

the same time. Well, this is not recognized as a very sound point of view.

Let's have the first slide please. (Shows a picture slide. Irrelevant words.)

This is basically speculative, you know those of you who are familiar with Indian history, but it is presumed with good evidence that the Indians came from Asia from across the Bering Strait at various times, somewhere around 25,000 or more years ago. Not too long ago, there was discovered on Santa Rosa Island in California, one of the earliest evidences of Indian history or Indian contact in this country, when the remains of various bar-b-que'd animals were found that obviously had been touched by man. There were some other evidences in that same area. Carbon dating which is the process by which the archaeologist and others determine the ages of these things, date of this particular find was something over twenty-nine thousand years ago, which is perhaps the earliest that the Indian has been identified in North America. Obviously, the Indians came across, and when he came down along the ravines, the Columbia River Valley, and others, scattered out through South America and into the United States or what is now United States, North America, he developed a different race, different cultures. Other evidences of Indian inhabitation have been found, one of them for example, has been identified here in Texas. And these relate primarily to, well, for convenience, the archaeologists identified him by his spear points or other things and so on. And they run generally from about 10,000 years ago, on back to the 20,000 years that were identified in the Santa Rosa case. Incidentally, one very interesting item, Sandia Cave in Mexico a short time ago, comparatively identified a number of levels of inhabitation in this cave, but some of the earliest points, spear points, that were identified in this particular cave, as coming from this cave, as going back to 20,000 years, identical points were found as far north as