

Aside from the clever way in which this piece was written, it should be noted that a fair amount of training and conditioning was involved in this experiment, as is apparent from the mention of food pellets and mild shocks. In addition, it should be noted that if one subtracts the rhetoric which attributes human characteristics to chimpanzees, the results can be interpreted to mean that when chimpanzees conditioned by the use of food pellets to behave in certain ways no longer receive food pellets, the desired behavior is diminished or extinguished.

(d) Use of fire

Although much evidence has been uncovered as to man's use of fire to keep himself warm or for cooking purposes, there is no evidence that any creature other than man has ever made use of fire.

(e) Building of structures

Although some invertebrates (bees, ants, termites, spiders, etc.), some birds, and a number of burrowing mammals build rather elaborate hives, hills, traps, nests, tunnels and chambers, dams, etc., yet it is man and man alone who uses both natural and artificial materials to build various types of structures to meet varied needs. Animals appear to do what they do instinctively: they appear to construct the forms they are programmed to construct. Man creates Structures of almost infinite variety.

(f) Use of language

In Julian Huxley's book, *Animal Language How Animals Communicate* the author points out the fact that many kinds of animals communicate by means of various types of sound, some quite elaborate. Then he states:

But between even the most elaborate animal language and the simplest human language there is a great gulf. However varied animal language may be, it can never be called speech. The fundamental distinction is that all human languages but no animal languages have words for things -- common nouns, as the grammar would say Another important feature about true words is that, not only can they denote objects, but that they are arbitrary, and their use has to be learnt; while the sounds used by even the highest animals to express emotional states are (though they may be modified as the result of experience) innate, given automatically in response to the appropriate situationAs a moment's thought will show, the use of words for objects and not merely for feelings implies a new step in the quality of thinking. it implies what the psychologists call conceptual thought, in which general ideas are involved . . . It is true that higher animals are quite capable of distinguishing between different kinds or classes of objects -- between bananas, for instance, and carrots. But this degree of generalization is. It seems,