

## Bliss Cancels Classes For Dean Pierrel's Installation

During the installation of Miss Rosemary Pierrel as Dean of Pembroke College on November 15, all 2:10 p.m. and 3:10 p.m. classes will be cancelled, announced University Provost Zenas R. Bliss.

The last time classes were cancelled was during the 1959 Convocation on Man's Contracting World in an Expanding Universe, which lasted for several days in October of that year.

Closed circuit television will enable over 900 students at Brown and Pembroke to see the ceremony, which will begin at 3 p.m. in Alumnae Hall after an academic procession across the Pembroke campus. A total of 850 invited guests will be seated inside the hall.

### Sir Roberts Guest Speaker

Sayles Gymnasium, the Gate, and the Faunce House Art Gallery will be the gathering places for students who wish to observe the ceremony on television. A total of 20 television receivers will be placed in the three locations, and two cameras will record both closeup and distant views of the proceedings.

Sir Sydney C. Roberts, master emeritus of Pembroke College in Cambridge University, England, will be the guest speaker. Sir Sydney, who taught English Classics at Cambridge before becoming master, is an authority on

Samuel Johnson, and is presently the chairman of the Cinematographic Films Council in England.

It was Pembroke College in Cambridge that gave our Pembroke College its name. The English College was the alma mater of Roger Williams, founder of the Colony of Rhode Island.

Installation activities will include a luncheon at 1:30 p.m., an academic procession at 2:30 p.m., the installation at 3 p.m. and a reception at 4:30 p.m.

## "Study Abroad" Aids Travelers

The latest edition of Unesco's STUDY ABROAD is greatly expanded. Scholarships and fellowships are offered by a total of 1,750 private institutions, governments, and international organizations, including for the first time, the University of Friendship Among Nations in Moscow.

The book is available at \$3.25, including postage, from International Publications Service, 18 East 33rd Street, New York 16, N. Y.

## Campus Chest

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WUS not only gives textbooks and educational equipment and help to the individual who is unable to continue his studies, but also in the case of students who are in need of housing, food, or medical assistance, WUS provides all three. Its student health program is quite large and has helped to fight many diseases plaguing foreign students.

WUS gives aid on the proven basis of need alone. A great deal is needed to provide students of the world, less fortunate than ourselves, with educational opportunities.

## Dr. Louis Giddings Makes New Discoveries; Sheds Light On Origin of Man In America

A Brown professor has made revolutionary discoveries in the Bering Strait region of Alaska. Dr. Louis Giddings, professor of anthropology and sociology and director of the Haffenreffer Museum of the American Indian, spoke to members of the press Friday on archaeological finds which shed new light on the origin of the human race in America.

A leading authority on archaeology in the American Arctic, Dr. Giddings has spent the last four summers excavating the shores of Kotzebue Sound, north of the Seward Peninsula. He follows a method of horizontal stratigraphy; that is, he seeks the cultures of successive beach ridges, which, as they approach the shore, become more recent in date.

### Beach Analysis Original

Beach ridge dating, a procedure first conceived of and employed by Dr. Giddings, is based on the assumption that early Alaskan peoples camped very close to the water — the source of their food and transportation. As the ocean receded, due to minor climatic changes, new beaches were formed and the people moved their living sites up to the new shoreline.

The periodic recessions of the ocean and the stability of the earth's crust at this point allowed the formation of a series of beach ridges, each of which represents a segment of 60 to 85 years in a continuum of eskimo culture. Rather than digging vertically to find the chronology of native civilization, the archaeologist moves back from the shore until he reaches the end of the distinguishable beach ridges and the earliest known of the cultures, the Denbigh, 6,000 years old.

### A Whaling Culture

Through the discovery of the artifacts and burial procedures of the early Alaskans, Dr. Giddings has been able to discern something about the people themselves.

For example, a mile from the shore were found spearpoints, whale-bones, harpoon heads and other particulars which classified these remains as those of a whaling culture.

He and his party began their searching in early summer, when the frost had receded about a foot below the surface. The climate, not as austere as one would expect of northern Alaska, permits swimming in the summer and produces abundant foliage in the inland river areas.

### Startling Finds

The party began seeking buried caches or treasures by searching the ground for tell-tale indentations. Of the several natives that assisted in the research Dr. Giddings said, "Eskimos are excellent workers; they like excavation."

At times their digging revealed startling finds — a six-foot skeleton, pieces of curvilinear antler carving previously unknown in the Arctic, and a pair of finely etched snow glare goggles. Dr. Giddings discovered various house pit types, some of which were characterized by a tunnel to serve as a trap for cold air and a kitchen, denoted by ash deposits.

### Tragedy Revealed

One of the house pits uncovered contained clear evidence of a 2000-year-old tragedy. The house had no ground level entrance, the only access, as far as can be determined, being the hole in the roof above the central hearth. The charred remains of its foundation showed that the house — a relatively large structure about 35 feet square — had been destroyed by fire.

At widely separated points of its inner perimeter, somewhat below the original floor level, the diggers found three skeletons, two of children and one of a woman. Near one of the skeletons were two bone-hafted adzes. A third adze lay near one of the other skeletons. It was clear that these three occupants of the house had died — probably of suffocation — while frantically attempting to burrow their way out under the house foundation. Near the hip of the

adult skeleton lay an arrowhead, which originally could have been within the victim's body.

The fire, of course, could have been an accident, or it could have been set during an enemy attack. Lending support to the attack theory was the discovery nearby of a smaller house, containing three skulls, that had also been burned.

Contemporary Eskimos, moreover, have a legend of ancient raids in which the attackers poured oil through the smoke hole in the roof, causing the earth fire directly below to flare up. The attackers would then wait at the exit or exits with raised clubs, ready to bash anyone who attempted to escape. When the hole in the roof was the only exit, the occupants would have been almost hopelessly trapped during such a raid.

### Migration Wrong Word

Although he admits that today's Eskimos are almost certainly descendants of the early men who found their way from Asia over the land bridge that now lies submerged beneath the shallow waters of the Bering Strait, Dr. Giddings propounds the thesis that these peoples probably did not come to America with the express purpose of moving their entire civilization to a promised land.

Noting that high school history books use the word "migration" to imply the driving march of whole tribes of people, Dr. Giddings deliberately avoids applying the word to the wanderings of the early peoples. Purposeful migration, he feels, is a modern western or Viking idea. These people spread gradually and without premeditation in a kind of circumpolar racial belt. Their skeletons, which he generalized as mongoloid, northern in category, seem to derive from this Circumpolar Man.

### Man in Asia Older than in America

Man is older in Asia than in America, where he does not exist in his most primitive forms. It is probable that man reached our continent 20,000 to 30,000 years ago.

Dr. Giddings remarks that although spatial movement was slow, the economic and cultural exchange of adjacent cultures was, on all time levels, extremely free in this Arctic area. He attributes the restricted spatial movement to the fact that once settled in an area, well provided with food, the native Alaskans believe theirs an ideal place to live.

### Detailed Flint Work

It is noteworthy that the artifacts of the earliest known, or Denbigh complex, are extremely sophisticated. "Who could have perceived," says Dr. Giddings, "that the most meticulous and detailed flintwork in the world came from Denbigh."

Many questions, such as that of the explanation for the decline of this sophisticated culture and the reasons for such individualized cultures in close temporal and physical proximity are as yet unanswered. Dr. Giddings will, we hope, continue his vital work in uncovering the answers.

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