

future and about things that were not immediately apparent" (p. 228).

In the same chapter Dr. Schaller discusses the making and using of simple tools by the chimpanzee, commenting on this as follows: "There still appears to be a wide mental gap between preparing a simple twig for immediate use [as chimpanzees sometimes do], and shaping a stone for a particular purpose a day or two hence." He then quotes the anthropologist Oakley as saying that "there is danger of minimizing the gap in quality of mind needed for such [animal] efforts, compared with even the crudest tools of early man, which indicate forethought." This rational thought about the future is very evident even in young children. For example, the present writer observed a child of 2 years and 4 months who was ill with a condition which caused frequent vomiting for several hours; usually after each crisis she would hopefully ask, "I not choke again?", indicating contemplation of the future.

Dr. Schaller was also greatly impressed by the gorillas' lack of speech, rational thinking, and self consciousness. Concerning the lack of speech in apes he says that even the gorilla infants "showed no interest in imitating sounds or in practicing with various combinations of sounds." The adults do use some simple sounds for signaling, but he remarks that "their signaling system is no more complex than that used by dogs and many other mammals." Schaller comments on the lack of self consciousness in apes by quoting the statement of G. W. Corner, "'After all, if he [man] is an ape, he is the only ape that is debating what kind of ape he is.'" Even some children less than two years old compare themselves with others, and indicate a knowledge of the distinctions between themselves and other persons and animals. This self consciousness is exclusively human, again illustrating the wide gap between apes and man.