

# Kids' KOrner

## All Aboard For A Summertime Choo Choo

BY LOU ANN GOOD

MARTINDALE (Lancaster Co.) — In a meadow near Martindale, a train chugs around a track. Blackie, the dog, lounges in one of the cars.

Noah Zimmerman, owner of the train, watches as Blackie stretches out in the lounge car. Zimmerman said, "Blackie likes riding the train as much as I do."

He adds, "People say, I just got this train to get my name in the paper. They think I just like to play."

He shakes his head and sadly adds, "But it's really a dream that I always had. It brings back childhood memories."

When Zimmerman was a preschooler, his dad had a steam engine and tender. "Sometimes I got to ride on it when we went to get water or coal, but I was never allowed to drive it because I was too little."

His dad sold the engine when Zimmerman was six years old. After that, Zimmerman said, "It was always sticking in me to get one like it."

Three years ago, Zimmerman found a train in Shippensburg. It had been made for an amusement park by Crown Metals near Pittsburg. Zimmerman bought it; took it apart piece by piece, sanded and painted it. He repaired the parts to get it in good running condition.

"It took me a whole year to get it in A-1 shape," Zimmerman remarked. It required two months to set up the tract that circles about one-fourth of a mile.

It also took a lot of money. "People look at this and think it's only a toy, but they don't realize how much it took to get it fixed up. Just to shine the chrome cost me \$300."

The engine, tender, three cars and a caboose hauls about 10 people on each ride. Zimmerman believes it would be better if his land was more flat, but he said, "The train got a lot of power."

People of all ages enjoy riding on the train. Zimmerman doesn't charge, but he appreciates a donation of approximately 75 cents for children and one dollar for adults.

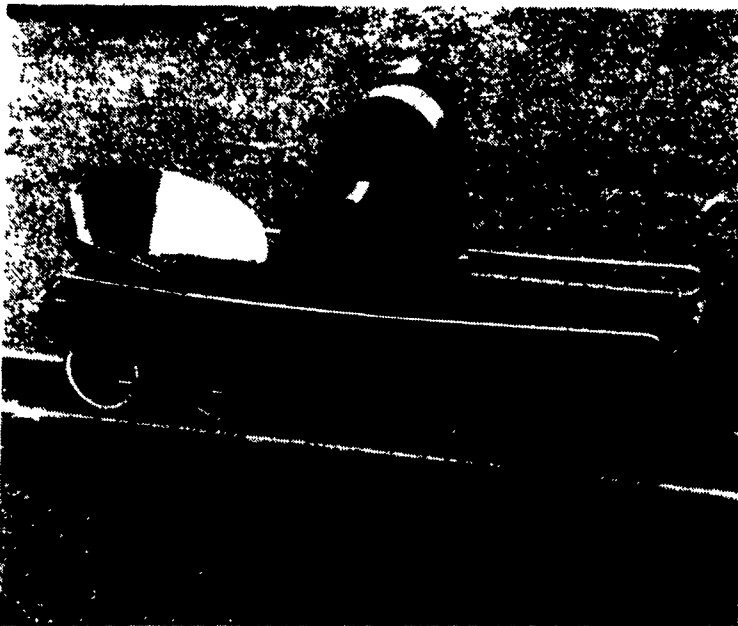
Although he enjoys giving visitors rides, Zimmerman said that his farm is not near enough to a large highway to make it a profitable venture. "It takes me one and a half hours to fire up the engine. I should have at least 25 people at a time to make it worth the time it takes," he said.

Zimmerman runs it on Saturday afternoons and by appointment for groups. From Route 322 in Hinkletown, turn on Lancaster Avenue. About one and a half miles, his farm, Conestoga Valley Dairy, sets on the right before the Martindale square. For more information call (717) 445-6061.

Zimmerman said, "I did what I wanted to do. I fixed it up, played with it and put it in shape. I didn't want to see it disintegrate."

Now that Zimmerman did what he wanted to do, he'd like to sell it to someone who could run it more often than he can.

He said, "I got work to do

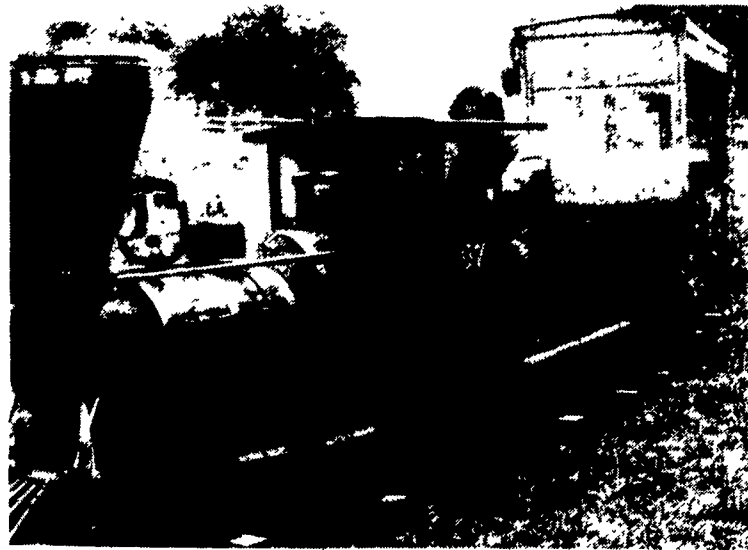


A pedal train with 90 feet of track is available from Noah Zimmerman who likes to do woodworking on the side.

around here...there's always something to do."

He takes care of the dairy store at the farm where he lived since 1943. Ten years ago his son-in-law, David Horning, took over the

dairy farming. In addition to selling milk and ice cream, Zimmerman has a woodworking shop where he makes stools, lawn furniture and storage barns. He even



This train chugs around the field of Noah Zimmerman, Martindale. He offers rides to visitors on Saturday afternoon and by appointment.

carries his love for trains over into his woodworking. He made a pedal train with three cars and 190 feet of track. "Children from four to 12 can pedal it," Zimmerman said. The track is made of 9-inch gauge

steel and the train from 15-inch gauge steel.

Whether it's the steam engine or the pedal train, Zimmerman enjoys seeing others derive pleasure from his workmanship.

## Videotapes Teach Fear To Laboratory Monkeys

By Joy Aschenbach  
National Geographic  
News Service

WASHINGTON — Monkey see, monkey do?

Put a caged monkey in front of a video monitor, play a tape of another monkey behaving fearfully at the sight of a toy snake or alligator, and eventually the video-watching monkey is likely to pick up the same fears.

In a series of experiments, more than half of the laboratory-reared rhesus monkeys, with no innate fear of real or toy snakes or alligators, became afraid of the reptiles after watching the tapes, says psychologist Susan Mineka of Northwestern University. The acquired fear was retained for at least a three-month follow-up study period.

These results, Dr. Mineka says, "demonstrate that strong emotional learning can indeed occur simply through watching videotapes."

In contrast, when the original videotape was edited to show the monkey on the screen displaying the same fear toward images of brightly colored flowers, she says virtually none of the observing monkeys acquired a fear of flowers. Similarly, when images of a toy rabbit were substituted for a toy alligator, the video-viewing monkeys did not become afraid of rabbits.

"Although the monkeys had no innate fear of snakes or alligators, there appears to be some predisposition in the evolution of monkeys to acquire such fears," she tells National Geographic News Service. "Fear of even toy snakes is easily acquired, but a fear of flowers is not."

Psychologist Charles T. Snowdon of the University of Wisconsin says videotapes potentially can be used to teach endangered primate species that are to be reintro-

duced into the wild to avoid their natural predators and to forage for food.

There may be a lesson here for people too. "It is quite likely that children could pick up fears from watching someone on videotape exhibiting fear of certain objects or situations," says Dr. Mineka. "The effects on children of watching aggression and violence on TV — increasing their tendency toward aggressive behavior — are already well known. Our findings show that fear can also be acquired by observational learning."

In the largest experiment, 26 monkeys watched videotapes. Half viewed tapes of a monkey behaving fearfully at the sight of a toy snake and calmly at the sight

of flowers; the other half saw fear toward snakes, says psychologist Michael Cook, who conducted the experiments at the Wisconsin Regional Primate Research Center.

During 12-minute conditioning sessions on 12 different days, Cook says viewing monkeys witnessed expressions of fear on the screen that included agitated behavior, grimaces, lip-smacking, and retreating to the back of a cage.

Among the 13 that watched the monkey behaving "calmly and nonchalantly in the presence of a snake, none acquired a fear of snakes," he says.

The observing monkeys were subjected to two types of follow-

up tests to determine if they had picked up any fears. Cook says the monkeys interacted with the videotapes "in socially appropriate ways. They reacted to the taped image of the monkey in either an aggressive or submissive posture as if it were real. They tried to reach for food treats on the screen as if they were real."

Using videotapes saves scientists from having to stage elaborate setups with live models, but Dr. Mineka says that monkeys sometimes do not pay as much attention to a video monitor as they would to a fellow live monkey in the same room.

A taped monkey, she says, is not quite as an effective model as a live one.

