

Providence  
Bulletin

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## Anthropologist Wins Support For Theory

Dr. J. Louis Giddings, a Brown University anthropologist, is beginning to win support for his challenge of the theory that ancient people migrated from Siberia into North America and Greenland.

His theory, that there was a slow spread of ideas and techniques through settled communities rather than a mass migration, was advanced in a treatise in 1951. It went unnoticed.

Lately, however, scientists have begun to show interest in it, Dr. Giddings said.

Dr. Giddings' research in the Arctic regions has produced evidence of long unbroken occupation of western Alaska by ancient peoples, an indication that peoples from Siberia did not make a mass migration into North America in one great march.

His research has traced the "continuity of population" in the Cape Prince of Wales area of Alaska back 6,000 years.

Dr. Giddings outlined his theories at a press briefing Friday at the Haffenreffer Museum of the American Indian at Bristol where he and associates are processing some 15,000 artifacts dug up from excavations in Alaska.

### AID FOR MUSICIANS

New York — (UPI) — A new grants-in-aid program to help talented musicians was announced yesterday.

Mrs. Michael  
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Journal-Bulletin Photo

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Seattle Post Intelligence

## Migration

### Theory Hit:

## Alaska Findings Cited

BRISTOL, R.I., Oct. 29.—

—(AP)—A Brown University anthropologist today challenged the popular scientific theory of mass migration eastward from Siberia through the Arctic regions of North America and on to Greenland in ancient times.

On the basis of studies in Alaska's Bering Strait region, Dr. J. Louis Giddings said he believes there was no great movement of Asiatic peoples across the land bridge that once connected Siberia with Alaska, as other scientists and their textbooks long have maintained.

THERE WAS a "circumpolar spread" or "drift" of ideas and methods freely across the Arctic region all the way from Central Siberia to Greenland but no great movement of peoples in the precise definition of "migration," Dr. Giddings is convinced.

He has dug up evidence of strong and almost unbroken occupation of cultures in Western Alaska dating back to 4000 B.C. and Dr. Giddings is convinced that "the same gene pool" has continued in that region for at least 6,000 years.

"Spread is the answer, and not migration," the Brown scientist declared at a press briefing on his past four summers of archaeological research. The briefing was held at the Haffenreffer Museum of the American Indian, where Dr. Giddings and his associates are processing some 15,000 man made objects accumulated in Alaskan excavations.