Human Ethology Bulletin

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ISHE 2002 CONFERENCE PROGRAM
Montreal, Quebec

Wednesday August 7

11:00-13:00 REGISTRATION

13:00-14:00 WELCOME RECEPTION

14:00-14:50 PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

14:50-16:30 Symposium: *Evolutionary Foundations of Human Hypersociality* (P. LaFreniere)

- D. S. Wilson: SOCIETY AS ORGANISM: NEW LIFE FOR AN OLD CONCEPT
- K. MacDonald: SOCIAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL MECHANISMS OF GROUP COHESION
- P. LaFreniere: THE ROLE OF HUMAN EMOTIONS IN PROMOTING LARGE GROUP COHESION
- S. K. Sanderson: THOSE WHO ADVOCATE GROUP SELECTION REIFY THE GROUP

16:30-17:00 BREAK

17:00-18:20 Symposium: *Infant Vocalization and Human Evolution* (K. Oller)

- K. Bloom: THE ETHOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF NASAL RESONANCE IN INFANT PREVERBAL VOCALIZATION
- J. L. Locke: PARENTAL SELECTION IN THE EVOLUTION OF VOCAL CAPACITY
- D. K. Oller: FUNCTIONS OF HUMAN INFANT VOCALIZATION: NATURAL SELECTION AND SURVIVABILITY

18:20-19:00 Paper Session: *Human Evolution*

- L. Sloman: CYCLE OF ADAPTATION DIFFERENCE, AMPLIFICATION AND PHYLOGENETIC EVOLUTION
- R. Gardner: UNIFICATION OF POWER & INTIMACY VIA R THEORY

Thursday August 8

9:00-10:00 **Plenary:** S. Hrdy: MATERNAL LOVE AND AMBIVALENCE IN THE PLEISTOCENE, THE 18TH CENTURY, AND RIGHT NOW

10:00-11:00 Paper Session: *Social Behavior I*

- T. Czilli, et al.: RECOGNITION OF PARENTS, CHILDREN, AND SIBLINGS BY OLFACTION
- N. L. Segal: TWIN FILM ANALYSIS: MZ AND DZ TWIN PAIRS IN ACTION
- M. L. Butovskaya, F. K. Salter: ETHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF BEGGING IN MODERN URBAN SOCIETY

11:00-11:20 BREAK

11:20-13:00 Paper Session: *Social Behavior II*

- K. Grammer & M. Atzmüller: THE YOUNG MALE SYNDROME AND THE COMMUNICATION OF RISK TAKING POTENTIAL
- H. Nelson: FRIENDS OR LOVERS? FORM AND FREQUENCY OF MUTUAL GROOMING
- E. Oberzaucher, et al.: THE ROLE OF SIMILARITY IN CHOOSING FRIENDS
- E. A. Salzen: THE ETHOLOGICAL REQUIREMENTS OF A THEORY OF EMOTION
- O. M. J. Adang: USING SYSTEMATIC ETHOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS TO STUDY RIOTS

13:00-14:30 LUNCH

14:30-16:30 Symposium: *The Origins of War* (P. Corning)

- P. A. Corning: SYNERGY GOES TO WAR: AN EVOLUTIONARY THEORY OF COLLECTIVE VIOLENCE
- J. van der Dennen: THE ORIGINS OF WAR: THE EVOLUTION OF INTERGROUP VIOLENCE IN ANIMALS AND MAN
- P. Meyer: WARFARE IN SOCIAL EVOLUTION: A LOOK AT ITS EVOLUTIONARY UNDERPINNINGS
- I. Eibl-Eibesfeldt: AGGRESSION AND WARFARE

16:30-17:00 BREAK

17:00-18:00 **Plenary:** F. Aureli: CONFLICT RESOLUTION

18:00-20:00 Symposium: *Warfare* (W. Charlesworth)

- W. Charlesworth: PROFILING TERRORISTS: ULTIMATE AND PROXIMATE CAUSES OF A TERRORISTIC ACT
- J. S. Goldstein: EVOLUTIONARY ASPECTS OF GENDER ROLES IN WAR
- F. Salter: ESTIMATING ETHNIC GENETIC INTEREST
- W. Schiefenhövel: *OLANE FATAN* (HUNGRY FOR FIGHT) - WARFARE AMONG THE EIPO AND OTHER SOCIETIES IN NEW GUINEA

Roundtable (Open ended)

Friday August 9

9:00-10:00 **Plenary:** B. Bogin: CHILDHOOD BEGETS CHILDREN: HUMAN REPRODUCTIVE SUCCESS THEN AND NOW

10:00-11:00 Paper Session: *Attractiveness and Mate Choice*

- T. R. Alley: COMPOSITE FACES, ETHOLOGICAL THEORY, AND THE ATTRACTIVENESS OF AVERAGE FACES
- S. Collins & C. Missing: VISUAL AND VOCAL ATTRACTIVENESS IN WOMEN
- W. M. Brown: FLUCTUATING ASYMMETRY AND ROMANTIC JEALOUSY

11:00-11:20 BREAK

11:20-13:00 Paper Session: *Sexual Strategies and Reproductive Success*

- J. van der Dennen: THE EVOLUTION OF SEX, DIFFERENTIAL REPRODUCTIVE STRATEGIES, AND THE 'BATTLE OF THE SEXES' REVISITED
- A. Juette & M. Atzmüller: FACIAL ASYMMETRY AS A MARKER FOR FITNESS?
- L. Mealey, et al.: DO PARENTS SHOW FAVORITISM FOR THEIR SYMMETRIC CHILDREN?
- K. Christiansen: PHYSICAL AND BEHAVIOURAL MASCULINITY AS CORRELATES OF MALE REPRODUCTIVE SUCCESS
- C. Weisfeld, et al.: WHAT'S IMPORTANT-MARITAL SATISFACTION OR REPRODUCTIVE SUCCESS?

13:00-14:30 LUNCH

14:30-15:50 Paper Session: *Endocrinology*

- A. MacKewn & I. Silverman: ANXIETY AND MENSTRUAL CYCLE PHASE ON 3-D SPATIAL PERFORMANCE
- M. L. Fisher & M. Voracek: AN EVOLUTIONARY INVESTIGATION OF THE INFLUENCE OF MENSTRUAL PHASE ON FACIAL ATTRACTIVENESS JUDGEMENTS
- A. Uchida, et al.: SALIVARY TESTOSTERONE LEVELS IN HEALTHY 90 YEARS OLD JAPANESE MALES: IMPLICATIONS FOR ENDOCRINE SENESCENCE
- K. Hirschenhauser, et al.: DO MEN EXHIBIT A MONTHLY TESTOSTERONE CYCLE?

15:50-16:30 Paper Session: *Gender Differences*

- J. Choi & I. Silverman: PROCESSES UNDERLYING SEX DIFFERENCES IN ROUTE-LEARNING STRATEGIES IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS
- R. Roy & J. F. Benenson: GENDER DIFFERENCES IN FACIAL ATTENTION AMONG CHILDREN IN COMPETITIVE CONTEXTS

17:00-18:20 Symposium: *The Arts: Beyond Sexual Selection* (N. Aiken)

- N. E. Aiken: DO THE VISUAL ARTS OF AFRICA SUPPORT MILLER'S THESIS ABOUT FEMALE CHOICE?
- K. Coe: WHAT SEXUAL SELECTION CANNOT EXPLAIN: TRADITIONAL VISUAL ART AND ANCESTORS
- B. Coe Schweiger: ART'S ROLE IN EDUCATION

Friday August 9, cont.

18:20-20:00 Poster Session

- K. Ackerl, et al.: THE SMELL OF FEAR
- E. Blum: TESTS OF A BEHAVIORAL ECOLOGICAL MODEL OF HUMAN DISPERSAL FROM THE NATAL FAMILY
- J. K. Burns: AN EVOLUTIONARY THEORY OF SCHIZOPHRENIA : CORTICAL CONNECTIVITY, METAREPRESENTATION AND THE SOCIAL BRAIN
- G. A. Cory, Jr.: ECONOMIC PSYCHOLOGY, HAMILTON'S RULE, AND EVOLUTIONARY NEUROSCIENCE
- K. Fujisawa, et al.: POST-CONFLICT BEHAVIOUR AMONG JAPANESE CHILDREN
- D. J. Kruger & R. M. Nesse: INFLATION OF THE SEXUAL MORTALITY RATIO IN MODERN SOCIETIES
- A. Lampert: AN ISRAELI'S VOYAGE TO EVOLUTION ISLAND
- D. Lenti Boero, et al.: INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN HUMAN INFANT CRY
- M. Nelissen, et al.: MATERNAL INFANTICIDE AND INFANT ABUSE IN CAPTIVE HAMADRYAS BABOONS
- E. Oberzaucher, et al.: GENDER DIFFERENCES IN FRIENDSHIPS
- N. P. Peritore: THE ETHOLOGY OF ANCIENT SPARTA: THE BIOLOGICAL CONTRADICTIONS OF DYSFUNCTIONAL CULTURE
- L. Renninger, et al.: GETTING THAT FEMALE GLANCE: PATTERNS AND CONSEQUENCES OF MALE NON-VERBAL BEHAVIOR IN COURTSHIP CONTEXTS
- T. Shellberg: 9/11, 2057, EXPONENTIAL GROWTH AND THE EVOLUTION OF SELF-DESTRUCTION
- J. Shen, et al.: CORRELATES OF SATISFACTION IN CHINESE MARRIAGES
- N. S. Thompson, et al.: GROUP SELECTION AND INDIVIDUAL GULLIBILITY
- J. M. G. van der Dennen: RITUAL COMBAT, POWER PARITY, AND THE LOGIC OF ASSESSMENT IN FIGHTING; REFLECTIONS ON WRANGHAM'S 'IS MILITARY INCOMPETENCE ADAPTIVE?'
- M. Voracek, et al.: MULTI-SAMPLE EVIDENCE FOR A SEX DIFFERENCE IN ESTIMATES OF HUMAN NONPATERNITY RATE

Saturday August 10

9:00-10:00 **Plenary:** C. van Schaik: ORANGUTAN TOOL USE AND THE EVOLUTION OF TECHNOLOGY AND INTELLIGENCE

10:00-11:00 Paper Session: *Culture and Cultural Influences*

- P. LaFreniere: CROSS-CULTURAL ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL BEHAVIOR IN EARLY CHILDHOOD
- C. Strungaru: NON-ALEATORY TALK. REDUPLICATED SYLLABLES ACROSS LANGUAGES
- C. A. Wendorf, et al.: MARRIAGE WITHIN THE EXTENDED FAMILY IN FOUR CULTURES

11:00-11:20 BREAK

11:20-13:00 Symposium: *Darwinian Literary Analysis* (J. Gottschall)

- J. Gottschall: RITUAL COMBAT IN HOMER'S *ILIAD*
- W. E. Allen: TELLIN THE TALES AND TEACHING THE TRADITIONS: DENE ORAL NARRATIVES AND THE UNIVERSAL THEMES OF ETHNOCENTRISM, XENOPHOBIA, AND NEOPHILLIA
- J. Carroll: INCLUSIVE FITNESS AND POINT OF VIEW IN VICTORIAN FICTION
- I. Jobling: FAULTLESS MONSTERS: POSITIVE BIASES IN SELF-PERCEPTION AND THE HERO IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURYBRITISH NOVEL

13:00-14:30 LUNCH

14:30-15:50 Paper Session: *Psychiatry*

- E. Geerts & N. Bouhuys: NON-VERBAL COMMUNICATION IN DEPRESSED PATIENTS' DAILY SOCIAL INTERACTIONS
- J. Richer: THE RISE OF PSYCHOSOCIAL PROBLEMS, ATTACHMENT AND MISMATCH.

15:50-16:30 Symposium: *Development and Pathology of "Theory of Mind" in Evolutionary Perspective* (M. Brüne)

- M. Brüne: SOCIAL INTELLIGENCE, THEORY OF MIND, AND PSYCHOPATHOLOGY
- W. Schiefenhövel & M. Brüne: ENPHRONESIS AMONG TROBRIAND HIGHSCHOOL STUDENTS, PAPUA NEW GUINEA
- G. Dammann: BORDERLINE PERSONALITY DISORDER AND MENTALIZING CAPACITY: AN EVOLUTIONARY VIEW

16:30-17:00 BREAK

17:00-18:30 OPEN BUSINESS MEETING

20:00 ISHE BANQUET

XVI Biennial Conference of the International Society of Human Ethology

Montreal, August 7 to 10, 2002

Registration Form

Registration Fee

Members: $250US
Non-Members $290US
(includes one year membership)
Students $180US

Banquet Fee (Optional): $50US

Registration includes lunch on Wednesday and AM/PM coffee breaks at the Hotel on Thurs, Friday and Saturday.

Total:

Registration Fee _____

Banquet Fee (optional) _____

Total Amount Due _____

Transport to DowntownMontreal:
The Conference Hotel is readily accessible from both Dorval and Mirabel airports, and minutes from train and bus terminals. Once in downtown Montreal it is not necessary to use a car, everything is within walking distance and there is a modern Metro system.

Lodging: This year you must take responsibility for making your own hotel reservations. We have reserved 50 rooms at the **Hotel Gouverneur Place Dupuis**, on a first come, fisrt serve basis. The conference hotel is modern, spacious and centrally located with the interesting part of the city right out the front door. We have arranged that single /double rooms will be specially discounted for ISHE members at $169CA or $107US. See next Page for complete hotel information or call 1-888-910-1111 (www.gouverneur.com)

Personal data

Name (first, last)

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Credit Card Info: (if necessary)

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number_____

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Please pay by check in US funds made out to ISHE or by credit card (VISA or Mastercard or Eurocard).

Please send payment to:
Dori LeCroy, ISHE Treasurer, PO Box 418, Nyack, N.Y. 10960 USA (DoriLeCroy@aol.com)

We have also contacted the nearby dormitories of the **University of Quebec at Montreal** who offer very affordable rates and are only a few minutes walk from our conference hotel. See next pages for complete reservation information, or you can visit their website at www.residences-uqam.qe.ca or call: 514-987-6669.

We have also contacted the dormitories of the **University of Montreal** who offer very affordable rates, but require a metro ride across town to metro stop Edouard-Montpetit. For more information you can visit their website at www.resid.umontreal.ca or call: 514-343-6111

For information about other hotel accomodations or touring contact:
www.tourism-montreal.org
www.bonjourquebec.com

Hôtel Gouverneur Place Dupuis, Montréal

LOCATION	Situated in downtown Montréal, in the heart of the Latin Quarter, walking distance from the Old Montréal and close proximity to the Convention Center. The Hotel has direct access to the Metro and to the underground city, minutes away from all major attractions, restaurants, boutiques and theatres.
ACCOMODATION	352 total guest rooms including: 345 comfortable rooms:198 *(2 double beds)* & 147 *(1 king/queen)* 7 luxurious suites Twelve floors reserved for non-smokers Four floors "Business Section" Two rooms specially adapted for the handicapped
CLASSIFICATION	4 Star Hotel (Hébergement Québec) - 3 Diamonds (AAA)
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Our studio offers a single or double bed, a private bathroom and a dining area (including a small stove and small refrigerator.	This type of unit offers 2 separate bedrooms (1 double bed, 1 single bed) a full size kitchen, a living Room and a complete bathroom. 54 units of this type are available.	This 2 level apartment includes 8 separate bedrooms, a living room, a kitchen, and 3 bathrooms.

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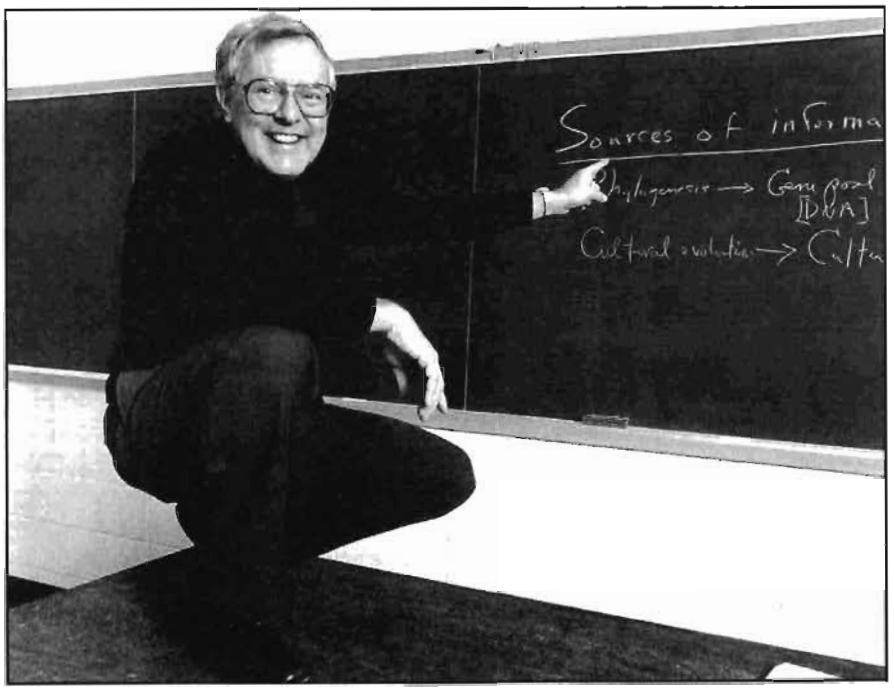
Heure d'arrivée/Check-in time: **16h00** Heure de départ/Check-out time: **12h00**



" Follow the Duck, Not Your Theory of the Duck"

INTERVIEW OF BILL CHARLESWORTH

BY PETER LAFRENIERE

HEB: Let's get started with some early history. Can you tell us about your background and training and how you got interested in ethology?

BILL: I got an MA in comparative/experimental psychology at Wesleyan University in Conn. Did research on behavior genetics, exploratory behavior in rats, effect of prenatal shock on offspring, early experience, comparative psychology–a great introduction to a wide range of disciplines. Then off to Cornell for a Ph.D. in developmental child psychology which included physiological psychology, cognition, family, and general developmental.

My mentors there recommended I read Piaget and Tinbergen. So I did, starting with Piaget and did a Ph.D. on children's understanding of various spatial transformations of objects. I also liked Tinbergen's ideas, but instincts were very unpopular at that time. I realized, though, that some day in my career I would have to take ethology seriously.

Then I was off to the University of Minnesota as a developmental psychologist. After four years I met Eibl when he was visiting Minnesota and got interested in his work and the ideas behind it. After that, I sought every chance to get to the Max Planck Institute in the Munich area. I succeeded in getting to MPI in Psychiatry in 1968 in Munich itself because at that time Seewiesen was heavily into non-human research (water fowl) and Eibl was spending much time then in the field. Detlev Ploog was the director of MPI of Psychiatry at that time and I really lucked out because he was (is) a very bright guy with broad training, not only in psychiatry, but in animal communication, neurophysiology, and primate behavior. And he saw ethology for what it was–which was a powerful science of behavior that those working with humans had sooner or later to adopt.

MPI had a great influence on me. It struck me as a place for serious research.. no struggle with teaching, grading papers, committees and a lot of interesting minds walking around. While there, I met Lorenz and other ethologists who took research seriously enough to invest much time in basic work such as description and documentation–tedious, grinding work but worth it in the long run. Eibl is a good example.

HEB: HOW DID ISHE GETIT'S START?

In one of my visits to Munich, Eibl, Mario von Cranach, Paul Ekman, and I met and thought it was time to form some kind of international organization of human ethology. We all felt such an organization was necessary, but the problem was no one wanted to be its president. We all preferred research over administration. After much discussion, Eibl took it over in 1972 which I guess we can say is the date ISHE got formally started.

Our first meeting was a modest workshop at the University of Minnesota which was attended by about twelve of us–German, Canadian, and American. A larger group met about a year later at Percha, and, a year later after that we had a meeting in London with Nick Blurton Jones. Also, at that time, we had several meetings with Dan Freedman's team in Chicago and also with Fred Strayer's team in Montreal. We were still a small group, at most 20-25 of us, some faculty, quite a few students–Don Omark, Bob Marvin, Glenn Weisfield were big players.

During this time, I developed a surprise paradigm for assessing whether a child had certain concepts or not. I went with Eibl to Hanover Germany where he was filming congenitally deaf/blind children trying to find out whether their facial expressions were like sighted children. They were. I did my surprise study there and discovered that their surprise reactions were no different from those of sighted children. Nature 1; nurture 0.

In subsequent work I continued to focus heavily on recording behavior on film, video tape, and then analyzing it. The fact that filmed records could be repeated for checks on reliability, for developing new and, chucking out old, behavior categories, for fresh insights and additional hypothesis testing, and they could be used by posterity struck me as ideal.

Also, I did much field observation of children in various settings. I wasn't looking then for statistically significant findings to please the research powers. I just wanted to construct a scheme for obtaining "meaningful" behavior units by including everything we captured on film. That was a lot of frustrating work.

My concern that observation/description was increasingly being neglected in university courses (and still us), led me (as you well know) to my course motto: FOLLOW THE DUCK, NOT YOUR THEORY OF THE DUCK. Increasingly few in child development were following the duck. They found it easier asking the duck or the duck's teacher. You know what happens when you ask preschoolers something–they can give you all kinds of fun answers. Observing them is more reliable and can also be just as fun.

For this reason I think that the field work being done at Vienna by Grammar or by Salter's field research with Butoskaya on Russian streets or Adang's work on urban rioting are so important for the field. Of course, critics may say, this work can be done by social psychologists. But not so. It is the evolutionary theoretical framework that ethologists use to formulate hypotheses and seek answers to questions that makes its approach distinctive.

Also what many of us tend to forget is that ethology can play a crucial role in applied human sciences. At Minnesota we developed behavior coding schemes that could help educators and parents assess what was going on cognitively in the classroom and home setting. I can't see how any successful behavior intervention can work without starting off with field observation and description.

HEB: WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN HUMAN ETHOLOGY NOW AND IN THE PAST?

Interesting question. First of all, in the 60's and 70's there was much concern with field observation and developing behavior categories. Blurton Jones, Bill McGrew and others agonized over them. I think many of us wanted to be as good as animal ethologists and were convinced

that we wouldn't have a respectable science of behavior until we tried our hands at writing ethograms or at least mini-ethograms. At that time many of us ran into indifference, if not amusement at our naivete, in going this route. Also, getting "just descriptive" studies was virtually impossible if you wanted to get published. How's that as a disincentive for young researchers?

Second, at that time there was little mention of evolutionary theory amongst human ethologists–much less than there is now. Of course, we thought about it, but hardly with the sophistication and volume we think about it today. I thought evolution would eventually enter the picture, but was more inclined to get a picture of what's going on out there. Yes, I know theory can produce good inquiry. But things can happen out there for which you may not even have the language or appropriate idea for and it would be a loss to the field to miss it.

HEB: HOW IS CURRENT HUMAN ETHOLOGY DOING?

Not as well as it could, in my estimation. Not enough data on actual behavior. Too much sitting before computer screens and looking at whatever appears there. But how good is all that stuff. The news media employ risk-taking reporters on the ground because first-hand reports are usually more exciting and credible than second-hand reports. However, we never learn much about the reliability of such reports.

Ethologists should be paid to train reports how to be professional observers and also to teach the lay public what validity is and why inter-observer reliability is important–that is if governments, private groups, and the public want to know the facts. I suspect, though, that facts are not always wanted. Illusions are. Maybe this is why human ethology is not so popular. It might get facts. And when that happens, next thing you know, the lawyers move in.

HEB: WHERE'S ARE THINGS IN HUMAN ETHOLOGY HEADING?

Where is scientific information heading? It seems to me it is heading toward more and more armchair communication and less and less direct observation. More talking, less walking. And the duck escapes.

The danger in being remote from earthly events is that it exposes itself to a greater risk of obtaining unreliable information. Here we are getting back to reliability. As you know, much human communication is not free of deception and cheating. The latter are less dangerous than confrontation so there is going to be a lot of disinformation flying around. Also, ethnic (and other forms of) nepotism is on the rise because there are more strangers now struggling more with each other over an increasingly smaller pool of resources.

And thanks to technology, the struggle increases exponentially with every cute invention. Advertisement and propaganda have become sophisticated, well-paying activities whose goal is usually not to tell the truth or the whole truth, but to sell you something you most likely do not need.

As for the future of human ethology in particular, I am not sure. I hope it does not become so interdisciplinary that it quietly melds into every other human behavior discipline. Ethology is a distinct behavior discipline–it combines field work and evolutionary theory. No other discipline can do this as well as ethology can. Ideally, that is.

Just because ethologists try to study everything that humans do, they are bound to be interdisciplinary. But the field has to keep its integrity when doing so. The negative in interdisciplinary research is that much of the work runs the risk of being conceptually all over the place and in the process methodologically superficial. Specialization and expertise are crucial in science–especially in methodology. And this, historically at least, can only be achieved by long hours of hard work usually in one area.

HEB: WHERE SHOULD HUMAN ETHOLOGY BE HEADING?

Toward being what it did best traditionally–observe, describe, document behavior and its environmental connections and in the process focus on adaptation so it can test interesting hypotheses experimentally. It should not try to

become another discipline or a slick hybrid with a new name.

Ethologists should also head toward rich patrons or institutions who will support their research no matter how untrendy. Max Planck, in my estimation, is the best patron possible. I wish US science funding would loosen up a bit and establish several MP Institutes across the country.

HEB: ONE PARTING QUESTION. THERE HAS BEEN SOME TALK ABOUT RENAMING ISHE. WHAT ARE YOUR THOUGHTS ON THIS?

BILL: I know it was brought up several years ago and I thought the general response to it was either negative or it was simply ignored. That it has come up again I find very puzzling.

The discipline of ethology has been around over a century and "human" was added to it about four decades ago in order to put primary focus upon the human species. Just like ornithology or herpetology, it narrows down its taxonomic focus but still maintains its biological orientation in the sense that it is comparative, relies on evolutionary theory to help ask questions and is primarily interested in explaining naturally-occurring behavior in terms of function and proximate mechanisms. In this respect human ethology is distinctively different from anthropology, psychology, and sociology and like all three of the former has a distinct identity. So why in Darwin's holy name change it?

At the moment, I can think of only two related arguments for dropping the term human ethology. One is, as I already mentioned, that much of its research is cross-disciplinary. ISHE members come from a wide range of disciplines and presumably are still interested in ethology as a scientific discipline. Many of these members also belong to other disciplines. So the reasoning goes, Why be so chauvinistic? Let's drop the name ethology and meld all these disciplines into a supersociety. It will make everyone happy and will (the second argument) make for a much bigger society.

And the name of his supersociety? Its name will be the International Society for Anthro, Bio, Social, Cognitive, Cultural and Behavioral, Ecological Interaction Systems, known as ISABSCCABEIS for short. Pronounced IS AB SCCA BE IS–five syllables. As a super society it will appeal to major funding agencies because of its large size and inclusiveness. Whew! How's that for puzzling judgment? Can't we find a better way to spend our time?

Society News

A Warm Welcome to Peter Gray New Associate Book Review Editor

The HEB staff is very fortunate to bring on board a major player in the ongoing synthesis of biology and psychology. Educated at Columbia and Rockefeller Universities during the tumultuous 60's. Peter Gray has been at Boston College since 1972, serving in the Psychology Department in the past as Undergraduate & Graduate Program Director, and Department Chair. He has taught a wide range of courses while pursuing his own research, but has become justifiably famous for his outstanding textbook, *Psychology*, now in it's 4th edition.

The 3rd edition of this book was reviewed by Alan Rosenwasser (HEB, vol. 16(2), 2001) in the special issue on teaching evolution because it is without question one of the most biologically oriented textbooks on Psychology. Since the time when he first conceived of the first edition of this textbook, over 20 years ago, he has immersed himself in the literature and avidly followed developments in each subfield, from its roots up to work currently being done. This broad knowledge base is an ideal position from which to review current publications of interest to ISHE readers, beginning with his review of Mel Konner's Tangled Wing later in this issue.

MEETINGS

The 16th Biennial Conference of the **International Society for Human Ethology** will be held in Montreal, Canada, Wednesday, August 7 through Saturday, August 10. This year, the **Across Species Comparisons and Psycho-pathology Society** (ASCAP) will be

meeting in the same venue just before the ISHE meeting on Tuesday, August 6, and the **Association of Politics and the Life Sciences** (APLS) will be meeting in the same venue right afterward from August 11-15. For more information about either conference contact Russell Gardner at rgj999@yahoo.com (ASCAP) www.theascapsociety.org/ASCAP/ASCAP or David Goetz at dgoetze@ hass.usu.edu (APLS). http://198.110.216.3/apls/

ISHE OPEN BUSINESS MEETING

Montreal, Saturday August10, 2002
Duration: 1.5 hours; Chair: Linda Mealey

Tentative Agenda

Officer reports

President-elect (Johan van der Dennen).
Plans for the 2004 meeting.

Upcoming elections: See call for nominations for V-P/Pres elect and Membership Chair, this issue

Proposals to change by-laws:

Possible creation of official position of "Historian". Perhaps the Secretary can become Secretary-Historian.

Proposals from membership about future changes.

Report by ISHE President, Linda Mealey on the Owen Aldis bequest. Background and present situation. The implications of US tax and business law, and how those might affect future officers, and constraints related to taxes and allowable expenditures.

Possible bylaw issues raised by Aldis bequest:

(1) Proposal about having a Board of Trustees and some form of charter for them that includes some broadly defined restrictions, guidelines, and goals of investment.

(2) Another is a by-law that enables payment of an accountant and a brokerage firm and lawyers.

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

ISHE is currently seeking nominations for the positions of **Vice-President/ President-elect** and **Membership Chair**, for 3-year terms beginning in January 2003. The Vice President is responsible for seeking invitations for the annual meeting and for the quality of its scientific program. The Vice President/President-elect shall substitute for the President when necessary. The Membership Chair actively attempts to increase membership from the various scientific disciplines for which human ethology is of importance. Unless otherwise specified by the Board, he or she organizes nominations for officers and written voting practices. She or he accepts applications for membership and resignations and informs the Second Vice President and Treasurer. Nominations for either position are to be submitted to Frank Salter by e-mail or regular mail before September 1, 2002.

Frank Salter, ISHE Secretary
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Announcement

The Department of Communication Sciences and Department of Psychology at the University of Connecticut are pleased to announce a **festschrift for Professor Benson E. Ginsburg**, June 28 and 29, 2002, at the Dodd Center on the campus of the University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT. The Conference Organizers are Drs. Ross W. Buck and Stephen C. Maxon. Professor Ginsburg is recognized as one of the leaders of modern behavior genetics. His research has included studies on the evolution of social behaviors, including affiliative, aggressive, and xenophobic behaviors; and on the genetics of psycho-pathologies, exceptional traits, and learning disabilities. For further information please consult the conference website for "Nurturing the Genome: **"http://ginsburgfest.uconn.edu/**

BOOK REVIEWS

The Tangled Wing: Biological Constraints on the Human Spirit, 2ndEdition

By Melvin Konner. Times Books, Henry Hold and Company, LLC, 115 West 18th Street, New York, NY 10011, 2001, 540 p. ISBN 0-7167-4602-6 [Hdbk, $35].

Reviewed by **Peter Gray**, Department of Psychology, Boston College, Chestnut Hill, MA 02467. E-mail: grayp@bc.edu

What a wonderful, unexpected gift – a second edition of Melvin Konner's The Tangled Wing, appearing 20 years after the widely acclaimed, now classic first edition! The new edition has nearly the same table of contents as the first, but is fully revised, updated, and expanded. As was true for the first, this edition is really three works in one: It is (1) a well-documented, scholarly textbook of human behavioral biology; (2) an epic poem about human nature; and (3) a serious, even dire warning to us all about how our nature may destroy us. Konner skillfully weaves these three into a single, finely textured, dramatic story.

As a scholarly textbook, The Tangled Wing is an authoritative, sophisticated, highly readable survey of a vast amount of current knowledge and ideas about human nature, drawn from anthropology, evolutionary biology, neuroscience, and psychology. Part I, "Foundations of a Science of Human Nature," consists of eight chapters that deal, respectively, with the hunter-gatherer way of life (Ch. 1); the basic processes of adaptation that allow experience to modify our anatomy and behavior (Ch. 2); an account of human evolution (Ch. 3); an introduction to the brain, focusing on its evolution and plasticity (Ch. 4); a discussion behavioral genetics (Ch. 5); a review of biologically based sex differences (Ch. 6); an introduction to the biology of emotion (Ch. 7); and an introduction to the biology of language (Ch. 8). Part II, "Of Human Frailty," consists of seven chapters dealing with human drives and emotions, entitled, respectively, Rage (Ch. 9); Fear (Ch. 10); Joy (Ch. 11); Lust (Ch. 12); Love (Ch. 13); Grief (Ch. 14); and Gluttony (Ch. 15). The remaining four chapters (which occupy the brief Parts III, IV, and V) deal, respectively, with the power of culture to affect human behavior (Ch. 16); the human genome and human universals (Ch. 17); the prospects for our future (Ch. 18); and the role that a sense of wonder may play in determining that future (Ch. 19).

The book is densely packed with facts and ideas. The list of citations alone occupies roughly 200 pages of footnotes. To limit the book's bulk, Konner and his publisher chose to make the footnotes freely available on the internet (at www.henryholt.com/tangledwing/) rather than to include them in the printed work. I, for one, found it essential to download and print the footnotes and keep them next to me as I read. I needed to see, and in some cases mark for future reference, the citations to original sources for those facts and ideas that were new to me. The published book does, however, contain 28 pages of general notes and suggested readings, which may be adequate for readers who do not feel a need to track downspecific citations.

A major theme running through the book is that human beings are first and foremost bundles of motives and emotions. Cognition is secondary; it helps us carry out our drives and rationalize our feelings. In this sense, at least, Konner agrees with Freud and disagrees with those cognitive scientists who have attempted to understand the mind in terms of analogies to computers. We are not general-process learners and thinkers. As Konner puts it, "brains think with and through emotion" (p. 143), and "the *meaning* of meaning is inherently emotional" (p. 167). Konner even suggests that the evolutionary origins of human speech may have resided in the back-and-forth, face-to-face cooing of mothers and infants, similar to that seen in modern-day chimpanzees as well as modern-day humans. If so, the first function of language was human bonding, not information transfer. Social grooming is still a major function of speech among humans of all ages and in all cultures.

Konner's position on what used to be called the "nature-nurture problem" is balanced, reasonable, and up-to-date. As Konner points out repeatedly, the distinction between nature and nurture is largely artificial. It is in our nature to respond and change in certain ways to specific aspects of the environment (nurture). In Chapter 2, Konner illustrates this general point nicely with the example of jogging. A person may "decide" to run around the park every evening and in that way become more physically fit. That choice itself is evolutionarily predisposed: we are biologically well designed for running. And, even more to the point, the whole set of muscular and cardiovascular changes that occur as a result of regular running are produced by mechanisms that are themselves the result of evolution. Konner points out that people accept this example readily, but are less inclined to see or accept the domain-specific biological foundations for adaptive changes in such realms as sexuality, fear, violence, and mood.

As an anthropologist, Konner is acutely aware of the power of culture to influence what seems (within any given culture) to be "normal" human behavior. He points out the weakness of behavioral genetic studies that show high heritability of many traits. Such studies are always conducted on people who live in the same broad culture, so they do not tell us about the degree to which variability can be created by large differences in environment: those that exist across cultures. Yet, despite cultural differences, there are many cross-cultural human universals. In Chapter 17, Konner points out that universals themselves come in five basic types: (1) those shown by all normal members of the species; (2) those that are universal to a given age or sex; (3) those that are universal to all groups but not all individuals; (4) those that apply to culture instead of behavior; and (5) those that are unusual but are found at some low level in every population.

What did I mean when I referred to this book as, in part, an epic poem? It is "epic" because of its huge scope: all of human nature or, as Konner calls it, "the human spirit." It is a poem because of the care and style of the writing. Metaphors abound, and many of the passages are fun to read aloud for their sound as well as meaning. Moreover, Konner weaves literature and philosophy into this fundamentally scientific story, in a manner that adds to the epic and poetic qualities of the work.

Konner does not view human nature through rose tinted glasses. The book's subtitle is "Constraints on the Human Spirit," and Part II is titled, "Of Human Frailty." We are prone to violence and, even worse, we are prone to greed. Cultures can accentuate or diminish human greed. Hunter-gatherer people apparently took pains to control greed and managed to survive for hundreds of thousands of years. Modern western culture, particularly American culture, thrives on greed, and that culture is currently being exported and promoted by international

corporations throughout the world. The combination of high population and high greed results in a rate of use of the earth's resources and spread of pollution that will soon make the planet unfit for human habitation. Technology will not save us. To save ourselves, we must come to grips with the dark side of human nature; we must admit it, try to understand it, and take strong steps to control it.

Konner chastises social scientists who hold what he calls the "tinker theory" of human betterment. He writes: "[This theory] holds that human behavior and experience are basically good and decent and healthy and warm and cooperative and intelligent but that something has gone a bit wrong somewhere. A fuse has blown in the child-rearing process, or a tube has overheated in the psyche, or an evil madman has taken over the social controls, or some bungler has ordered the wrong grade of concrete for the foundation of the economy ... So what we need is to do some tinkering: change the teaching apparatus, apply the right kind of psychotherapy, kick out the king and queen, elect a conservative, institute socialism, rewrite the songs and TV programs, slash taxes, or at least print less money and all will be well." Konner is not against such tinkering; some of it helps. But he is against the optimistic view that such tinkering can release us from evil. To control evil, we must be constantly on guard, constantly aware of the dark side of human nature. Konner finds support for this pessimistic view not just in behavioral biology but also in the great classic works of literature: the Greek tragedies and such subsequent writings as those of Shakespeare, Goethe, and Henry James.

The "tangled wing" itself refers to an analogy between the human spirit and the wing of Archaeopteryx, that transitional, extinct creature that bridged the gap between dinosaurs and birds. Archaeopteryx was exploring a new way of living, quite different from that of all previous reptiles. We humans, with our inquiring minds and our ability to control and dominate the environment, are exploring a mode of life very different from that of all mammals before us. Archaeopteryx went extinct because its wing was not good enough. Will we go extinct because our spirit is insufficient? That is the question Konner leaves us with.

Natural Conflict Resolution

Edited by F. Aureli & F. M. B. de Waal. University of California Press, Berkeley, CA, U.S.A., 2000, 409p. ISBN 0520-216717 [hdbk; $65] / 0520-223462 [pbk; $24.95].

Reviewed by Elisabeth H. M. Sterck, Behavioural Biology, Faculty of Biology, Utrecht University, the Netherlands. E-mail: E.H.M.Sterck@bio.uu.nl

My 3-year-old daughter loves the game of opening her seat belt when I am driving. I don't. I unsuccessfully tried pleading, then I became angry, which made her cry but also succeeded in stopping her behavior. Yet, I was not happy with the situation; after initial feelings of anger, I felt guilty. Nor was she happy. At first she cried and then she pouted. An embrace and kisses resolved all these hurt feelings. It is obvious that my daughter and I had a conflict, but afterwards reconciled.

Friendly behavior after a conflict is a widespread behavior in humans, but to date, it has been little studied. In contrast, reconciliation and other forms of conflict resolution have been the subject of a considerable body of primate research in the last 20 years. These studies have led to a new view on aggression and affiliative behavior. *Natural Conflict Resolution* reviews the state of research on conflict resolution, includes chapters on new developments, and identifies new directions of research. Scientists from different disciplines participated in the book. To facilitate a multidisciplinary approach, the authors agreed on definitions of key terms (listed in Appendix B) that will also benefit future research.

The introduction by Aureli and de Waal provides the background of this research. The realization that after a conflict chimpanzees often engaged in friendly behavior was a watershed in behavioral biology. Before these observations aggression had been considered the opposite of affiliative behavior. In the humanities it is even referred to as anti-social behavior. Aggression serves to acquire resources. It was thought to increase the distance between two individuals. The old approach took an interaction as the focus of research and

considered social relationships only as the sumof interactions. In contrast, the new approach gives social relationships the center stage. These are more than a sum of interactions: they have a value to group-living animals, especially when cooperative relationships are formed. A conflict may endanger an otherwise important relationship. This will constrain the aggressive options of contestants and will benefit from mechanisms that can resolve conflicts.

Part One reviews research on reconciliation and natural conflict resolution in primates (de Waal, Chapter 2) and children (Verbeek, Hartup & Collins, Chapter 3). Chapter 4, by Yarn, explores a new and very interesting field, the relationship between natural conflict resolution, litigation and the new practice of ìalternative dispute resolutionî in humans.

Part Two provides several new ideas about controlling aggression. The old notion that aggression can be avoided through the communication of intentions and strength is for the first time explicitly linked to different characteristics in social relationships (Preuschoft & van Schaik, Chapter 5). Thierry (Chapter 6) reiterates that combinations of social characteristics in macaque species may be caused by phylogenetic inheritance or by adaptations to the environment. Judge (Chapter 7) takes a new approach to the effect of crowding on the rate of aggression. Individuals in such a situation may employ several behavioral mechanisms to reduce or neutralize the disruptive effect of aggression. Another new idea (Schaffner, Chapter 8) is that behavioral conflict over the breeding position may be prevented in callitrichids (small New World monkeys living in family groups) through the physiological suppression of ovulation in the non-breeding females.

The methods employed to repair the damage caused by aggression are reviewed in Part Three. The value of relationships is further explored and discussed (Cords & Aureli, Chapter 9). It is postulated that emotion is the most important intervening variable between the internal and external factors that regulate conflict (Aureli & Smucny, Chapter 10). An intended review of Schino (Chapter 11) on reconciliatory tendencies in mammals other than primates led to a cry for further research. It is obvious that conflict resolution is not restricted to primates, but only a few studies on other taxa have been conducted so far. In addition, the book contains the first attempt to determine the effect of culture on conflict resolution in young children (Butovskaya, Verbeek, Ljungberg & Lunardini, Chapter 12). The tendency to reconcile is present in all five cultures studied: it increases with age and it is affected by cultural expectations.

Conflict resolution may not only involve the former opponents, but also other individuals. Their role is discussed in Part Four on triadic affairs. The third party may participate in friendly interactions with the winner (Das, Chapter 13) or the victim (Watts, Colmenares & Arnold, Chapter 14) of the conflict. They may intervene on behalf of one of the contestants, to further their own benefits or to prevent disruptive effects of the conflict on the stability of the group. The role of third parties is relatively unexplored in non-human mammals, but this field is potentially very important as it parallels the peaceful interventions that humans employ.

The nature of conflict resolution will depend on the ecological and cultural contexts in which it is found. The chapters of Part Five expand existing ideas and approaches. Evolutionary forces mold the value of social relationships (van Schaik & Aureli, Chapter 15). Conflict resolution in humans has several forms that are not found in animals (Fry, Chapter 16). Laws and lawyers, for example, are typically human. The actual form of human conflict resolution can differ widely, and it is obvious that legal codes and court systems are not the only path to human conflict resolution. Next, the argument is made that our biological inheritance not only includes aggression, but also conflict management and peaceful co-existence (Killen & de Waal, Chapter 17).

The editors end by stressing that the first important steps to a multi-disciplinary research of conflict resolution have been made, yet that research is still too limited to resolve a numberof important questions. It is clear that they consider the study of conflict management in humans and other animals paramount to a better understanding of human nature.

Altogether, *Natural Conflict Resolution* is a very interesting and important book for students of social behavior, both in humans and animals. It provides a good overview of the current state of the science and gives new directions. These are, in my opinion, quite complete. To these I would like to add the effect of cognition on conflict resolution. Although a matter of degree, humans have a stronger capacity to reflect and larger flexibility in communication than other animals. This may increase the number of ways in which humans resolve conflicts. Notwithstanding these additional human options, the biological basis of conflict resolution may provide in humans the most important insights in how we deal with social relationships.

(Editors Note: For another review of this book, see Charlesworth, W.R. (2002). Resolving Conflict: For Good? Contemporary Psychology, vol 47 (1), 19-22

Emotion: The Science of Sentiment

By Dylan Evans, Oxford University Press, 2001; 204 pp. ISBN 0-19-285433-x [Hdbk, $15.95] www.oup.com

Reviewed by Peter LaFreniere, Department of Psychology,University of Maine, Orono, ME 04469 USA peterlaf@maine.edu

Dylan Evans has written a charming pocket-sized book that is accessible to any reader as a brief introduction to contemporary thinking on emotion. The cover design (pink with a smiling little figure holding a pink heart) and three questions inside in the front jacket (Was love invented by European poets in the Middle Ages or is it a part of human nature? Will winning the lottery really make you happy? Is it possible to build robots that have feelings?) appear to be formulated not to scare off any potential buyer who would not ordinarily pick up a book with the word "science" in the subtitle. Despite such appearances, Evans manages to slip in quite a bit of recent scientific work between the covers.

The first chapter, "The universal language" presents the idea of basic universal emotions that make up humankind's common heritage and allow us to communicate nonverbally without an interpreter to members of other cultures. The usual list of universal emotions is provided and Ekman is given credit for calling this to our attention. Clearly, Evans does not intend a serious historical treatment of this position. He also discusses culturally specific emotions as "sitting at the opposite end" of the innate-acquired spectrum, with "higher cognitive emotions" lying somewhere in between. Again the usual list is provided for what many emotion scholars label as secondary or self-conscious emotions.

In the next chapter, "Why Spock could never have evolved", Evans challenges the "negative view of emotion" as harmless luxuries or even needless nuisances. Citing Darwin, MacLean, and LeDoux, he builds the case for the functional significance of basic emotions and counter to the behavioral ecology view of pervasive deceptive signaling (Dawkins and Krebs, 1978; Fridlund, 1994), Evans borrows from the economist Robert Frank to argue that "some emotional expressions, such as blushing, have been built into human physiology by natural selection precisely to serve as such reliable signals of trustworthiness". (p.51.) I think this chapter provides a perceptive account of the field at this point, and I agree with Evans that a balanced perspective on the evolution of emotions and their expression reminds us that they can be both selfishly manipulative and unintentionally revealing. Evans concludes the chapter with a brief depiction of emotional intelligence as the art of reading others expressions accurately and regulating one's own emotions and their expressions adaptively.

In "Shortcuts to happiness" Evans organizes a great diversity of data on mood alteration around the theme of "emotional technologies" of language, color, music, drugs, sports, dance, yoga and other human inventions that operate so as to short-circuit the typically longer routes to happiness designed by natural selection. I found this chapter to be a charming creative and innovative device to weave into the discussion of mood the standard seminal works by classical authors ranging from Aristotle and Descartes to William James and Sigmund Freud. I especially enjoyed the sermon by Adam Smith "on the perils of good fortune (p. 73-74) from his other classic work: The Theory of Moral Sentiments. I suspect

this chapter would be highly entertaining and instructive to undergraduates, especially those who are bent upon mood alteration of one form or another.

I did not find the final two chapters of the book quite up to the standards established in the first three, though there are highlights in each. In the "The head and the heart", Evans skillfully reviews work on the influence of emotion on cognition, including attention, memory, and logical reasoning, citing work by Bower, Damasio, Zajonc and others. The other side to this relationship - the influence of cognition on emotion, particularly in developmental perspective, is virtually unexplored. Because this extensive developmental research is so fundamental to a biosocial understanding of emotion, it would be an appropriate addition to any future edition.

My vote for a possible deletion would be the final chapter entitled "The computer that cried" in which the reader learns that "If computers are already better than us at recognizing some emotions, it is surely not long before they will acquire similarly advanced capacities for expressing emotions, and perhaps even for feeling them. In the future it may be humans who are seen by computers as emotionally illiterate, not vice versa" (p. 157). While the discussion of current work in robotics is interesting when it stays close to the descriptive facts, the author tends to stray into a polemical discussion of why computers, like alien beings from outer space, should be considered emotional beings, chastising the skeptic as "chauvinistic , like the European colonists who denied souls to native Americans on account of their skin colour" (p.150). I did not find such arguments persuasive or necessary to what is otherwise a nice little primer on the science of emotion.

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Biology and Crime

By David C. Rowe. Roxbury Publishing Company. P.O. Box 491044. Los Angeles, CA 90049-9044. Roxbury@roxbury.net. Pp. xii + 161. ISBN 1-891487-80-9. [Paperback, $31.95].

Reviewed by Satoshi Kanazawa, Department of Sociology. Indiana University of Pennsylvania. Indiana, PA 15705-1087. USA. Email: Kanazawa@grove.iup.edu.

David C. Rowe, one of the leading behavior geneticists in the world today, has once again accomplished a seemingly impossible task. Following the style he perfected in an earlier book, he has written a superb book which can simultaneously be used as an undergraduate textbook and as a reference book for interested, but nonexpert, academics. Contrary to what you might assume from its title, Rowe's main goal in this book is not to push or sell the argument that biological factors are important causes of criminal behavior (although that is abundantly clear from all the studies he discusses). It is instead to show the readers how these studies are done, and how biological criminologists reach their conclusions about the importance of biological factors in criminal behavior.

In this short book, Rowe masterfully surveys three main biological perspectives on crime: Behavior genetics (Chapter 2), evolutionary psychology (Chapter 3), and molecular genetics (Chapter 5). Chapter 4 is on physiological correlates of criminal disposition and behavior, and Chapter 6 discusses environmental factors which interacts with genetic ones to influence criminal behavior (where the readers learn the distinction between a "genotype-environment correlation" and a "genotype x environment interaction") (pp. 113-121). The book concludes with legal and ethical implications of genetic and evolutionary theories of crime in Chapter 7. For a book titled *Biology and Crime*, Rowe goes out of his way to emphasize the environmental influences on criminality, either independently or in interaction with biological factors. His critics will never be able to accuse Rowe of "biological determinism," at least not justifiably. For a book designated as an

undergraduate textbook, Rowe is refreshingly candid about expressing his own opinions on currently-unresolved scientific debates, even when he openly admits that there is no solid scientific evidence to support his hunch. Throughout the book, Rowe presents statistical evidence in a way simultaneously accessible to undergraduates and satisfactory to academics.

My only complaint about this otherwise wonderful book is Rowe's neglect of two important biological causes of criminality: race and intelligence. There is absolutely no discussion of racial differences in criminality in this book, and except for a brief digression (pp. 111-113), very little discussion of how low IQ contributes to criminality. (In his defense, Rowe does state explicitly at the outset (p. 6) that he will not discuss the effect of intelligence on crime in this book, but without telling us why.) Of course, both of these topics are highly controversial, but then I personally know David as one never to shy away from controversy for political expediency. He could not have possibly had such a magnificent scientific career if he were such a person. Thus his exclusion of these important causes of criminality remains a mystery. But this is just a minor complaint.

Since, by definition, very few people know more about biological influences on criminality than David Rowe does, everyone will benefit from this book. Our undergraduate and graduate students will benefit from this concise and readable survey of major biological perspectives on criminality, peppered with humorous personal anecdotes. Our colleagues will treasure the masterful reviews of the literature full of important concepts and key citations. (Personally, I had a hard time remembering which base binds to which in the double helix, but I'll never make another mistake after reading "The two bases represented by the curvy letters, G and C, bind to each other, as do the two bases represented by more angular letters, T and A" (pp. 90-91).) I would therefore highly recommend this book to all of my colleagues and students. And if your interest in the area is piqued by it, then I'd suggest that you read his earlier book, *The Limits of Family Influence: Genes, Experience, and Behavior. (1994).* New York: Guilford.

New Books

Campbell, A. (2002). *A Mind of Her Own: The evolutionary psychology of women.* Oxford University Press, 350p. ISBN 019-850498-5.

Crow, T. J. (ed.) (2002). *The speciation of modern Homo Sapiens.* Oxford University Press, 360p. ISBN 019-726246-5.

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Donald, M. (2001). *Mind So Rare: The evolution of human consciousness.* NY: W.W. Norton, 416p. ISBN 0393049507.

Gigerenzer, G., & R. Selten (eds.) (2001). *Bounded Rationality: The adaptive toolbox.* MIT Press, 377p. ISBN 0262-072149.

Holcomb, H.R. (ed.) (2001). *Conceptual Challenges in Evolutionary Psychology.* Kluwer, 401p. ISBN 14020-01339.

Holland, O., & McFarland, D. (eds.) (2002). *Artificial Ethology.* Oxford University Press, 272p. ISBN 019-851057-8.

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Lynn, R. (2001). *Eugenics: A reassessment.* CT: Praeger, 367p. ISBN 0275-95822-1.

Lynn, R., & Vanhanen, T. (2002). *IQ and the wealth of nations.* Westport, CT: Praeger, 320p. ISBN: 027597510X.

Neese, R. M. (ed.) (2001). *Evolution and the Capacity for Commitment.* Russell Sage Foundation, 334p. ISBN 087154-6221.

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Sterelney, K., & Turney, J. (eds.) (2001). *Dawkins vs. Gould: Survival of the Fittest.* Totem Books, 160p. ISBN 1840462493.

Trivers, R. L. (ed.) (2002). *Natural Selection and Social Theory: Selected papers of Robert L. Trivers.* Oxford University Press, 320p. ISBN 019-513062-6.

Wheeler, M., Ziman, J., & Boden, M. A. (eds.) (2002). *The Evolution of Cultural Entities.* Oxford University Press, 320p. ISBN 019-726262-7.

Bulletin Submissions

All items of interest to ISHE members are welcome: Society Matters; articles; replies to articles; suggestions; announcements of meetings, journals or professional societies; etc. These sorts of submission should be sent to the editor. Book review inquiries should go to the book review editor. All submissions should be in English, and sent to the appropriate editor via e-mail, as an attachment in order to maintain formatting. If e-mail is impossible, hard copies will be accepted, as long as they are accompanied by the same text on diskette (preferably in Microsoft Word version 6.0 or earlier). Shorter reviews are desirable (less than 1000 words). **Please include complete references for all publications cited.** For book reviews, please include **publisher's mailing address and the price of hardback and paperback editions.**

Submissions are usually reviewed only by the editorial staff. However, some submissions are rejected. Political censorship is avoided, so as to foster free and creative exchange of ideas among scholars. The fact that material appears in the newsletter never implies the truth of those ideas, ISHE's endorsement of them, or support for any of them.

CURRENT LITERATURE

June 2002

Compiled by Johan van der Dennen

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Amaral, D.G. (2002) The primate amygdala and the neurobiology of social behavior: Implications for understanding social anxiety. Biological Psychiatry, 51, 1, 11-17 (Univ. Calif. Davis, Calif. Reg. Primate Res. Ctr., Ctr. Neurosci., Dept. Psychiat., 1544 Newton Court, Davis, CA 95616, USA)

Andrews, P.W. (2002) The influence of postreliance detection on the deceptive efficacy of dishonest signals of intent - Understanding facial clues to deceit as the outcome of signaling tradeoffs. Evolution and Human Behavior, 23,2, 103-121 (Univ. New Mexico, Dept. Biol., Castetter Hall, Albuquerque, NM 87131, USA)

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Bowles, S. & Gintis, H. (2002) Behavioural science - Homo reciprocans. Nature, 415, 6868, 125-128 (Santa Fe Inst., Santa Fe, NM 87501, USA)

Braza Lloret, F, Vico, J. & Leon, A. (2001) Influence of mother's age and number of previous children in the sex ratio at birth [in Spanish]. Prog. Obstet. Ginecol., 44, 530-536 (Estacion Biologica Donana, Apartado 1056, 41080 Sevilla, Spain)
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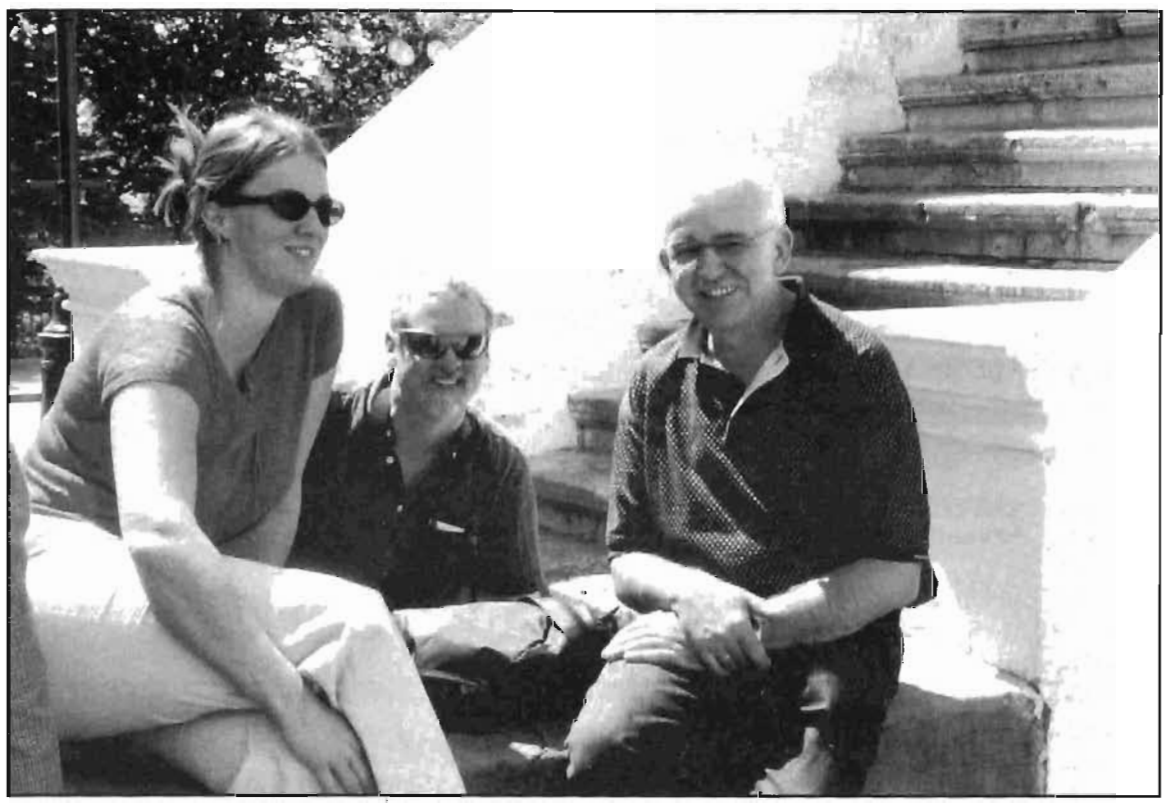

See you in Montreal! ISHE Officers, Astrid Juette, Peter Lafreniere and Karl Grammer.