

gain control of their forelegs enough to start running away, but the two hind legs will drag or move very stiffly as if the goat were still quite stiff from the loin back although fully in control of the muscles of its front legs, head and neck.

"After having been thus frightened a goat cannot usually be frightened again no matter how great the excitement may

be, until it has had at least twenty or thirty minutes to rest."

Not all the goats fall over when frightened. Dr. Lush believes that it may be only those who have started to run and are caught off balance who topple over. Some become rooted to the spot in a standing position and remain "utterly motionless" for many seconds.

Science News Letter, November 15, 1930

PSYCHOLOGY

It's a Happy World, Think 88 Per Cent of the People

People Happy in One Activity Tend to be Happy in All, Studies Made by Prominent Psychologists Show

IT'S A HAPPY world, on the whole. Not many people want to be dramatic figures of tragedy in the eyes of their fellows. On the contrary, most of us humans like to rate ourselves as being happier than average.

This light on human nature has been cast by a new psychological study of happiness made by Dr. Randolph Sailer, of Yenching University in China. Dr. Sailer worked under the direction of Dr. Goodwin Watson of Teachers College, Columbia University, who has been analyzing happiness and happy people for several years.

In a questionnaire on their own happiness or lack of it, just 60 workers out of 500 said that the world is more bad than good, or that they were less happy than the average mortal. Not one of the 500 was a complete pessimist or a perfect optimist.

Poor health is definitely linked with unhappiness, according to this survey. It is not yet clear, however, whether illness and physical handicaps cause unhappiness, or whether the situation is sometimes reversed, with unhappiness and worry bringing on physical troubles.

Do you worry about the future? That is a trait that goes with unhappiness, it was found. Few happy people worry about what is going to happen next. Still, the happy person is not happy-go-lucky. Nearly all of the happiest group declared that life should be lived with a serious purpose.

"The happy worry less about the future, about money, sex, jobs, appearance, education or the lack of it," Dr. Watson explained. "They have less fear of failure, less restlessness, fewer fears.

Those who are happy in one field, let's say with their friends, tend also to be happy in health, in relation to parents, religion, love, vocation, and schooling. If a man appeared to believe that he was not well treated on the job, it was interesting to note that he believed that life had been unkind to him in many other ways."

Among other findings from the happiness survey are:

The state of a man's finances is no reliable gauge of his happiness. Some of the happiest and some of the most miserable men were found among the low-salaried group.

The "only child" is no more happy or unhappy than the child in a large family.

HEREDITY

Given Airplane, Ancestors of Lindbergh Would Have Flown

LINDBERGH'S ancestors probably had his capacity for aviation, but they had no opportunity to make use of it because the airplane had not been developed. The ability to fly depends on several factors, some of which are inherited and some the result of surroundings.

This interesting statement was made by Dr. Albert F. Blakeslee, of the Department of Genetics, Carnegie Institution of Washington, in a radio talk presented over the Columbia Broadcasting

System under the auspices of Science Service.

Smokers as a group are no more or less happy than non-smokers.

Religion plays a role in maintaining happiness.

An even temperament is likely to be a happy one.

And married men are happier than bachelors.

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PALEONTOLOGY

Seek to Prove That Americans Came From Asia

A FIVE-YEAR search for definite evidence of the first American immigrants, who are thought by anthropologists to have come to this continent in prehistoric times from Asia, was described in a report to the American Philosophical Society by Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, curator of the division of physical anthropology of the U. S. National Museum.

Under Dr. Hrdlicka's direction, the National Museum has been carrying on intensive anthropological and archaeological work in Alaska since 1926. The remaining fullblood Alaskan people, both Eskimo and the rapidly vanishing Indian, have been studied, and old sites have been examined for traces of their prehistoric predecessors.

In these latter investigations lay a surprise for the archaeologists; for there was discovered a wholly unexpected rich and highly artistic Eskimo culture, represented mainly in implements of walrus ivory which have since become fossilized. This culture antedates the well known recent Eskimo culture.

Science News Letter, November 15, 1930

"This last summer," Dr. Blakeslee said, "a newspaper reporter asked me to predict the future of the Lindbergh baby from the standpoint of its inheritance. The reporter seemed to think a student of heredity ought to be able to tell what a child will amount to if he knows what its parents have accomplished. I declined, however, to be a fortune teller and give a detailed horoscope of the infant. No doubt I was