

What about language? Our language gives us a unique form of communication, but other animals such as bees, termites, ants, and birds also have incredible powers of communication. Recordings have been made of whales singing. Intricate forms of communication are common to many animals.

What about complex social behavior patterns? Again, this is not unique to human beings. The activity of cows at calving season provides an interesting example. The first calves are a delight to behold. They are also hard to find because their mothers select a secret place, far from the area of their usual social group, to give birth. The cow hides her calf and keeps it separate from the herd for several days. She stays very close to it and sometimes forgoes food and water to insure its protection. She also seems to be ensuring a close maternal bond. Her calf is hers and is to respond and nurse from her only. When the calf is strong enough and the mother-calf bond is solid, they rejoin the herd.

The interesting part begins at this time. Instead of associating with her usual group, the mother cow seeks out other new mothers and forms a co-op nursery. She joins with a group of about five new mothers, and the newborn calves form a kind of playground group that butt and play together. The calves appear to play a kind of sequential game which alternates between tag and follow-the-leader.

When the games are over, the calves tire and bed down in a close-knit group, a kind of bedtime nursery. One cow is left to guard this nursery from coyotes while the other cows take the long trip to water or to other feeding grounds. Some means of communication must exist to establish this nursery system and to decide which cow stays to guard the nursery. A complex and useful social pattern is followed that is very similar to one followed in our human society. Does this prove that the cow is our ancestor or that we are closely related? Or does it tell us that we must focus on other than complex social behavior patterns to define a human being?

Brain size, tool use, language, and complex social behavior patterns are all indicative of intelligence and may be used to qualify a being as a *homo sapiens* -- "man of wisdom." But there is obviously something more unique about modern man. Richard Leakey says, "Humans are more than just intelligent. Our sense of justice, our need for aesthetic pleasure, our imaginative flights, and our penetrating self-awareness, all combine to create an indefinable spirit which I believe is the 'soul.'"^1

Humans alone possess a "soul," a "spirit," and have the quality of