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ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS SET FOR SUMMER

One of Twelve Will Be Study of Rocks Believed Nearly 2,000,000,000 Years Old

North American Newspaper Alliance.

WASHINGTON, May 8—There will be twelve scientific expeditions in the Arctic and sub-Arctic this summer.

Most will be financed in part by grants from the joint United States-Canadian Arctic Institute of North America with the aid of the United Sattes Office of Naval Research.

Dr. E. Aubert de la Rue of Paris will study the world's oldest rocks i na geological survey of northern Labrador and the far-north regions of Quebec bordering Hudson Bay. Dr. de la Rue has made previous geological surveys in France's sub-Antarctic Islands and in Albania, French Africa and the New Hebrides.

The rocks of the region where he will work this summer originated sometime in pre-Cambrian time before the beginning of life on earth. Some in the general area have been found to be nearly 2,000,000,000 years old and may have been there almost since the beginning of this planet.

Survey of Old Eskimo Sites

Dr. J. L. Giddings of the University of Alaska will survey ancient Eskimo habitation sites in the Bering Strait region in an effort to determine their age. Some of the first human beings to touch this continent landed in that region.

Dr. Marie Hammer of Copenhagen will tour Arctic Canada to study almost invisibly minute soil insects—the oribatidae and collembola. For sixteen years Dr. Hammer has been studying these curious insects in collections from Greenland. She expects to visit the Mackenzie Delta, Yellowknife, Coppermine, Churchill and possibly northern Quebec.

Henry Kyllingstead of Mountain Village, Alaska, is to seek the nesting place of the bristle-thighed curlew, one of the last remaining American bird species whose breeding ground has not been located.

Under a contract between the Arctic Institute and the Navy, Dr. R. H. Hamilton of the University of Michigan will work eastward from Fairbanks, Alaska, to Anklavik and Coppermine, in the Canadian Arctic, to determine the causes that limit the northern spread of amphibians, particularly tree frogs.

The Danish archaeologist, Helge Larson, will seek Eskimo archaeological sites in the Kuskokwim area of Alaska. He has been engaged in Arctic archaeological research since 1930.

Dr. Marr Going to Quebec

Dr. J. W. Marr of the University of Colorado will study the transition zone between forest and tundra vegetation in the Ungava Bay area of northern Quebec. Dr. Marr is a veteran of the Greenland icecap.

Dr. I. M. Newell of the University of Oregon will make a comparative study of mite fauna of the North American arctic, with special emphasis on marine mites. Dr. Newell plans to work, for two field seasons, in northern Alaskan waters, starting in Kotzebue Sound.

Dr. H. M. Raup of Harvard, a student of the flora and plant geography of northwest Canada and Alaska since 1926, will study the sequences of human cultures, vegetation and post-glacial land forms in the southwest Yukon area. Dr. Raup will be accompanied by Frederick Johnson of Harvard's Peabody Museum. The expedition is jointly sponsored by the Arctic Institute, the American Philosophical Society, the Viking Fund and Peabody Museum. It will study, in the light of geology and the changing flora, the route by which man presumably came into the interior of this continent.

Dr. C. G. Wilber of Fordham University will study the blood chemistry of arctic animals. Dr. R. B. Williams of the Alaska Department of Health will make special studies of the bacteria and other parasites responsible for disease among arctic natives. Dr. L. W. Wing of the University of Texas will study the relation of arctic weather to the fluctuations of bird and mammal populations.