

We will now consider a few further evidences that man is, and always has been, completely distinct from the lower hominids such as the apes and the australopithecines of ancient Africa.

13. The observation that the shape of the cranium, jaws, and facial bones does not affect the mentality of human beings. This is evidenced in living races which possess wide variations in these features.

14. The observation that normal, and even superior, mentality is present among living races having a relatively small cranial capacity; for example, in the Veddas of Sri Lanka, and in the Australian aborigines.

15. The existence of a wide gap between the highest apes and man. This gap is evident in the following characteristics: (a) The presence of rational thought in all human races. It is this rationality which makes possible the exclusively human ability to symbolize, allegorize, believe in and worship God (or gods), bury their dead, invent language, think in terms of the past and future, and both create and appreciate art, music, and poetry. (b) A complex language in all human races, but totally absent in all other forms of life. During the 1960's and 1970's a great number of papers were published citing research results which were thought to be evidence for intelligent language usage among chimpanzees and other apes, and even among dolphins and porpoises. But by 1980, fundamental faults in the techniques of animal-language research began to be discovered and published in several well-known scientific journals, such as the Journal of Experimental Animal Behavior, and Psychology Today (a series of such articles in 1979 to 1981 by H. Terrace). A good, documented summary of this discovery of faulty research, and of the way that many researchers in this field had to "back down" from their bold claims concerning language ability in apes is contained in the book Origins and Destiny, by Robert Gange, Word Books, 1986, p. 139-145 and 177-178. (c) Important morphological differences between ape and man, including the form of the brain, the convolutions of the brain case, and the size of the brain. (Note that, in order for brain size comparisons to be valid, the size and weight of the whole animal must be taken into consideration.)

Dr. George B. Schaller, who spent a year living in close association with the mountain gorillas of central Africa, comments at some length in his book The Year of the Gorilla (University of Chicago Press, 1964) on the great contrast between the apes and man. He says, "When I began to study gorillas, I was at first tremendously impressed by their human appearance—they gave the superficial impression of slightly retarded persons with rather short legs, wrapped in fur coats. The gestures and body positions of gorillas, and for that matter also those of other apes, resemble those of man rather than the monkeys" (p. 223). But he then explains, "As I watched the gorillas over the weeks and months, a subtle change occurred in my thinking about the apes. At first I was highly impressed with their human ways, but there was something basic lacking, something that their brown eyes, no matter how expressive, could not convey; namely, a means of communication with each other about the past and the

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