they do not wish to admit that they are passing upon a question they are not at all qualified to pass on. . . . In any case, I think that a reviewer who rejects on erroneous grounds should be required to meet the objections of the writer without hiding behind the skirts of the editor. The present procedure protects the reviewer from tarnishing his advanced-degree rating, but does nothing for science itself.

EDWARD ADAMS RICHARDSON
31 East Church Street,
Bethlehem, Pennsylvania 18018

. . . It would be nice if editors would refrain from stamping their serial numbers and dates of receipt and otherwise heedlessly marking up submitted manuscripts until they have been accepted for publication. Sometimes a rejected manuscript is filled with such extraneous matter, including editorial corrections of doubtful value. The manuscript rejected by Journal A might be very acceptable to Journal B, but all the doodlings require the investigator to have his overtaxed secretary retype it.

ALVIN G. FORAKER
800 Miami Road, Jacksonville, Florida

Methinks Page doth protest too much about the little detail of inclusive pagination in references. It is hard on a reader with limited reference facilities not to be told whether he is being referred to a one-page abstract or a hundred-page paper; most reproducing and library services require inclusive pagination in order to provide copies. Indeed, the number of illustrations should also be included, especially if they are in addition to the stated pagination.

JOEL W. HEDGPETH
Pacific Marine Station, University of the Pacific, Dillon Beach,
Marin County, California 94929

. . . While it is undoubtedly true that, as Page says, alphabetic arrangement of references by authors' names helps one in seeking one's own name in the papers of others, it has another and possibly more important function than the ready satisfaction of vanity, namely, to make it easy to find a reference some time after one has read the paper. I have often been exasperated by the necessity to reread an article in order to find a particular reference because the references were listed in the order in which they had been cited in the article. This is especially notable in review articles containing many references. . . .

Page questions whether referees should remain anonymous. I am certain that they should not. When I was editor of a journal I required all referees to submit signed reviews, which were forwarded to the authors. Not a single referee refused to sign his review, nor did any author take offense at referees' remarks. More important, the reviews became more scholarly and therefore more helpful to the authors and to the editor. . . .

ARTHUR G. STEINBERG
Western Reserve University,
Cleveland, Ohio 44106

Stone Age Intellect

In "Callanish, a Scottish Stonehenge" (8 Jan., p. 127) Gerald S. Hawkins writes: "Thus, Stonehenge may well have been a device of such precision and complexity of design as to indicate a level of intellect far surpassing that which we have hitherto been willing to ascribe to Stone Age man."

The "Stone Age" is the period (covering most of man's life on earth) which precedes the period in which man made significant use of metal for tools. It is divided into Old Stone Age, Middle Stone Age, and New Stone Age. Anthropologists are agreed in ascribing to man of the latter part of the Old Stone Age, the Middle, and the New Stone Age the term *Homo sapiens*, the term applied to contemporary man, to signify that he is the same *Homo* in brain power (and physical development, also). Men of the New Stone Age in Europe discovered and exploited the domestication and cultivation of grains, the domestication of animals, the making of pottery and textiles, village life, and so on. (Some techniques, such as pottery, may reach even further back into the Stone Age.) Men of the American continent, who were stoneagers up to the time of the Spanish conquest, developed a complicated social organization, monumental architecture, an intricate calendar.

In general, the inventions associated with the New Stone Age, to use V. Gordon Childe's word, "revolutionized" man's economy and way of life. I do not see that, viewed in the perspective of such Stone Age accomplishments, the Stonehenge-Callanish complexes "indicate a level of intellect far surpassing that which we have hitherto been willing to ascribe to Stone Age man."

Hawkins seems to consider the British monuments scientific. For instance, he sees the Callanish people as "not as scientifically advanced" as those of Stonehenge. Since the concept of "science" suggests theory as well as observation, I wonder if all scientists would agree that the British monuments, no matter how accurately positioned, are in fact scientific achievements. Their complex arrangement can be explained entirely on the basis of astronomical observations made over a period of time; no theory worthy of the scientific method need be involved, and to postulate one is going beyond the concrete archeological evidence. One could as easily attribute to these early Britons a magical understanding of the observed phenomena as a scientific one. As for "precision," this is not in itself a sign of "surpassing" intellect.

Hawkins is surely correct in believing that archeologists will want to relate the sites he discusses to other sites. Let us hope that future studies and discoveries will give us some insight into whether the British monuments and their astronomical observations were an isolated development, or whether there is some link with other cultures of the period 2000–1500 B.C., for instance, with the more advanced Bronze Age cultures of Egypt, the Aegean, and the Near East (an area of great astronomical preoccupation).

YVONNE SCHWARTZ
Department of Classics and
Classical Archeology,
University of California, Berkeley

I heartily agree with Schwartz that there should be more astronomical studies of megalithic monuments around the Mediterranean as well as in the British Isles. The Stonehenge and Callanish discoveries indicate that astroarcheology may have hitherto been somewhat neglected, and yet it can throw much light on the fascinating problem of the intelligence of ancient man.

GERALD S. HAWKINS
Department of Physics-Astronomy,
Boston University,
Boston, Massachusetts