

button or turn on a tap somewhere in their brains or bodies and suddenly become mature.

"Efforts of this kind," said Dr. Williams, commenting on misguided attempts to grow up, "usually end in a situation just as childish and more deceptive because more sophisticated. One decides to grow up by ceasing to be prejudiced and ends merely in becoming heatedly prejudiced against prejudice."

As a matter of fact, no one is really mature, Dr. Williams finds. Some people have gained a relative maturity.

You may be wondering what emotional maturity really is. The list you have been checking yourself against is

rather negative, as it gives only signs of immaturity. Maybe you did not find yourself there at all. Here is what Dr. Williams has drawn up as a tentative standard of emotional maturity:

"An adult is (1) one who is able to see objects, persons, acts (realities) in the terms of what they are, cleaned of all infantile symbolic investments; (2) one who is under no compulsion either to do or not to do, but who is free to act or not to act in accordance with the realities of any given situation; and (3) one who is able to adjust to an inalterable situation with a minimum of conflict."

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ARCHAEOLOGY

Ancient Indians Introduced Building of Houses in Row

THE FASHION of building houses in a row with a party wall between was introduced into America, not by city planners, but by Indians of the Southwest, almost 2,000 years ago. This is one of the discoveries made by Dr. F. H. H. Roberts, Jr., of the Bureau of American Ethnology, who has been excavating at Indian ruins near Allentown, Ariz., for several months. Four students from the Laboratory of Anthropology, at Santa Fe, assisted Dr. Roberts in the expedition, which has just finished its work.

The site of the old settlement is a flat mesa. A pueblo stood there about 1000 A.D., as the ruins show. On three sides of the pueblo walls, and probably buried beneath them, are remains of pit houses built by earlier Indians who chose the mesa top for their homes.

In one place he found three adjoining houses in a row. A fire had swept the "block." The flames caused the entire roof of one house to fall in, and then, fortunately for archaeological research, the fire retreated, leaving the mass of charred timber, bark, and earth on the floor, so that the modern archaeologist can tell exactly how the roof of one of these old buildings was constructed.

Dr. Roberts restored this house to its original appearance, and visitors to the ruin can now see one of the oldest "row houses" in America. The two adjoining houses have been protected by sheds.

The pit house which has been restored consists of a foundation dug out to a

depth of five or six feet and then covered by roof beams of timber, thatched with bark and coated over with earth. The house is roughly circular, about 15 feet across. From the outside such a house looks like a hump of earth, except for the ventilator hole in the top of the hump and another hole which was the entrance and which sometimes had a ladder projecting from it.

Dates on Timbers

Some of the charred timbers from the pit houses have been sent to Dr. A. E. Douglass, of the University of Arizona, who first succeeded in dating Southwestern ruins by tree rings. Dr. Douglass' verdict as to the dates on the pit house timbers will show in precisely what years the houses were built.

Some of the pit houses which Dr. Roberts excavated belong to the earliest Pueblo period. But there are several houses which show signs of having been built and occupied even earlier by the Basket Makers.

Dr. Roberts and his assistants unearthed some of the skeletons of the Pueblos who lived at the site, and also some of the earlier Basket Makers. The two types are distinguished, not only by objects that accompany them, but also by head shape. The Pueblos had broad skulls, and they exaggerated the broadness by flattening the head in infancy. The Basket Makers were long-headed and did not have any fashion of deforming the head.

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PHYSIOLOGY

Swinging Children by Arms May be Cause of Paralysis

SWINGING children around by the arms should be taboo in every household, no matter how eagerly the children beg for this form of fun, warned Dr. Dwight F. Clark of Northwestern University Medical School at a conference of physicians at the Evanston Hospital, Evanston, Ill.

The nerves of the arm of a little child are too exposed at the neck and the armpits to be subjected to any unusual stretching, he said. Children have been known to suffer serious and sometimes permanent injury, including paralysis of the arm, when grown-ups, usually fathers, pick them up and swing them by the arms or with the fingers hooked in the armpits with the best intentions in the world of being playful.

The effects of slight injuries to the nerves are usually immediate, but may not show up until some time after the damage has been done and the circumstance forgotten. That is the reason, in Dr. Clark's opinion, that surgeons in many cases fail to discover the true cause for the paralyzed or partially paralyzed arms that come eventually to their attention.

The nerves running from the neck down through the arm are so arranged that at the point of union of the various branches (known as the brachial plexus) the cords are peculiarly exposed at the armpit. An overstretching or division of the fibers may lead to the interruption of the nervous current supplying the arm or may rupture one of the numerous blood vessels winding about the nerves. In either case, the arm may become useless even though no external injury is visible.

The experience of surgeons indicates that such cases may require operation if neglected, or may even prove incurable. However, if cared for in time, they can be restored to normal use through comparatively simple measures.

The recommended treatment is to consult a competent surgeon who will immobilize the arm in such position as will place overstretched and injured parts at rest, control impending internal hemorrhage and relieve pain. Sensation usually begins to return, sometimes within a day or two, and even in cases where loss of motion has been complete the function may be restored to normal in a space of ten days and the danger of permanent disability averted.

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