



DREAM CAR—The delta-shaped Gyron can be operated from either of two seats with a steering dial. Developed by the Ford Motor Company, the car has only two running wheels and will use a gyroscope for stabilization.

ANTHROPOLOGY

Iraq Stone Age Find

► **MAN-MADE TOOLS** and weapons found in a cave in Iraq show for the first time that a modern-type man lived there more than 25,000 years ago.

Columbia University anthropologists examined more than 10,000 such man-made objects to find that man's culture developed in Shanidar Cave and a nearby village, Dr. Ralph S. Solecki, assistant professor of anthropology at Columbia, told *SCIENCE SERVICE*. Dr. Solecki led an expedition to Shanidar last year where seven Neanderthal skeletons from 45,000 to 70,000 years old have been discovered.

Dr. Solecki said the tools and weapons found at Shanidar show how man progressed from cave life to village life, from a hunting and gathering existence to domestication of animals and plants.

This was accomplished by about 10,500 years ago, Dr. Solecki said. Stones were found from this period for the grinding of cereal into flour.

The oldest objects found in the cave were flints made by Neanderthal man, who is estimated to have lived in the area from 100,000 to about 45,000 years ago, when he disappeared. The flints were triangular and are believed to have been used as spear or lance heads.

In the next layer of the 45 feet of soil accumulated during the last 100,000 years in the cave, a completely new tool kit was

found. This layer, dated by the carbon-14 method to be between 26,000 and 35,000 years old, contained flint tools of a modern-type man for woodworking or carpentry.

Strong, flat sharp-edged flints called burins are believed to have been used to cut strips of wood. Other flints are notched blades or slivers used for scraping down wooden shafts.

The tool type changed again at the close of the last ice age about 10,500 years ago. Material found both in Shanidar Cave and in the nearby Zawi Chemi village show that man then had time to make luxury items such as beads and pendants carved of stone and bone. He may also have worn a kind of "tailored" clothes since both bone awls and pins were found.

One of the most interesting pieces, found in a grave in Shanidar Cave from this period, was a polished rib bone (possibly of a cow) with a flint blade inserted in the broad side and held in place with bitumen, a kind of pitch.

The fact that these early men used bitumen indicates that some trade was taking place, Dr. Solecki said, since the closest source of bitumen was about 150 miles south of the cave. He said that the Shanidar tools add an earlier chapter to the Iraq archaeology previously known.

• *Science News Letter*, 79:229 April 15, 1961

SOCIOLOGY

College Students Believe Scientists Are Unsociable

► **COLLEGE STUDENTS** see the typical scientist as a man dedicated to his work, but he is also believed to have few friends, a relatively unhappy home life and a wife who is not pretty.

Undergraduate students in interviews revealed that they believe the scientist is unsociable, introverted, highly intelligent and objective (not emotionally involved).

Two students' comments illustrated this image of the scientist. One said, "I would not care to double-date with a scientist," and another commented, "maybe it's not a good idea for him (the scientist) to be married."

Many students were impressed by the scientist's need to do his work, regardless of other demands on his time. The college students interviewed showed the same belief also found in many high school students—that scientists are not well-rounded persons.

There seems to be a clearly defined stereotype of the scientist among college students as well as among high school students, David C. Beardslee and Donald D. O'Dowd, professors of psychology at Michigan State University Oakland, at Rochester, Mich., reports in *Science*, 133: 997, 1961.

The scientist is seen "as a highly intelligent person with a strong tendency to be both individualistic and radical in personal and social "outlook," the researchers reported.

"At the same time, the scientist is seen as socially withdrawn; he is indifferent to people, retiring, and somewhat depressed, and he rates low in social popularity. In over-all sociability the scientist rates lowest among individuals in the 15 high-level occupations."

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ANTHROPOLOGY

Man May Have Survived Because of His Taste

► **THE REASON** mankind is around today may well be that early man was not a tasty meal for the wild animals that lived in his day.

It is the theory of Dr. L. S. B. Leakey of the Coryndon Memorial Museum, Nairobi, Kenya, that early man may have survived because animals did not seek him for food.

Dr. Leakey, who is visiting in the United States, told scientists he has seen today's wild animals, such as lions, sniff at sleeping humans and then go away without attacking them.

Lions only attack humans when wounded, when they have young and feel threatened, or when they are very old and cannot hunt other "game" for food.

Dr. Leakey is the discoverer of an early man who lived more than 600,000 years ago in East Africa.

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