

Of course the fossils of the australopithecines are sufficient evidence that this group existed as a race of apes, or close relatives of the apes, but Dr. L. S. Leakey, a world-famous anthropologist, has found human skulls in Olduvai Gorge, Tanganyika, which are older than most of the known fossils of Genus Australopithecus. Leakey was also the discoverer of the Zinjantropus fossils mentioned above, and had himself maintained that they were ancestral to Genus Homo, but in 1964 he announced the human finds which caused him to declare the australopithecines (including Zinjantropus) an evolutionary dead end. Leakey and his associates gave the newly discovered human fossil race the name Homo habilis, and described their discoveries in the British science journal Nature (April 4, 1964). Information regarding the subject can also be found in Scientific American (May, 1964), and in Newsweek (March 30, and April 13, 1964). However, Scientific American (June 1969), reports that in 1967 and 1968 a joint U.S.-French expedition discovered two jaws and about fifty teeth near the Omo River in Ethiopia, which they have classified as belonging to Genus Australopithecus and believe to be considerably older than the Homo habilis skulls found by Leakey.

So, we can expect a continuing controversy over the position of these African "man-apes" in the supposed evolutionary scheme. We can be sure that evolutionary scientists will continue to try to find more evidence that Australopithecus lived before the appearance of man on the earth--and we recognize that this genus probably did appear before man, chronologically. However, the mere prior existence of such a race of apes is no real evidence that they evolved into man. Even if fossils of Australopithecus are found in the same fossil beds with fossilized human bones, this does no more than prove that they lived at the same time and in the same geographic area.

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 Ceylon, and in the Australian aborigines.
15. The existence of a wide gap between the highest apes and man, this gap being evident in the following: (a) The presence of rationality 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), invent language, and both create and appreciate art, music, and poetry. (b) The presence of a complex language in all human races. (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 (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