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### Bulletin Policies

**Submissions.** All items of interest to ISHE members are welcome, including articles, responses to articles, news about ISHE members, announcements of meetings, journals or professional societies; etc. **Book reviews** and review inquiries may be sent to the Editor or to an Associate Editor. Guidelines for book reviews are available from any staff member and on the ISHE web site. Other types of submissions should be sent to the Editor. These include **Brief Communications** and **Brief Reports** which may cover such topics as teaching ethology, ethological methodology, human evolution, and evolutionary theory.

All submissions must be in English, and sent to the appropriate editor via email, preferably as an attachment. If email is impossible, hard copies will be accepted, as long as they are accompanied by the same text on CD-R (preferably in Microsoft Word format). All submissions, including invited contributions, are subject to editorial review. Some submissions are rejected, but political censorship is avoided so as to foster free and creative exchange of ideas among scholars. Submissions are usually reviewed only by members of the editorial staff, although outside reviewers are used occasionally. All submissions should be original, and are not to be published elsewhere, either prior to or after publication in the *Bulletin*, without permission from the Editor.

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Back Issues of the *Bulletin* may be ordered following the policy and pricing available in the most recent issue.
GOON PARK LOVE, WIRE MOTHERS, AND HARRY HARLOW


Love at Goon Park: Harry Harlow and the Science of Affection

By Deborah Blum
Berkley Publishing Group (Penguin), 2002,

Wire Mothers: Harry Harlow and the Science of Love

By Jim Ottaviani and Dylan Meconis
General Tektronics (G.T.) Labs, 2007, 84 pp.,

Reviewed by Carol Cronin Weisfeld
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“During his fifty years in psychology, Harry Harlow explored many research interests. His was never a one-track mind. He had an infinite capacity for curiosity, a compulsive need always to go himself one better. What didn’t fascinate him?...If you line up his major works - learning abilities, curiosity, baby care, mother love, touch, social networks, loneliness, stress, abuse, depression - they all fit together into pieces of a living puzzle” (p. 263).

By the time the reader reaches this paragraph in Deborah Blum’s Love at Goon Park: Harry Harlow and the Science of Affection, he or she has been immersed in the details of Harlow’s careful experiments with monkeys, on questions pertaining to all these areas. If the reader is already comfortable in the zone of comparative psychology, the book is a pleasure, a gentle ride from the world of the infant rhesus monkey to the world of the not-yet-verbal human child. For the reader who is not really comfortable in that comparative zone, this book is an eye-opener, with mountains of evidence enormously useful for animal ethologists and human social scientists, as well. Harry Harlow himself moved confidently between the worlds of primate research and human research, sometimes a hero and sometimes a villain. In this book, Deborah Blum tells his story.

The typical reader with any exposure to psychology, real or pop, is familiar with the image of the infant rhesus monkey, separated from its mother, choosing the cloth mother over the wire mother who provides the bottle of milk. Score one point for love over food, in the life of the infant. For those readers who have wondered why Harlow gave cloth mother such a scary face, or what happened if an infant had no mother at all, or a mean cloth mother, or what these isolate monkeys were like as they grew older, this book answers those questions.

Occasionally a book reviewer will write, “This book was so good that I could not put it down.” Here I will say, “This book was so good that I had to put it down.” Sometimes the insight was so profound that I had to stop reading and just think about that idea, let it sink in, integrate it with what else I know to be true. An example comes from Steve Suomi (who tested, successfully, the capacities of monkey therapists), commenting on his graduate work in Harlow’s lab, that an isolate monkey will “tear your heart out.” This comes after reading Harlow’s own words, that “The only
individuals to suffer prolonged distress from these experimental efforts were the experimenters” (p. 223). Clearly the importance of mother love is a major theme in Blum’s book, as it was in the work of Harlow and his students.

When Harlow arrived at the University of Wisconsin in Madison in 1930 (where the Psychology Department was at 600 N. Park - which letter carriers deliberately misread as Goon Park), American psychology was heavily under the influence of the behaviorist John Watson. Blum provides a textured background of the cold and rigid approach psychologists took towards childrearing during those decades, from Watson’s admonition to shake hands with your child, to B.F. Skinner’s desire to market his Air Crib (or Skinner box for babies), in which his own daughter spent much of her first two years of life. This rigidity was fueled by the medical profession in an attempt to control germs and prevent infections in institutional settings. Other voices, like those of René Spitz and John Bowlby, protested that infants could not survive without touch and human warmth. It was in this intellectual environment that Harlow supervised his first doctoral student, Abraham Maslow, who studied dominance relationships in primates at the Henry Vilas Zoological Park in Madison. By then Maslow was sure that relationships were crucial, and Harlow was sure that primates were excellent proxies for the study of relationships in humans. Both were convinced, as Blum puts it, that “the smart, emotional, complicated monkeys might make a whole lot more sense than the maze-running rats” (p. 79). Eventually Bowlby visited Harlow’s lab and their intellectual connection encouraged both of them to persist in their efforts to persuade fellow professionals, worldwide, of the importance of love. For all of these chapters, Blum provides careful notes on her interviews and readings, so that the reader who is interested in the history of science can find additional information.

A second major theme in the book is the importance of the entire network of social relationships in the life of primates. Blum is careful to note that, had Harlow worked with another species, such as the South American titi monkey, his conclusions might have been less focused on the mother-infant relationship. She is clear, though, that American psychology needed Harlow’s leadership to correct its direction at the time. She is equally clear that Harlow’s curiosity about the importance of other relationships goaded his collaborators forward into other areas. Harlow’s second wife, Margaret Kuenne Harlow, did research on “nuclear and extended families” in rhesus monkeys. Harlow’s former student Bill Mason found that a titi mother is more distressed by being separated from her lifelong male partner than she is by being separated from her infant.

Interestingly, humor is another major theme of the book, one that keeps the reader engaged, both in the scientific work, and in the life of Harlow himself. His students loved his puns and his poems. Yet Harlow’s sarcasm and caustic wit got him into trouble as the burgeoning feminist movement railed against his focus on the importance of mother love for infants. Harlow’s alcoholism and depression did not help the situation. All of this personal and social history is there, as well, in Blum’s thorough and objective account of the life of this giant figure in psychology. Harlow summed up his own work in some of his poetry, once writing,

_We tend to love as did our mother_
_Cloth or wire or any other._

ISHE members will recognize so many names in this book, names of people who have spoken at our meetings and influenced us in so many ways. The work of Konrad Lorenz is described
as background for the importance of the Harlow work. The late Abe Maslow was a teacher of the late Daniel G. Freedman, one of ISHE’s founders. Frans de Waal, Steve Suomi, Sarah Blaffer Hrdy, and many others have presented talks at our meetings. This is intellectual history, and it is our intellectual history.

Wire Mothers: Harry Harlow and the Science of Love is the first graphic book ever reviewed for the Human Ethology Bulletin. And it is a fitting choice to hold that place of honor. When I first opened this slim, paperback volume, having no idea what it was, I thought, “This is a comic book! That looks like Harry Harlow! That looks like John Watson! That’s cloth mother!”

Most of the right people are in it, and most of the right experiments are in it. The historical account is an abbreviated version of the account in Blum’s book. If one wants the complete scientific picture, one should read the first book reviewed above. If wants the emotional impact of that picture, one should read (and study visually) this book. A writer can describe how cloth mother made her infant feel brave enough to attack the scary mechanical monster that was let loose inside the cage. But the drawing of the infant rhesus monkey, at first so terrified that he tries to climb out of the frame, is gripping. Then the infant cuddles against cloth mother and gradually calms down enough to approach the monster with confidence (see below). In the background, Harry Harlow himself is explaining all this to the night janitor, asking him, “Can there be any question that love is crucial to a baby’s development?” (pp. 68f).

One is expected to comment on the graphics, I am told. The black-and-white drawings of Meconis are clean, interesting, and true-to-life. They are used to clarify how experiments were actually set up, which is a really good use of this medium. There is nice variation in the use of frame layout - the overall effect is quite interesting. Split-frame is used at times to depict action scenes. And the darker pictures present a lifelike view of the lab at Goon Park, which apparently was running all night long, with grad students caring for animals and studying them around the clock. Let these pictures speak for themselves:

Carol Cronin Weisfeld received her Ph.D. in Human Development from the University of Chicago, studying with the late Daniel G. Freedman. She is currently Professor of Psychology at the University of Detroit Mercy, where she teaches courses on Developmental Psychology and Human Sexuality and does research on long-term partnerships in various cultures.
Adaptive Origins: Human Evolution and Development

By Peter LaFreniere

Reviewed by Kevin MacDonald
Department of Psychology, California State University – Long Beach, Long Beach, CA 90840-0901 [E-mail: kmacd@csulb.edu]

Evolutionary perspectives on psychology are now well enough entrenched to have attracted a number of textbooks. Adaptive Origins by Peter LaFreniere (with one chapter, on hormones and behavior, co-authored with Glenn Weisfeld) is an excellent introduction to the field of human development from an evolutionary perspective. It would also be an appropriate text for courses on evolutionary psychology, particularly for professors who want to emphasize development and the contributions of ethology. I used a pre-publication version to teach an upper division course in social and personality development, and it served very well. Page numbers for quotations are from the pre-publication version.

The book is organized into 12 chapters, most of which are similar to those found in textbooks on evolutionary psychology. There are standard accounts of evolutionary psychology, inclusive fitness, and the evolutionary theory of sex, along with supporting data. However, there is a much larger emphasis on development, compared to other texts. For example, the chapter on sex differences juxtaposes findings in research on children with similar sex differences in rhesus monkeys.

Nevertheless, the text is not exclusively developmental. For example, the chapter on mate choice and reproductive strategies deals with sex differences among adults in mate preferences, and in short-term and long-term mating strategies.

LaFreniere is open to recent theoretical advances. For example, there is a section on multilevel selection theory — the idea that natural selection acts on different levels, from genes, to individuals, to groups (Sober & Wilson, 1998). Another section describes David Geary’s (2004) concept of soft modularity — the proposal that modular systems often exhibit plasticity (e.g., the sensitivity of the human speech module to a circumscribed range of environmental input). The text also reviews on non-modular, domain general psychological mechanisms (prototypically general intelligence and language) useful for achieving evolutionary goals of survival and reproduction in rapidly changing, non-recurrent environments (e.g., Chiappe & MacDonald, 2005). These mechanisms are not designed to solve specific problems that were recurrent over evolutionary time. Rather, they enable the effortful solution of novel problems by combining a wide range of information in the service of creating plans and strategies for achieving evolutionary goals (e.g. devising methods for food storage or fashioning weapons useful in defense and warfare).

The importance of domain general mechanisms can be seen in the section on language development featuring the research of Kim Oller. In animals, there is a one-to-one correspondence between signal and environmental cue. Language enables the decoupling of this one-to-one correspondence between signal and environmental cue, enabling explicit representations of past, present, future, and even imaginary events, as well as internal states (emotions, desires, beliefs). Language is therefore ideally suited to...
producing adaptive behavior in rapidly changing, non-recurrent environments such as those we experience in the contemporary world.

While capably covering the basic findings in the field, the book is in several ways quite personal — reflecting several strong influences that have shaped LaFreniere’s outlook. One theme that is apparent is a thoroughgoing appreciation of the natural world and of the power of evolutionary theory for explaining it. For example, early in Chapter 1 (“Evolutionary Theory”) there is a quote from Darwin describing how beautifully adapted a woodpecker is its ecological niche: “... They have a stiff tail that is used as a brace, short legs, and their feet have curved toes for gripping onto the bark; they even have a special type of molting in which the strong central pair of feathers is molted last. ...” (p. 8). This is followed by LaFreniere’s experiences viewing woodpeckers in the Maine woods.

The result is a unique learning experience for psychology majors, especially at an urban university such as the one where I teach. The vast majority of my students have little or no real appreciation of the natural world. And their experience as psychology majors is to be indoctrinated to see humans as completely *sui generis* and not really part of nature at all.

Another prominent theme is environmental influences on development. Compared to most texts on evolutionary approaches to human behavior, LaFreniere effectively emphasizes recent research indicating complex epigenetic pathways by which genes influence environment:

- Genetic influences are constrained by environmental context and previous development, citing Alan Sroufe (1997).
- Environmentally induced variation and developmental plasticity result in “phenotype-first” genetic change and evolutionary novelty, citing Mary Jane West-Eberhard (2003).
- In discussing behavior genetics, active, passive and evocative genotype-environment correlations are emphasized. However, LaFreniere notes that these processes tend to overestimate genetic influences because they do not take into account environmental influences resulting from feedback. For example, if a person is genetically inclined to smoke cigarettes, there is an active genotype-environment correlation whereby a person seeks environments where he or she can purchase and smoke cigarettes. However, smoking the cigarettes has feedback effects on the smoker’s health. The analogy with temperament influences on parenting (e.g., difficult temperament evoking harsh parenting) is clear.

A major influence for the importance of the environment is Alan Sroufe, a mentor of LaFreniere’s at University of Minnesota’s Institute of Child Development and a prominent figure in the area of attachment and emotional development. Sroufe acknowledges a role for reflexive affective responses in early infancy, but emphasizes the importance of cognitive appraisals of the environment for the development of mature emotions. The chapter on attachment highlights Sroufe’s arguments against temperament having anything more than an indirect effect on attachment. This chapter also emphasizes the ethological perspective that originated with John Bowlby’s theoretical work and Mary Ainsworth’s naturalistic observations. The centerpiece of attachment as perhaps the most important system for understanding close relationships (and, arguably, much else about social and personality development) is the internal working model, a cognitive mechanism designed to track variation in caregiver behavior. In other words, it is a system that is exquisitely attuned to environmental variation,
thereby preparing infants for the types of relationships they will likely encounter as they mature.

Bowlby and Ainsworth were much influenced by ethology. Another theme of the text is an emphasis on ethology — a perspective that is typically given short shrift in textbooks on evolutionary psychology. Bill Charlesworth, another of LaFreniere’s mentors at the University of Minnesota, and other ethologists are prominently cited. This is particularly the case in the chapter on facial expressions and basic emotions in infancy. Ethological findings are stressed throughout — for example, a discussion of the evolution of human social signals, such as the eyebrow flash, citing the work of Irenäus Eibl-Eibesfeldt.

The chapter on brain evolution and development emphasizes Paul D. MacLean’s triune brain theory. As is usual when using a good textbook, the professor learns something too. Here I was particularly struck by MacLean’s discussion of a 19th-century observation of epileptics showing that different types of epileptic seizures activate different emotion-cum-behavior automatisms — for example, a “horrifying feeling of fear or terror ... [in which] a patient may run screaming to someone for protection. Or after a feeling of anger, there may be angry vocalizations and pugilistic behavior, with the arms flailing somewhat like those of a fighting chimpanzee” (p. 62). Or a woman impelled to attempt to kiss people indiscriminately.

This obviously fits well with the ethological concept of fixed action patterns. The interesting issue, then, is to understand human mechanisms of voluntary control over some of these modular fixed action patterns based on linguistic and cultural input (MacDonald, 2008). Such control presumably includes separating the behavioral from the emotional components in some cases (e.g., where anger at a cheating mate is reflexive but aggressive behavior is not) but not in others (e.g., reflexively jumping back in fear as a response to loud noises). Other emotion/behavior complexes have been more or less completely suppressed in our recent evolution (e.g., “gorilla-like hooting and striking of the chest” [p. 63]).

Another chapter that broadened my knowledge is the chapter reviewing research on theory of mind. There is a review of the primate literature which segues into discussion of the developmental research featuring the research of LaFreniere and his colleagues on children’s ability to deceive others.

All in all, Adaptive Origins is an excellent introduction to the field of evolutionary developmental psychology. I recommend it highly both as a textbook for upper division undergraduates and as an intellectually stimulating treatise on evolution and development in its own right.

References


Kevin MacDonald, Ph.D., is Professor of Psychology at California State University–Long Beach. After receiving a Masters degree in evolutionary biology, he received a Ph. D. in Biobehavioral Sciences, both at the University of Connecticut. Since assuming his position at California State University–Long Beach, his research has focused on developing evolutionary perspectives on culture, developmental psychology and personality theory, the origins and maintenance of monogamous marriage in Western Europe, and ethnic relations (group evolutionary strategies).

What Darwin Got Wrong

By Jerry Fodor and Massimo Piattelli-Palmarini


Reviewed by Davide Piffer

Institute at Palazzo Rucellai, Università di Firenze, Via della Vigna Nuova, 18, Florence, Italy 50123 [E-mail: davidepiffer@libero.it]

Normally, a book with a title like this would likely be ignored by evolutionary psychologists. However, both authors are distinguished scientists and it is worth seeing what they have to say. Jerry Fodor is Professor of Philosophy and Cognitive Science at Rutgers University, and Massimo Piattelli-Palmarini is a biophysicist and molecular biologist and a Professor of Cognitive Science at the University of Arizona.

The theme of this book is that new discoveries in biology call into question the theory of evolution by natural selection. The authors argue that the theory is irremediably flawed. They draw an analogy between Skinner’s behaviourism and natural selection theory. After showing all that these two theories have in common, they argue that, as behaviourism is wrong, so is natural selection. The reason why behaviourism failed is that it was based on a false picture of what is between the stimulus and the response: the mind, or the so-called “black box”. Natural selection, on the other hand, makes no assumptions whatsoever about the nature of the “filter” (the black box).

The analogy between selection theory and conditioning theory is hardly tenable because it assumes that the two “black boxes” are alike. The laws that govern the brain are totally different from the laws that govern the human genome. The authors believe that Darwin’s theory is empty because it is abstracted from the physical processes that lie behind the mechanism of evolution. By that logic, however, Mendel’s and Newton’s theories would also be empty because they are abstracted from the physical properties underlying inheritance and gravitation, respectively. Thus, the author’s ambitious attempt to uproot Darwinism by means of a philosophical “hammer” is unrealistic.

Although they do not accept the position of Gould and Lewontin, Fodor and Piattelli-Palmarini regard the existence of “spandrels” (traits which have no adaptive value, per se, but which free-ride on other adapted traits) as one of the major problems with natural selection theory. They think that the problem goes much deeper and that “the question that phenotypic free riding raises cannot be answered within the framework of adaptionist theories of evolution”, arguing that because selection cannot distinguish the trait which increases fitness from the correlated trait that has no effect on fitness, natural selection cannot be the mechanism of evolution.

They go on to examine the possible ways in which selection theory attempts to deal with this problem, such as Elliot Sober’s theory. They write “Roughly, Sober imagines that a mixed
batch of marbles that differ in size and colour is put through a sieve, the holes of which are no larger than the smallest marble. Suppose that all and only the small marbles are red and all the others are some different colour. Then all and only the red marbles will pass through the sieve, even though, as Sober points out, there is a strong intuition that this device sorts not for colour but for size. In effect, the example purports to illustrate the select/select-for distinction in miniature, and to do so in a way that vindicates the existence of a distinction. What it sorts are the marbles; what it sorts them for is their size. The problem is to figure out what grounds these intuitions” (p.128). Fodor and Piattelli-Palmarini argue that we know what Sober’s sieve is sorting because we know how it works, because “we know the relevant fact about its endogenous structure”. In particular, we know that what it does to the marbles is independent of their colour but not of their size”.

One might argue, however, that it is not necessary to know the structure of the filter or even the existence of a sieve. One would simply have to paint the red marbles yellow and see if they still pass through the sieve, or simply pass, without knowing that there is a sieve. Evolutionary biologists do this all the time. The experimental clipping of elongated toe scales in sand-dwelling lizards, the clipping or lengthening of barn swallow tails, and the colorings of the wings of butterflies are examples of Elliot Sober’s sieve at work in an experimental context.

Furthermore, the authors do not recognize that, even if all serious evolutionary biologists and psychologists admit the existence of evo-devo mechanisms, spandrels and so on, natural selection still has explanatory value. Even if a trait evolves through one of these mechanisms while decreasing the fitness of an organism, the likelihood of such a trait becoming fixated is much lower than if this trait had instead reached an optimal design, by what is called “negative selection”.

Nevertheless, the authors are right that evolutionary psychology faces serious problems. The human mind is much more complex than the bodies of living organisms and the consequence of this complexity is that “spandrels” abound in evolutionary psychology. For example, intelligence is related to some personality traits (such as openness and conscientiousness), and to social outcomes (e.g. socioeconomic status, propensity to commit crime), and myopia, possibly via a process of gene linkage. It is also related to physical traits such as height and brain size. Intelligence might have been selected indirectly as by-product of one of these characteristics, either via sexual or natural selection. For example, women could have selected taller men, thus indirectly selecting smarter men, or our myopic ancestors could have had an advantage over their visually normal peers, or both these things and many more. Distinguishing among these factors is an extremely difficult task even in contemporary populations and should warn against making simplistic predictions from a limited knowledge of our prehistory.

Granting them this point, the authors are right that work in evolutionary psychology often fails to meet the standards of good evolutionary biology, and that evolutionary psychologists should try harder to meet stricter standards and to avoid telling just-so stories or take spandrels for arches. They are also right that contemporary evolutionary theory cannot explain everything, although contemporary evolutionary psychologists would be likely to acknowledge this limitation.

Davide Piffer, M.Sc., has a Bachelor of Arts in anthropology from the University of Bologna and a Master of Science in evolutionary anthropology from the University of Durham. He is currently at the Università di Firenze.
New Books

Compiled by Aaron T. Goetz


For a list of books (in all European languages) on human ethology, sociobiology, evolutionary psychology, Darwinian psychiatry, biopolitics, hominid evolution and related disciplines visit:
http://rint.rechten.rug.nl/rth/ess/books1.htm

Back Issues

Back issues of the quarterly Bulletin can be ordered from the Editor as available. Pricing (US$) is as follows:

♦ $2/issue or $4/year for electronic copies
♦ $5/issue or $16/year for printed copies (U.S. orders)
♦ $7/issue or $22/year for printed copies mailed outside the U.S.A.

Payment can be made to either the Treasurer or the Editor. Be sure to provide a complete mailing address and specify exactly which issues you are ordering.

ADDRESS CHANGES: Members wishing to make address changes or other changes in their membership information should send their requests to the ISHE Membership Chair, Astrid Juette, at astrid.juette@kli.ac.at, or use the Chair’s postal address as shown on the back cover of this issue.
CURRENT LITERATURE

Compiled by Johan van der Dennen


Charlton, B.G. (2010) Why are women so intelligent? The effect of maternal IQ on childhood mortality may be a relevant evolutionary factor. Medical Hypotheses, 74, 3, 401-402 (Univ. Buckingham, Bucksburn, Aberdeen, Scotland)


Ein-Dor, T., Mikulincer, M., Doron, G. & Shaver, P.R. (2010) The attachment paradox: How can so many of us (the insecure ones) have no adaptive advantages? Perspectives on Psychological Science, 5, 2, 123-141 (Interdisciplinary Ctr., New Sch. Psychol., POB 167, IL-46150 Herzliyya, Israel)


European Journal of Developmental Psychology, 7, 2, 153-177 (Humboldt Univ., Inst.Psychol., Rudower Chaussee 18, D-12489 Berlin, Germany)


Submitted by Glenn Weisfeld

The Program. The schedule of presentations is now available at the congress website (Conferences link under ishe.org), including abstracts of the keynote speakers’ talks. You should have received notification of acceptance or rejection of your proposal. Instructions for preparing posters will be on the website. Some parallel sessions of talks will be necessary to accommodate the number of talks. Technicians will be on call for electronic emergencies, and at the start of each session of talks. Please arrive ahead of time for help setting up your equipment.

Making Your Plans. We advise you to make your travel reservation soon, to get the best air fare. Please register for the congress promptly to avoid the late fee (deadline 1 July; full refund before then). Remember, student first authors of accepted talks or posters will receive free dormitory housing, registration, and banquet fee. You may prefer to fly into Milwaukee or Chicago and take a bus or rental car to Madison; see conference website. Average high temperature at that time of year is 80°F (32°C).

When to Arrive. Dormitory rooms will be available at 12 N on Sunday, 1 August, and thereafter at any hour. At the reception that evening at the Pyle Center Alumni Lounge on the university campus a free buffet dinner will be offered and registration will be open. Registration will continue to be open throughout the congress at the Pyle Center, 702 Langdon Street, where all presentations will take place.

Upon arrival at the Madison airport, you will need about $US 20 for the taxi fare (about $15 plus 15% tip); credit cards are not accepted. Cash machines are available in the airport. Ask to go to your place of lodging. The dormitory is Sellery Hall, 821 West Johnson Street, six blocks from the Pyle Center. The hotels are just one or two blocks from the congress location: the Lowell Inn, 610 Langdon Street; the Edgewater Hotel, 666 Wisconsin Avenue; and the Campus Inn, 601 Langdon Street. Cab drivers will know these locations. You may wish to get a receipt.

Meals. Breakfasts are included in the price of the Lowell Inn and the Campus Inn; the Edgewater Hotel serves breakfast at a price. Dormitory residents will need to purchase breakfast at a local restaurant, or else make do with the morning refreshments at the talks (open at 7:30 and 10:00). Your registration fee covers lunches at the Alumni Lounge in the Pyle Center. You will need to pay for dinners Monday and Tuesday; the banquet is Wednesday. Many restaurants and bars are located on State Street, one block south of Langdon Street. The student union, with its Rathskeller on the lower level, is one block west of the Pyle Center.

Transportation to Special Congress Events. A bus to the banquet at Monona Terrace will pick people up at the dormitory and each of the hotels. A bus for the Indian effigy mounds tour will be accessed at the Pyle Center. The group will walk to the Primate Center for that tour.

Other Congress Features. The congress will feature a book display and an exhibit of art by local artists, to be found along the halls of the Pyle Center. The theme of the art exhibit is
“Observing Human Behavior” and is being organized by Russell Gardner. Attendees will be asked to vote on the artwork by noon Tuesday; prizes will be awarded. ISHE T-shirts, with a new design listing all the sites of ISHE congresses, will be on sale at the congress. Orders may also be placed through the convention website.

The General Assembly. Please plan on attending the general assembly on Thursday, 5 August. The Linda Mealey awards and poster contest award will be presented by Mr. George Mealey, a major sponsor of the award honoring his daughter. Adoption of the proposed revision of the ISHE constitution will also be considered.

Also at the assembly, please consider presenting a ten-minute proposal for hosting the 2011 summer institute or the 2012 Congress, both to be held outside of North America. Be prepared to discuss travel accessibility, housing, on-site organizers, conference amenities, weather, cost, etc. We rely heavily on members to take on this important responsibility.

See you soon!

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Additional information, maps and photos are available on the conference website:
http://conferencing.uwex.edu/conferences/ishe/index.cfm

Tour the Wisconsin National Primate Research Center

The Wisconsin National Primate Research Center (the successor to Goon Park) is offering a free tour of their facilities to everyone attending the ISHE Conference in Madison. The tour will be Tuesday, August 3, 2010 from 2:15 PM to 4:15 PM. Attendees will walk as a group to the Primate Center and back to The Pyle Center (15 minute walk). If you are interested, register for the tour when you register for the conference, on the ISHE website. If you require accommodations, please alert the conference planner.

Participants will view a family of common marmosets in the Primate Center lobby and learn about this species and current research and animal care activities at the Wisconsin National Primate Research Center. Dr. David Abbott will then present a talk on some of his past and present research projects and discoveries related to primate ethology, endocrinology and biomedical research.

Tour Itinerary:

• 2:15 PM Depart Pyle Center for walk to Primate Center.
• 2:30-3:00 PM View Marmosets with talk by Jordana Lenon of the Primate Center.
• 3:00-4:00 PM Talk by Dr. David Abbott.
• 4:15 PM Arrive back at The Pyle Center.

Please register for this optional tour on the conference registration page.
Schedule for the 20th Biennial Congress of the International Society for Human Ethology [ISHE 2010]
1-5 August 2010 Madison, WI U.S.A.

Submitted by Russell Gardner, Jr., and John Richer

All events to be held at The Pyle Center except for the Tuesday banquet.

Sunday, August 1, 2010

4:00 PM  Registration Opens - Main Lobby of the Pyle Center

6:00 PM  Reception Dinner - The Pyle Center Alumni Lounge

Monday, August 2, 2010

7:30 AM Registration Opens - Outside of room 325/326

7:30 AM  Coffee Break

9:00 AM  Keynote Address: Patricia McConnell: "Darwin, Dogs and the Expression of Emotion in People and Animals"

10:00 AM  Coffee Break

10:00 AM  Parallel Session A in 325/326

Symposium
Weisfeld, Carol: “Ethological Methods for Observing Behavior: Old School, New School”
   a. 10:00-10:20 Weisfeld, Carol Cronin: Traditional Ethological Conceptualization and Methods
   b. 10:20-10:40 Hill, Elizabeth M.; Malcore, Sylvia; Burnett, Victoria: Computer-aided Coding of Videotaped Behavior (E.M.Hill will speak for the group.)
   c. 10:40-11:00 Greene, Harold H.: Eye tracking: A Window on Visual Information Selection

11:00 - 11:20 AM Break

d. 11:20-11:40 Oberzaucher, Elisabeth: Multi-Modal Analysis of Behavior

e. 11:40-12:00 Grammer, Karl: Virtual Ethology and Behavior Modeling: An Idea Based on an Underestimated Ethological Tradition

10:00 AM Parallel Session B in room 313

Talks
   a. 10:00-10:20 (Mealey Award Paper) Stirrat, Michael; Buls, David; Perrett, David: Male facial-width-ratio, dominance signalling, and untrustworthiness.
   b. 10:20-10:40 (Mealey Award Paper) Pflüger, Lena S.; Oberzaucher, Elisabeth; Grammer, Karl Are attractive women more fertile? Evidence from a rural sample.
   c. 10:40-11:00 (Mealey Award Paper) O’Brien, Daniel, Gallup, Andrew C., Wilson, David Sloan: The role of social resources in adolescent prosocial development: A longitudinal study at a city-wide scale

11:00 - 11:20 AM Break
d. 11:20-11:40 (Mealey Award Paper) Holzleitner, Iris J.; Oberzaucher, Elisabeth; Pflüger, Lena S.; Grammer, Karl: Matching Pairs. Perceived and Anthropometric Facial (Dis-) Similarity in a Rural Sample of Long-Term Mates.

e. 11:40-12:00 (Mealey Award Paper) Penkunas, Michael J.; Coss, Richard G.; Shultz, Susanne: The Effects of Ancient and Current Threats on Risk Assessment in a Modern Setting: A Comparison of English Children and Adults

12:00 PM Lunch

1:00 PM Parallel Session A in 325/326

Symposium
Mehu, Marc (chairperson) Automatic Analysis of Human Behaviour

a. 1:00-1:20 Mehu, Marc: Why do Ethologists need automatic behaviour analysis?

b. 1:20-1:40 Grammer, Karl; Oberzaucher, Elisabeth; Holzleitner, Iris; Pfizer, Evelyn: Dance as an embodied dynamic motion system

c. 1:40-2:00 Messinger, Daniel: Continuous measurement of early behaviour: infants, emotion, and autism.

d. 2:00-2:20 Heylen, Dirk: Head movement tracking for conversation analysis.

2:20-2:40 PM Break

Talks

a. 2:40-3:00 (Mealey Award Paper) Kemp, Shelly M.; Lycett, John E.; Mayer, Georg F.: The attractiveness of faces and bodies – Now what are you actually looking at when judging physical attractiveness?

b. 3:00-3:20 (Mealey Award Paper) Klingaman, Kristin: Human infant feeding trade-offs: A theoretical model from an experiment in evolutionary medicine

c. 3:20-3:40 (not Mealey Award related) Frederick, Michael J.: Scores of schizotypy are positively correlated with measures of physical and reproductive fitness

1:00 PM Parallel Session B in room 313

Talks

a. 1:00-1:20 (Mealey Award Paper) Hirschmann, Thomas: Stress and Creativity – A Horneretic Relationship to Optimize the Social Adaptation of the Phenotype?

b. 1:20-1:40 (Mealey Award Paper) Ferriera, J.H.B.P; Varella, M.A.C; Bussab, VSR: Sex Differences and Patterns in Brazilians’ Sexual Strategies

c. 1:40-2:00 (Mealey Award Paper) Dillon, Lisa M., Saleh, Daniel J.: Mating Strategy Sex Differences and Anticipated Duration of The Relationship Sought

d. 2:00-2:20 (Mealey Award Paper) Varella, M.A.C; Ferriera, J.H.B.P; Bussab, VSR: Cross-Cultural Sex Differences in Musicality: Adaptive Hypotheses.

e. 2:20-3:00 (Mealey Award Paper) Viegas, Lia Matos; Presotto, Andrea; Otta, Emma: Who is better? How males and females walk through an unknown environment.
f. 3:00-3:20 Fisher, Maryanne; Cox, Anthony: Hero versus Heroine Development in Popular Romance Fiction

g. 3:20-3:40 (Mealey Award Paper) Saxton, Tamsin; DeBruine, Lisa; Jones, Benedict; Little, Anthony; Roberts, S. Craig: Voice pitch preferences during adolescence

h. 3:40-4:00 Apfelauer, Gerhard; Schiefenhövel, Wulf: Songs of the Eipo, Highland of West – New Guinea, analyzed with new software tools

5:10 PM Effigy Mound Tour to the University Arboretum departs Pyle Center

Tuesday, August 3, 2010

7:30 AM Registration Opens - Outside of room 325/326

7:30 AM Coffee Break

9:00 AM Keynote Address: David Buss: "Sexual Conflict in Humans"

10:00 AM Coffee Break

10:00 AM Parallel Session A in room 325/326

Talks

a. 10:00-10:20 Schaaftsma, Sara M; Geuze, Reint H; Schiefenhövel, Wulf; Groothuis Ton GG: Low frequency of left-handedness in a pre-industrial society undermines the fighting hypothesis

b. 10:20-10:40 Butovskaya, M.; Burkova, V.; Vasiliev, V.; Kulikov, A; Lazebnij, O.; Selverova, N.B.; Ermakova, I.; Mabulla, A.; Ryskov, A.: The associations of aggressive behavior, body size and testosterone with haplotypes of DRD4RPr and SERTPr genes in Hadza males

10:40 -11:00 AM Break

c. 11:00-11:20 Hagleitner, Richard; Schiefenhövel, Wulf: Evolutionary aspects of male and female sexual strategies – An empirical on-line study of 661 homosexual and heterosexual persons

d. 11:20-11:40 Burkova, Valentina; Butovskaya, Marina: Ethnic, gender and age differences in aggression and 2D:4D ratio in Russian and Ossetian children and adolescents

e. 1:40-12:00 Coss, Richard; Newmann, G. Michael: Evidence of relict sexual dinichism in children’s rock-wall climbing

11:00 AM Parallel Session B in room 313

Talks

a. 10:00-10:20 Stephen, Ian D; Oldham. Francesca; Perrett, David I; Barton, Robert: Redness enhances perceived aggression, dominance and attractiveness in men’s faces

b. 10:20-10:40 Goldberg, Rick: Horns on Display — Human Male Appropriation of an Animal Signal

c. 11:00-11:20 Ogas, Ogi; Gaddam, Sai: Erotic Illusions: Novel Gestalts of Adaptive Sexual Cues in Online Erotica

e. 11:40-12:00 Alley, Thomas R.: An Observational Study of Sharing ‘Contaminated’ Foods in Mixed-Sex Dyads as an Indicator of Intimacy and Attraction

12:00.PM Lunch

1:00.PM Parallel Session A in room 325/326

Talks
a. 1:00-1:20 Fink, Hady; Schiefenhövel, Wulf: Baby Blues in Brazil: empirical study of social and cultural factors in the framework of evolutionary medicine
b. 1:20-1:40 de Felipe, Renata Pereira; Bussab, Vera Silvia Raad: Analysis of postpartum depression effect on mother-infant interaction via interactive behaviors and maternal interaction styles.
c. 1:40-2:00 Vyas, Latika: Innovation - Decision Behaviour Of Tribal Women Of Udaipur District Regarding Vermiculture Technology

1:00.PM Parallel Session B in room 313

a. 1:00-1:20 Gardner, Russell: An ethological approach to psychiatric disorder: relevance to its basic science and fate over three decades
b. 1:20-1:40 Weisfeld Glenn; Weisfeld, Miriam B. Why Do Smiling, Laughter, and Blushing Often Accompany Embarrassment?
c. 1:40-2:00 Strout, Sarah L; Thompson, Nicholas S.; Laird, James D.: Evolutionary Basis of Differences in Emotional Styles

2:00.PM Break and final opportunity to rate impressions of art work in the corridors radiating from either side of rooms 325/326

2:30.PM Optional Tour of the Wisconsin National Primate Research Center

Wednesday, August 4, 2010

7:30.AM Registration Opens - Outside of room 325/326

7:30.AM Coffee Break

9:00.AM Keynote Address: Heidi Keller: "Relationship Formation: The Bioculture of Attachment"

10:00.AM Coffee Break

10:00.AM Single Track Session in rooms 325/326

Talks
a. 10:00-10:20 Schiefenhoevel, Wulf: Concepts of Space and Time in Melanesia - Universal rather than Culture-Specific
b. 10:20-10:40 Fedenok, Julia; Butovskaya, Marina; Burkova, Valentina: Adaptation to multicultural environment in Russia: the spatial behavior of children and adolescents
c. 10:40-11:00 Segal, Nancy L.; Stohs Joanne Hoven: Chinese twins adopted separately and reared apart: first prospective study of co-twin reunions

11:00-11:20.AM Break

d. 11:20-11:40 Oldenquist, Andrew: The Evolution of Sociality and Morality
e. 11:40-12:00 MacDonald, Kevin: Evolution and a Dual Processing Theory of Culture: Applications to Moral Idealism and Political Philosophy

12:00.PM Lunch

1:00.PM One Session in rooms 325/326

**Symposium**
Chang, Rosemarie Sokol (chairperson): “The Evolutionary Studies (EvoS) Consortium: A Model for Introducing College Students to Evolutionary Theory”

a. 1:00-1:20 Chang, Rosemarie Sokol: Benefits Of EvoS Program, Becoming Involved, Future Goals
b. 1:20-1:40 Giordiano, Nicole: Model Successful Program of EvoS at SUNY New Paltz
c. 1:40-2:00 O’Brien, Dan: Review Of Two Courses Developed As Part Evos Program At Binghamton University, One Core For EvoS Nationwide

2:00-2:20.PM Break

**Talks**

d. 2:20-2:40 Johnsen, Laura L.; Geher, Glenn: The Impact of Marriage and Divorce on the Male to Female Mortality Ratio
e. 2:40-3:00 Kruger Daniel J. Sex differences in human mortality rates as a function of life history and male mating competition
f. 3:00-3:20 Oberzaucher, Elisabeth; Grammer, Karl; Stockinger, Emanuela; Filadis, Chrissoula: Grammer, Karl: Fast and Frugal Algorithms: Sex Differences in Error Management Persist Beyond Mating Game

3:30.PM *Poster Session* in the Alumni Lounge (1.5-2.0 hours; individual posters listed below)

5:00.PM *Optional Tour* of Monona Terrace

6:45.PM *Evening Banquet* at Monona Terrace

**Posters**
(Listed alphabetically by first author):

1. Ahmed-Micah; Fisher, Maryanne: Women’s Nonverbal Cues of Presumed Sexual Interest
2. Altay, Alves Lino de Souza: The Effect Of Physical Attributes In The First Impression Formation: Use Of Thematic Apperception Test (TAT) And Impact In Decision-Making Of Human Resources Employees
3. Bertelli, IFS; Varella, MAC; Carvalho, LM: Marques CR: Jealousy in Homosexual Men—Evidence from Brazil.
5. Candea, Cristina-Antonia ;Apostol, Silviu; Schiefenhövel, Wulf: Is positive assortative mating based on facial attractiveness a human mate choice adaptation?
6. Collard, Kärtner; Schuhmacher Social and Social-Cognitive Influences on the Development of Prosocial Behavior in the Second Year
7. Csokar, Laurenz; Grammer, Karl; Oberzaucher Elisabeth: Feedback Use in Mixed-Sex Conversation Settings
8. Doyle, James: Sorting and searching behavior patterns: Analyzing waist-
to-hip arrays with the selection sort algorithm
9. Dronova, Daria; Butovskaya, Marina: The choice of marriage partner in India.
10. Fink, Hady: Petty corruption among Colombian taxi drivers and police officers: an empirical study
11. Fitzgerald, Carey J.; Kruger, Daniel J.; Peterson, Tom: Female scarcity reduces women’s marital ages and increases variance in men’s marital ages
14. Goetz, Stefan; Schnotala, Tony; Lischkge, Kraig; Taylor, Amanda; Erickson, Bob; Deane, Robert O.: Facial Masculinity Does Not Predict Aggression in Criminals or Hockey Players
15. Grammer, Karl; Oberzaucher, Elisabeth: The Case Of Moulay Ismael The Bloodthirsty: Fact Or Fancy?
16. Hohman, Zachary; Figueredo, Aurelio José: Comparing Molar and Molecular Coding Systems Using Varying Levels of Inference in the Human Affect Ethogram
17. Johnsen, Laura L.; Geher, Glenn: The Impact of Marriage and Divorce on the Male to Female Mortality Ratio
18. Johnsen, Laura L.; Giordano, Nicole; Geher, Glenn: Childhood Injuries as an Early Practice of Intra-sexual Competition
19. Keber, Anna M.; Oberzaucher, Elisabeth; Grammer, Karl: The three levels of communication in potential courtship situations
22. Lee, Yen-Ju (SFA), Greene, Harold.H., Hears, Princess, L.(SFA) Culture and attention strategy: Do you see as I see?
23. Lenochova, Pavlina; Kohoutova, Dagmar; Havlicek Jan: “Real men don’t smoke...” – About a body odour of smokers and non-smokers
24. Moncrief, P.D., Jr.: Can Same Sex Selection Have Explanatory Value as an Extension of Darwinian Sexual Selection?
25. Moncrief, P.D., Jr.: Religion as Instrumental in Late Human Cognitive Development
29. Rozenberg, Zhanna: Attachment Theory and the Plight of Foster Children
30. Stewart, Patrick; Ford, Pearl K.: The “Happy Warrior” Revisited: A Pilot Study Concerning Participant Response to Happiness/Reassurance Displays by President Barack Obama and First Lady Michelle Obama

31. Varella, Marco Antônio Corrêa Belyk, Michel; Pfordresher, Peter; Brown, Steven: Are There Sex Differences In Human Singing Ability? Evolutionary Implications

32. Walters, T.Y. SFA & Platek, S.M. Oh No She Didn’t! Female intrasexual competition is partly mediated by physical characteristics that men find attractive.

33. Young, Wes; Kraushaar, Angelica; Stewart, Patrick A: Fayetteville Farmer’s Market: Is it creating or enhancing social capital in the Fayetteville area?

Thursday, August 5, 2010

7:30 AM Registration Opens - Outside of room 325/326

7:30 AM Coffee Break

9:00 AM Keynote Address: Toni Ziegler: “The Causes and Consequences of Fatherhood: The Role of Hormones in Biparental Marmoset and Tamarin Monkeys”

10:00 AM Coffee Break

10:00 AM General Assembly in room 325/326. Awards presentation by George Mealey.

1:00 PM Single Track Session in room 325/326

Talks

a. 1:00-1:20 Deaner, Robert O. Winegard, Benjamin M.; Winegard, Bo M.: Misrepresentations of Evolutionary theory in Social Science textbooks

b. 1:20-1:40 Fortunato, Laura: Monogamous marriage, neolocal residence, and the nuclear family: a phylogenetic comparative analysis in Indo-European-speaking societies

c. 1:40-2:00 Roach, Paul D.: Birth order effects on women’s bodies and lives: data from Amazonian Ecuador and the U.S. 2-2:20

d. 2:00-2:20 Vavrova, Katerina; Ptackova, Katerina; Dobrovolna, Marie; Gasova, Zdenka; Havlicek, Jan: MHC - Correlated Preferences: Testing the Moderating Effect of the Menstrual Cycle and Partner Status

e. 2:20-2:40 PM Break

f. 3:00-3:20 Pelusi, Nando: Evolution and Psychotherapy: One Clinician’s Experiences

g. 3:20-3:40 Fieder, Martin; Huber, Susanne: Mate choice and the decrease in fertility in modern societies

h. 3:40-4:00 McGrew, W.C.; Hockings, Kimberley J.; Matsuzawa, Tetsuro: The Evolution of Ethanol Ingestion: Seven Hypotheses and Preliminary Data from Wild Chimpanzees

Conference Ends
ANNOUNCEMENTS

ISHE members seeking graduate students or postdoctoral appointees are invited to submit material to inform and attract potential applicants for inclusion on the ISHE web site. Research interests, recent publications, etc. may be included, along with links to the person’s department and personal or lab web pages. Such material can be sent to the ISHE Webmaster, Karl Grammer (see back cover).

New ISHE Facebook Page

In an effort to promote communication among members and provide information about current events, ISHE is now on the social networking site Facebook. Anyone can create an account for free, and once created, one can simply search for the "International Society for Human Ethology” group. We encourage ISHE members to join. Please note that the Facebook group may be moderated. Photos from the 2009 Summer Institute on Human Ethology in Maine have been posted on the site. The group already has over 110 members, including many ISHE members.

EvoS Journal Call for Papers

EvoS Journal is planning a special issue on Evolutionary Theory in the Humanities. If you have a manuscript in mind about an educational experience, the importance of evolutionary theory for teaching in your field, or a pedagogical technique, please submit your manuscript using the guidelines at (http://evostudies.org/submissions.html). If you have an idea for a book review related to Evolution in the Humanities, please email Rose at (evostudies@gmail.com).

And for students and faculty – if you have a project that incorporates evolutionary theory with one of the Humanities, please consider submitting it to EvoS Journal at (http://evostudies.org/submissions.html). Fiction, poetry, and other relevant works are welcome too.


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FORTHCOMING in the Human Ethology Bulletin

Book Reviews


- The Evolution of God (Little, Brown and Co., 2009) by Robert Wright – reviewed by Aurelio José Figueredo
Upcoming Conferences and Meetings

Compiled by Aaron T. Goetz

NeuroPsychoEconomics
2010 Conference on Neuroeconomics
1 June 2010 – Copenhagen (Denmark)

Canadian Psychological Association (CPA) 71st Annual Convention
3-5 June 2010 – Winnipeg, Manitoba (Canada)
http://www.cpa.ca/convention/

The 40th Annual Behavior Genetics Association (BGA) Meeting
2-5 June 2010 – Seoul (South Korea)
http://www.icts2010.net

The 13th International Congress on Twin Studies (ICTS)
4-7 June 2010 – Seoul (South Korea)
http://www.icts2010.net

The 21st Biennial Meeting of the International Society for the Study of Behavioural Development (ISSBD)
18-22 July 2010 – Lusaka (Zambia)
http://www.issbd.org/

Human Behavior and Evolution Society (HBES) 22nd Annual Conference
16 -20 June 2010 – University of Oregon, Eugene, Oregon (USA)
www.uoregon.edu/~hbes2010

International Conference on Cognitive, Psychological, and Behavioral Sciences (ICCPBS) 2010
28 June, 2010 – Paris (France)
http://www.waset.org/conferences/2010/paris/iccpbs/

Conferences on Interdisciplinary Musicology (CIM10):
Nature versus Culture
21-24 July 2010 – Sheffield (UK)
http://www.sheffield.ac.uk/cim10/

Animal Behavior Society (ABS) 47th Annual Meeting
25-29 July 2010 – Williamsburg, Virginia (USA)
http://www.animalbehavior.org/

International Society for Human Ethology (ISHE) 20th Biennial Congress
1-5 August 2010 – Madison, Wisconsin (USA)
[See this HEB issue and: http://www.ISHE.org]

International Society of Applied Ethology (ISEA) 44th Conference
4-7 August 2010 – Uppsala (Sweden)
http://www.isaesweden2010.se/

American Psychological Association (APA) 118th Annual Convention
12-15 August 2010 – San Diego, California
4-7 August 2011 – Washington, DC (USA)
2-3 August 2012 – Orlando, Florida (USA)
31 July - 4 August 2013 – Honolulu, Hawaii (USA)

Measuring Behavior 2010:
7th International Conference on Methods and Techniques in Behavioral Research
24-27 August 2010 – Eindhoven (The Netherlands)
http://www.measuringbehavior.org/
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Students, retired and low income scholars may request free 1-year memberships by contacting the Membership Chair. These memberships must be renewed annually. A free membership only entitles the member to an electronic version of the Bulletin sent by e-mail; members must pay the reduced or regular dues to receive a printed version by postal mail and to have a vote in ISHE elections.

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INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR HUMAN ETHOLOGY

The International Society for Human Ethology (ISHE) is a not-for-profit scientific society. Founded in 1972, ISHE aims at promoting ethological perspectives in the scientific study of humans worldwide. It encourages empirical research in all fields of the study of human behavior using the full range of methods developed in the biological and behavioral sciences and operating within a conceptual framework provided by evolutionary theory. ISHE fosters the exchange of knowledge and opinions concerning human ethology with all other empirical sciences of human behavior, and maintains a website at www.ISHE.org.

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