Declaring that lack of trained personnel is a serious bottleneck in China's medical relief, Dr. Donald D. Van Slyke, who heads the American Bureau for Medical Aid to China, said that his bureau is recruiting as many Chinese