

Human Ethology Bulletin

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The 2006 Biennial Conference of the International Society for Human Ethology (ISHE06)

July 30 - August 3, 2006
Wayne State University
Detroit, Michigan U.S.A.

The 2006 biennial ISHE conference (ISHE06) will be held at Wayne State University (WSU). Located in Detroit's University/Cultural Center, WSU is Detroit's largest institution of higher learning. The WSU campus contains buildings by renowned architect Minoru Yamasaki, the most famous of which is the McGregor Memorial Conference Center where the ISHE06 Conference will take place. This issue contains a Registration Form, a Call for Papers, housing information and a housing reservation form, and other information about this meeting.

The program will feature four invited speakers, as announced below on pg. 3, poster presentations, a variety of thematic sessions (symposia), and other talks. Various special events, including a banquet dinner, a reception, and several optional outings will be offered. Details can be found below, in the December 2005 issue, and on the ISHE web site. Readers are encouraged to make travel plans now and to review the **Call for Submissions** in this issue.

(article continues on pg. 3: ISHE06)

New ISHE web address!

www.ishe.org

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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

Bulletin Policies

Submissions: All items of interest to ISHE members are welcome. These include information on Society matters, including news about ISHE members; articles (Brief Communications); replies to articles; suggestions; announcements of meetings, journals or professional societies; etc. These sorts of submission should be sent to the Editor. Book reviews and review inquiries may be sent to an Associate Editor. Guidelines for book reviews are available from any staff member and on the ISHE web site.

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 diskette or CD-R (preferably in Microsoft Word). Submissions are usually reviewed only by members of the editorial staff, although outside reviewers are used occasionally. Some submissions are rejected, but political censorship is avoided so as to foster free and creative exchange of ideas among scholars.

Disclaimer: The opinions expressed in the *Human Ethology Bulletin*, and any policy implications that might be inferred from them, do not necessarily reflect those of the editorial staff or ISHE. Informed responses offering alternative views are welcome and can be sent directly to the Editor.

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ISHE06 (continued)

ISHE06 Keynote Speakers

Karl Grammer

Karl Grammer received his Ph.D. in Biology in 1982 at the University of Munich and the Research Institute for Human Ethology, Max-Planck-Society. In 1991 he became the Scientific Director (together with Prof. I. Eibl-Eibesfeldt) of the Ludwig-Boltzmann-Institute for Urban Ethology in Vienna. He was appointed Professor by the University of Vienna in 2000. In 2002 he received the Zdenek-Klein Award for his integrative scientific work. Currently he is working on communication research and non-verbal behavior simulation in embodied agents at the Center for Interdisciplinary Studies (ZiF) in Bielefeld/Germany. He is the author or co-author of several books and numerous scientific articles. He will be speaking at ISHE06 on embodied communication in humans and machines.

Randolph Nesse

Randolph Nesse is a physician who has pioneered the development of the field of Darwinian medicine. He is a Professor of Psychiatry and Professor of Psychology at the University of Michigan, where he also runs the Evolution and Human Adaptation Program. His main research is on the evolution of affect states, including depression and anxiety disorders. His well-known book, written with George Williams, *Why We Get Sick: The New Science of Darwinian Medicine*, is widely used in courses on evolution and medicine around the world.

Ullica Segerstråle

Ullica Segerstråle is a Professor of Sociology and Chair of the Department of Social Sciences at the Illinois Institute of Technology in Chicago. Her acclaimed book on the sociobiology controversy, *Defenders of the Truth: The Battle for Science in the Sociobiology Debate and Beyond* (Oxford University Press, 2000), details some

striking interactions of science and values. She holds Master's degrees in Chemistry and Sociology from the University of Helsinki, a M.A. in Communications from the University of Pennsylvania, and a Ph.D. in Sociology from Harvard University. She has received Guggenheim, Fulbright, and American Philosophical Society Fellowships, and a Rockefeller Foundation Bellagio Residency. She was recently elected a Foreign Member of the Finnish Academy of Science and Letters. She is currently completing an intellectual biography of William D. Hamilton.

Stephen J. Suomi

Steve Suomi is Chief of the Laboratory of Comparative Ethology at the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) in Bethesda, Maryland. He holds appointments at a number of universities including the University of Virginia, the University of Maryland, Johns Hopkins University, and Pennsylvania State University. He holds a B.A. in Psychology from Stanford University and a Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin. His initial postdoctoral research on rhesus monkeys (with his mentor, Harry F. Harlow) successfully reversed the adverse behaviour effects of early social isolation, previously thought to be permanent, in this species.

Dr. Suomi is internationally recognized for his extensive research on biobehavioral development in primates. He was elected Fellow in the American Association for the Advancement of Science "for major contributions to the understanding of social factors that influence the psychological development of nonhuman primates". He is involved in a broad program of research with rhesus monkeys (*Macaca mulatta*) investigating biobehavioural development throughout the lifespan. Dr. Suomi has delivered over 300 invited colloquia, workshop and symposium presentations, and convention papers. He has authored or co-authored over 300 articles in refereed scientific journals and chapters in edited volumes.

Conference Overview

ISHE Conference participants will have the chance to experience Detroit's cultural heritage by visiting museums in the Cultural Center on their own, and through organized day or evening trips (see below). Detroit's great music heritage will be evident in the opening jazz reception and dinner Sunday evening.

The **book exhibit** will be managed by the Library of Social Science; they may be contacted at LssBookExhibits@cs.com. Information for submission of papers and posters is presented elsewhere in this issue. Potential presenters should note ISHE's generous policy for financial subsidies for students having presentations accepted for the conference. You may also obtain conference information and register for the conference electronically by visiting ISHE's website.

Transportation

Metropolitan Detroit **Airport** is a hub for Northwest Airlines, with daily nonstop flights to worldwide destinations, including Vancouver, Ottawa, Montreal, Toronto, Rome, Osaka, Tokyo, Frankfurt, Amsterdam, Paris, London, and scores of U.S. cities. It is a 25-minute cab ride to the WSU campus from Metro Airport (about US\$40 for a cab). Cars are easily rented at Metro Airport. There is no easy public transit into the city.

Amtrak has several **trains** daily between Chicago and Detroit (Ann Arbor is en route). The Amtrak station is a 5-minute ride from the WSU campus (about \$6 for a cab). Canadian VIA rail comes into Windsor from Toronto and points north; a cab ride to the WSU campus costs about US\$20.

By car. From **Canada** [Detroit is just northwest of Windsor, Ontario] there are two border crossing points: the Detroit-Windsor Tunnel and the Ambassador Bridge. From the tunnel take I-375 north, or from the bridge take I-75 north (toward Flint) to the Warren exit. Take Warren 5 blocks west to Woodward, Woodward north 3 blocks to Ferry Street to the Inn on Ferry Street. Or take Warren west 6 blocks to Cass, and take Cass north 2 blocks to the McGregor Conference Center on

the WSU campus. Or take Warren west 7 blocks to Anthony Wayne Drive, and take Anthony Wayne 2 blocks north to the Towers Residence. **From the west** (including Metro Airport), take I-94 to the Woodward Avenue exit in Detroit, and take Woodward south a few blocks to Ferry Street or Warren. Follow directions above to McGregor, the Inn on Ferry Street, or the WSU Towers. Approaching Detroit **from the south or east**, you will likely connect with I-75 near Toledo. Continue on I-75 north to the Warren exit in Detroit. Exit at Warren Avenue and go four blocks west to Woodward Avenue. Go three blocks and turn right onto Ferry; the Inn is on the right side in the first block. Directions on WSU's excellent website will take you to Parking Structure #6, 3 blocks from McGregor. (ISHE's website will link you to WSU's website.)

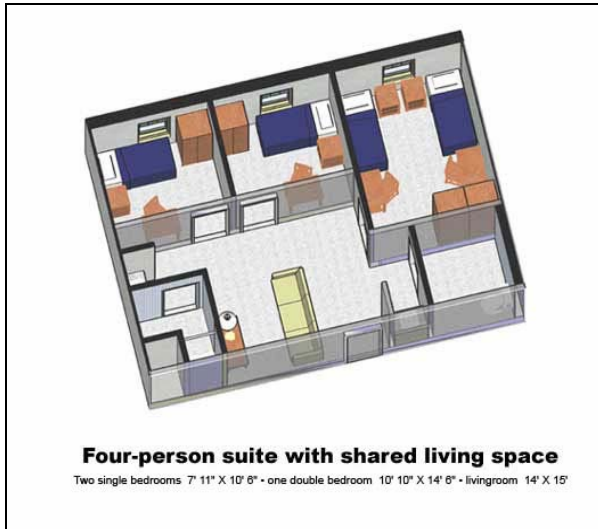
Conference Lodging

There are two primary housing options arranged for ISHE 2006, both within a few minutes' walk of the McGregor Memorial Conference Center.

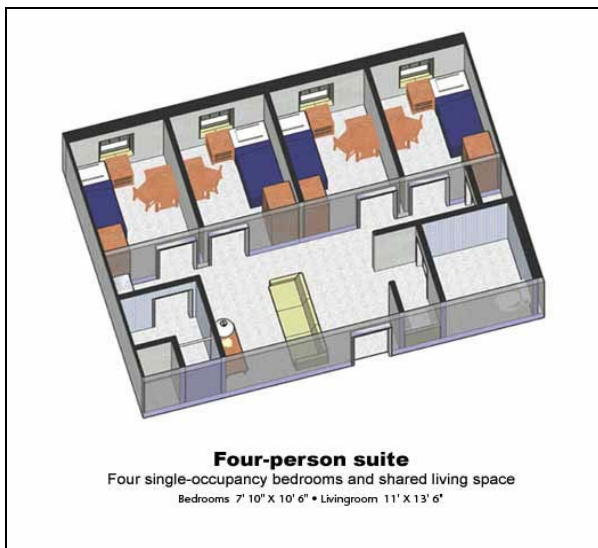
The Inn on Ferry Street, a prize-winning set of Victorian-era homes offering 40 quiet, unique and luxurious rooms with breakfast included for US\$120 per room per night (a special conference rate). All rooms are air-conditioned and non-smoking, with TV, private bath, hairdryer, phone with data port, and free on-site parking. Rooms will be assigned on a first-come first-serve basis. Please make reservations directly by phone (313-871-6000), fax (313-871-1473) or e-mail (www.theinnonferrystreet.com).

Very economical housing is available at the **WSU Towers Residence**. This is normally graduate student housing. Rooms are non-smoking and air-conditioned. All ISHE06 registrants staying at the Towers will be sharing suites with up to 3 other conferences attendees. The bedrooms are single-occupancy or double-occupancy rooms (all beds are single size) in a dormitory for Wayne State University graduate students. Maid service and meals are not included. Paid parking is available in nearby lots. Guest are to pay ISHE at the conference for these rooms.

All rooms are part of suites consisting of 4 single bedrooms (Type C) or 2 singles plus 1 double bedroom. The diagrams provided below will clarify the layout and size of the rooms. In Type C, there is one bedroom with 2 single beds, plus 2 rooms with one bed in each. In Type D, there are 4 private rooms with one bed in each.



**WSU Towers Type C Suite (above)
and Type D Suite (below)**



The charge per person is \$30 for D or C-1, which would be your own room. The charge per person is \$25 for a bed in C-2, which is a shared room. Everyone in a suite (C or D) would share a common living area, and the toilet and shower rooms. If you wish to stay at the Towers, you must register for these dormitory rooms through

ISHE – a Revised Reservation Form for ISHE06 Lodging at the WSU Towers is printed in this issue and contains additional information.

Other hotels within a few kilometers of WSU include the Hilton Garden Inn (1-313-967-0900) and the St. Regis Hotel (1-313-873-3000).

Meals

Breakfast, lunch and dinner may be purchased daily in The Towers Cafeteria with cash or with a WSU OneCard (which may be purchased at the conference). Costs are approximately \$5 for breakfast, \$6 for lunch and \$8 for dinner. Guests of The Inn on Ferry Street have breakfast at The Inn as part of their package. ISHE conference registration will include all morning and afternoon coffee breaks, and the jazz reception/buffet dinner Sunday evening (July 30th) at The Inn on Ferry Street. We will provide listings of local restaurants.

The traditional **ISHE Banquet** will be held Wednesday evening near the WSU campus. The ISHE banquet costs an additional US\$50; please make payment when you send in your conference registration.

Special Events and Outings

- **Sunday 30 July. Urban art bus tour** – “Gritty City” – a guide will take guests on a 3-hour tour of the Heidelberg Project, street murals, the United Artists Building, and graffiti row in the new DeQuindre Cut urban greenway in the Mies van der Rohe Historic District downtown. Charge is \$15, including bottled water. Tour will return in time for the jazz reception at the Inn on Ferry Street.
- **Monday 31 July. Boat tour** of the Detroit River aboard the Diamond Jack. This is a narrated tour along both the American and Canadian sides of the mile-wide river. A simple dinner will be served on board. Drinks and bathrooms available on board. Cost is \$25.
- **Wednesday 2 August. ISHE Banquet.** (See above, cost is \$50 with registration.)

➤ **Thursday 3 August. Trip to the Henry Ford Museum** of American technology and culture, Greenfield Village of historic America, and Rouge automobile factory. After the conference ends, a bus will transport guests to this amazing complex in Dearborn for the remainder of the day. Cost is \$30 (food may be purchased there).

➤ **Friday 4 August. Detroit Tigers** versus Cleveland Indians at Comerica Park (night baseball game). Cost is \$25 (but perhaps less with a group discount) – buy your own food and beer!

Arranging these optional activities depends on interest. Please indicate which special events you wish to participate in on your registration form.

Local and Regional Attractions

Local: The ISHE Conference takes place in Detroit's University/Cultural Center, with 4 major museums within walking distance. The Detroit Zoo, Greenfield Village at The Henry Ford, the Motown Museum and Belle Isle are all great destinations for a full-day outing.

Regional: **Chicago**, Illinois has spectacular skyscrapers, neighborhood architecture, theatre, lakefront parks, etc. **Toronto**, Canada has these and Mounties! **Niagara Falls** is a spectacular natural wonder, and nearby Niagara-on-the-Lake (Canada) is a lovely Victorian village. The **University of Michigan** and beautiful **Ann Arbor** are less than an hour away by car or train. The natural wonders of the **Dunes** (the sand dunes along Lake Michigan) are about three hours away, on the way to Chicago.

For **more information:** Go to the ISHE website, <http://evolution.anthro.univie.ac.at/ishe/>, and click on CONFERENCES. Follow links to hotels (Inn on Ferry Street), housing (The Towers), museums, and navigable maps. Additional information on Detroit and vicinity may be obtained at <http://www.modeldmedia.com> or www.travel.michigan.org/city/?city=G2974&m=0 or www.visitdetroit.com.

Or contact local hosts Carol Weisfeld at weisfecc@udmercy.edu or Glenn Weisfeld at weisfeld@sun.science.wayne.edu.

See you in Detroit!

NOTICE: ISHE membership renewals and related matters

We know that some memberships expire inadvertently (it has happened to *Bulletin* staff members!) and others due to financial considerations. In the near future, ISHE plans to implement a more effective reminder system for members who need to renew. Specifically, we plan to begin notifying lapsed or about-to-expire members of the need to renew their memberships via e-mail. Meanwhile, please monitor the expiration date that should appear above your mailing address.

If you do not plan to renew due to financial considerations, please take note of the recently added free and low cost membership categories (see pg. 31). In addition, due to the much improved financial status of the society, the regular membership rates have been reduced substantially from their previous rates. We hope that this issue, and the upcoming 2006 congress, will serve as ample enticement to renew your ISHE membership or to become a new member.

Finally, ISHE began electronic distribution of the *Bulletin* in 2005. This provides faster delivery with full color photographs (if available) and functional hyperlinks. This is the default subscription form for free memberships but any member may request the electronic format by contacting the Editor (see *Announcements* below).

Registration Form

XVIII Biennial Conference of the International Society for Human Ethology

Detroit, Michigan, USA -- July 30 to August 3, 2006

Name (last, first)

.....

Organization

.....

Postal address

.....

.....

.....

E-mail address:

.....

Payment by credit card (VISA or Eurocard or Mastercard) is preferred:

Type of credit card:

Credit card number:

.....

Expiration date:

Amount (U.S.) \$

Signature:

If you prefer to pay by check, please make your check out to ISHE and send it together with a completed Registration Form to Dori LeCroy at the address below.

Registration fees:

- Member** \$290 US
- Non-member** \$325 US (includes 1-yr. membership)
- Student/Retiree** \$190 US

Important note to students: Part of ISHE's mandate is to enhance educational opportunities. For 2006, any student who is first or second author on a paper or poster accepted for the conference will have the fees for registration, Towers housing, and the banquet waived or refunded.

Fees: The registration fee includes all conference presentations, jazz reception and buffet dinner on Sunday July 30th, morning and afternoon coffee breaks Monday-Wednesday, and the break on Thursday morning. Registration fees shown below are in effect until June 1st, 2006, after which date fees are raised \$25 in each category.

ISHE members for whom the Registration Fee represents a financial problem may request a reduced fee (Student/Retiree level or lower). Such requests should precede or accompany the completed Registration Form.

Registration fee:

Optional Fees:

- Banquet (2 August: \$50)
- Gritty City Bus Tour on Sunday 30 July (\$15)
- Detroit River Dinner Boat Tour Mon., 31 July (\$25)
- Trip to the Henry Ford/Rouge Factory Thursday (\$30)
- Detroit Tigers baseball game (p.m.; 4 August (\$25)

Total amount due

Send payment and completed form to:

Dori LeCroy, ISHE Treasurer,
175 King Street,
Charleston, SC 29401 USA
Fax: (1) 843-577-9645

[Revised] Reservation Form for ISHE06 Lodging at the WSU Towers

All ISHE06 registrants staying at the Towers will be sharing suites with up to 3 other conferences attendees. The bedrooms are single-occupancy or double-occupancy rooms (all beds are single size) in a dormitory for Wayne State University graduate students. Rooms are non-smoking and air-conditioned. Linens will be provided for an additional charge of \$10 per person. Guest are to pay ISHE at the conference for these rooms. Parking is available for \$3.50/day across the street.

The diagrams provided above will clarify the layout of the rooms. In Type C, there is one bedroom (C-2) with 2 single beds, plus 2 rooms with one bed in each. In Type D, there are 4 private rooms with one bed in each. The charge per person for a single bedroom, D or C-1, is \$30. The charge per person is \$25 for a bed in C-2, a shared room. Everyone will share a common living area, and the toilet and shower rooms with the other suite guests. If you wish to stay at the Towers, please use the form below and fax it as shown. We will try to accommodate your preferences.

Name

Address
.....
.....
.....

E-mail address Fax

Expected arrival date Expected departure

_____ I wish one single-occupancy room described above as C-1 or D-1 in the WSU Towers at the special ISHE rate of \$30 US per person per night. I would prefer that the other occupants of the suite be (please list below by name):

_____ I wish to share a room described above as C-2 in the WSU Towers at the special ISHE rate of \$25 US per person per night. I wish to share C-2 with (please list below by name):

If no suite-mates are identified, would you prefer ___ male or ___ female suite-mates?

Please fax a completed copy of this form to Carol Weisfeld at 1-313-578-0507.

Call for Applications

Linda Mealey Award for Young Investigators

The International Society for Human Ethology presents up to five awards at its biennial conferences to young scientists for outstanding original research done in human ethology. The **Linda Mealey Award for Young Investigators** honors the late Linda Mealey, a president of ISHE, respected researcher, and dedicated mentor of students. ISHE is now accepting applications for the 2006 awards.

2006 Awards: ISHE will give awards to up to five outstanding student researchers in human ethology. For 2006, the awards will consist of US\$500 plus an additional amount to be announced at the 2006 congress and to be used to subsidize travel to the 2008 ISHE congress. The awards also include: free Society membership or membership extension for one year, free registration at the next ISHE congress, a suitable book on human ethology or a related discipline, and a certificate of award.

Eligibility: Only undergraduate and graduate students are eligible. Students can apply more than once, but only once per congress and can win only once. The work can employ an experimental, observational, or questionnaire method but an evolutionary framework must be used for some discussion of the results.

Other Requirements & Evaluation: [1] Submission of a paper to the ISHE 2006 conference {information available via <http://evolution.anthro.univie.ac.at/ishe/>}. [2] Submission of a longer version of this paper, but no longer than eight double-spaced pages, excluding references. {Note: Award applicants must complete a regular conference submission as well as sending this more complete version of their paper to the ISHE secretary, Frank Salter via a MS-Word email attachment at FSSalter@aol.com}. [3] Pending acceptance by the ISHE06 Program Committee, all successful applicants will present their paper orally at the 2006 congress. Entries will be so designated in the ISHE06 program.

Three judges will read all submissions and attend all oral presentations. Both the written and oral forms will be evaluated. The applicant must be the first or sole author, and must have done the principal work on the research and the preparation of the written and oral presentations.

Deadline: Both the conference submission and the more extended copy of the paper are to be received by **1 May 2006**.

More information on this award is available at:

<http://evolution.anthro.univie.ac.at/ishe/awards/linda%20mealey%20award/index.html>

Call for Submissions

XVIII Biennial Conference of the International Society for Human Ethology

Detroit, Michigan, USA -- 30 July to 3 August 2006

The ISHE Board of Officers hereby announces the "Call for Submissions" to the 2006 biennial Congress of the International Society for Human Ethology, which will be held from Sunday, 30 July through mid-day Thursday, 3 August, in Detroit, USA.

I. General Information

Proposals for presentations, symposia, and other formal sessions will be considered for inclusion in the program if they are received by 1 May 2006. This *Call* includes information on submitting presentations and programs. In addition, ISHE has arranged for four keynote speakers and a book exhibit. Information and forms for registration and housing for the 18th Congress appear in this issue and are available on the ISHE Web site at <http://www.ishe.org>. All program participants, members, nonmembers, and students are expected to register for the meeting and pay the applicable registration fees.

II. Rules for Participation

1. Membership

It is **not** necessary to be a member of ISHE to submit a proposed program or presentation, and no preferential treatment will be given to submissions from ISHE members.

2. Number of Participations Allowed

Individuals are limited to two (2) presentations. This limit applies to the actual presentation of a paper in a paper or poster session or as a presenter/panelist in a symposium or other session that is listed in the formal program. This does not include being a session chair who does not present or being a symposium discussant. Non-presenting co-authorships do not count toward the two presentations, nor does participation in ISHE business meetings or as the presenter of an invited address.

3. Scheduling of Presentations

Persons with accepted presentations or programs must participate at the time scheduled by ISHE or arrange to have the presentation delivered by an appropriate substitute. Persons with time constraints for religious or other reasons must bring them to the attention of the division program chairperson when presentations or programs are submitted or as soon as possible thereafter but before 1 June 2006.

4. Previously Published or Read Presentations

Except by invitation, a presentation previously published or delivered at any meeting for which one can expect overlap with the attendees at ISHE06 (e.g., HBES) may not be presented at the ISHE06 unless it is a substantial elaboration or revision (additional findings, etc.) of a previous report.

III. Procedures for Submitting Proposals

All proposals must be submitted via the ISHE online *Call for Submissions*. The web-site is linked to ISHE's website at <http://evolution.anthro.univie.ac.at/ishe/conferences/index.html>. This Web site will guide you through the submission process for your individual and/or symposium proposals. Although the deadline for receipt of proposals is 1 May 2006, early submission is strongly encouraged. Suggested topics and participants for programs also may be submitted to any member of the Program committee.

Presentation Types: The following types of presentations will be considered for ISHE06.

Individual Presentations

Submissions for individual presentations at the ISHE congress may be in the form of either individual **papers** or **posters**. Poster and paper presentations are governed by the same submission rules and review process, although the criteria for acceptance may differ. Submitters are encouraged to consider which format will work best for their particular presentation.

Both graduate and undergraduate students may submit a more complete version of their presentations to compete for the **Linda Mealey Award**. All such papers should be marked accordingly (put "LMA" after your name) and suitable for oral presentation at the conference. Information and instructions are available at: <http://evolution.anthro.univie.ac.at/ishe/awards>

Papers: Paper presentations will be allotted a minimum of 15 minutes for oral presentation, plus 5 minutes per paper added to the end of each session for discussion. Time constraints mean that this format may provide only limited opportunity for fully presenting one's work and for interaction with attendees.

Posters: ISHE encourages poster submissions so that research findings, new ideas, methodology and data analysis may be shared more fully and interactively. The poster session will allow presenters and attendees to engage in extended discussions regarding the author's presentation that is in illustrated format on a poster board. If your submission is accepted for presentation in a poster session, ISHE will send detailed instructions to assist you in preparing your materials in the required format.

Symposia or Panel Discussions

These are focused sessions in which several participants present their views about a common theme, issue, or question. The views may or may not be adversarial. The format of a symposium usually consists of an introduction to the topic by the chairperson to provide the audience with a background for the ensuing discussion. Participants then present their viewpoints, followed by interchange among participants and between the audience and participants. Often the symposium will end with an overview of the proceedings by the chairperson or a discussant. A symposium or panel discussion is not a paper-reading session. Participants should prepare presentations in advance so that the chairperson or discussant can prepare a summary and commentary. The chair or discussant should not give a separate presentation; their role is to highlight the essential issues raised by participants and to integrate and interpret them.

General Instructions for All Proposals

1. Classify your submission as an individual presentation or symposium/discussion session.
2. Submit the proposal via the web site specified in this *Call for Submissions*.
3. Titles of group programs and individual contributions must not exceed 12 words.

Additional Instructions for Paper and Poster Proposals

Each proposal must include the following information:

1. Title of presentation
2. Name, e-mail address of person delivering presentation (principal author) (in instances of multiple authorship, the person whose name is listed first is expected to deliver the presentation); complete mailing address, phone number, fax number, and affiliation (department, etc.). Applicants for the **Linda Mealey Award** should also list their highest educational degree put *LMA* after their name.
3. Names and institution/business affiliation of all coauthors.
4. Preference for presentation in a poster session or in a paper session.
5. Summary of 400 to 750 words. The summary should include a statement of the problem or issue, subjects, procedure, results (if an empirical proposal), and conclusions.
6. Abstract of 75-120 words for use in the conference program.

Additional Instructions for Symposium or Panel Discussion Proposals

Submit a fully organized session listing:

1. Title of session.
2. Chairperson: Name, highest educational degree, e-mail address, complete mailing address, telephone number, fax number, and affiliation (e.g., institution and department)
3. Participants, in order of presentation: Names, e-mail address, complete mailing address, telephone number, fax number, and affiliation (e.g., institution and department).
4. Discussants (if any), in order of presentation: Names, highest educational degree, e-mail address, complete mailing address, telephone number, fax number, and affiliation (e.g., institution and department).
5. A general summary of the session that is 150-400 words long AND a 100-250 word summary of each participant's contribution. Discussants' comments do NOT need to be summarized or submitted as part of the proposal.
6. All arrangements for the proposed session, including written acceptance by each participant, must be complete when the proposal for a fully organized program is submitted.

Size and Time Limits

Sessions are limited to 15 minutes per participant, plus 10 minutes for each Discussant and up to 10 minutes for general discussion. At their discretion, session organizers (Chairs) may limit participants to less than 15 minutes each to allow more time for discussion. Each session is limited to a maximum of 6 contributors consisting of 3-5 presenters and 0-2 discussants.

ISHE06 Program Committee

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BOOK REVIEWS

Evolutionary Thought in Psychology: A Brief History

By **Henry Plotkin**

Blackwell, 305 Main Street, Malden, MA, 2004, 169pp. ISBN 1-4051-1377-4 [Hdbk, USD\$54.95].

Reviewed by **Stephen M. Colarelli**

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Charles Darwin was interested in psychology, and he had little doubt that the theory of evolution by natural selection would ultimately go a long way towards explaining human psychology. At the beginning of the 20th century, psychology was, in some quarters, allied with biology and evolutionary theory, and it seemed likely that evolution by natural selection would become a formidable paradigm in psychology. For example, a young John Watson did research in what would now be called classical ethology, a precursor to modern evolutionary psychology; Conway Lloyd Morgan and James Mark Baldwin were staunch Darwinists; Freud viewed human mental life as ultimately biological; and William James argued for a more functional psychology, anticipating the concept of *adaptations* in psychology. Then, suddenly, evolutionary theory disappeared from the psychological map for the next *seventy* years. What happened? Henry Plotkin's *Evolutionary Thought in Psychology: A Brief History* provides a concise account of this "gaping, and intellectually shameful, hole in the body of psychological theory" (p. 8).

Before he gets to the heart of the matter, Plotkin sets the stage with two background chapters. In the first chapter, he suggests that psychology and evolutionary biology have curiously parallel histories. They both have long, non-scientific provinces. They had their share of schisms and controversies, often with resistance akin to what Galileo encountered when he published his theory about the heliocentric solar system. This similarity may exist because they both attract their share of ideological baggage—how we view (or should view) ourselves, and how we might improve and lead our lives. In the second chapter, Plotkin traces some key ideas in the intellectual history of evolutionary thought. These include the nature-nurture debate (including Plato's *Meno* and Locke's blank slate), functionalism (starting with Aristotle's teleological functionalism), pre-Darwinian notions of transformation of species (as espoused by Buffon, Erasmus Darwin, Linneaus, and Lamarck), and social Darwinism (as posited by Spencer).

Plotkin lays the principal blame for derailing evolutionary thought in the social sciences to Lamarck and Herbert Spencer. Their theories provided a wrongheaded justification for social Darwinism and "scientific" notions of racial and class superiority—Lamarck through his misguided notions of evolution by *ascent* (that is, progressive perfection or *scala naturae*) and the inheritance of acquired characteristics, and Spencer through his rudimentary notions of instinct and naturalistic accounts of culture. Plotkin argues that because Spencer's writings wrongly intertwined nature and nurture, in that he believed in the Lamarckian idea of inheritance of acquired characteristics, he also motivated social scientists to cleave nature and nurture completely. Now, of course, we now know that nature and nurture are largely interdependent, but not in the form that Spencer and Lamarck assumed.

Although cause and effect are slippery in intellectual histories, Plotkin weakens his argument when he places most of the blame on social Darwinism and eugenics for marginalizing evolutionary theory in the social sciences. He overlooks several other good candidates, one of which is the spreading democratic ethos of equality during the 19th and early 20th centuries. Another includes behavioral social technologies and the belief that "anything-is-possible-if-you-work-hard-enough," which were more compatible with behaviorism than an evolutionarily informed psychology. Furthermore, the rise of industrialism and mass society created tremendous social unrest. Social instability plus pragmatic capitalism (i.e., the use of whatever works) and logical positivism (i.e., the intellectual fashion of the day) were more compatible with the social engineering programs of August Comte, Frederick Taylor, and John Watson than with evolutionary approaches. Positivist social engineering offered the false promise that experts could engineer problems out of organizations or whole societies by tinkering with training, education, and organizational structures.

Plotkin does a nice job of sketching the history of late 19th and early 20th century psychology and the nascent links between psychology and evolutionary theory. He resurrects some of the early pioneers, long forgotten now, who carried the Darwinian flag forward in psychology, notably George Romanes, James Baldwin, and Conway Lloyd Morgan. His treatment of Francis Galton, who has not been forgotten, is one-sided. He focuses only on Galton's scientific errors and their negative influence on the integration of evolutionary theory in the social sciences. For example, "[Galton's] fame rests not on any contribution to this or any other science, but on his making serious trouble for the naturalization of the social sciences," (p. 42); he neglects Galton's lasting scientific contributions and the positive impact of some

of his ideas, such as his seminal contributions to inferential statistics.

Plotkin does a marvelous job of describing the role of two other culprits: behaviorism and cultural anthropology. Behaviorism's rise was not so much a reaction against evolutionary thought; rather, behaviorism's positivist program that focused only on observable behavior was what a fledgling psychology needed to gain scientific respectability. Methodologically and theoretically, behaviorism was in a better position to advance at the turn of the 20th century than evolutionary approaches to psychology. The early theoretical and methodological limitations in evolutionary approaches precluded good empirical studies and causal explanation. Furthermore, biologists were just beginning to understand the nature of genes, so early evolutionary perspectives tended toward a crude genetic determinism or what Plotkin calls a "primitive biologism" (p. 68). This early theorizing included the misguided idea that phenotypic behavior and complex traits (e.g., intelligence) were linked to single genes, and that genes invariantly determined phenotypic traits and behaviors. It was not until the last part of the 20th century that psychologists could effectively study how brain and endocrine mechanisms influenced psychological processes and how genes interact with the environment.

Cultural anthropology was a different story, as raw self-interest and out-group hostility played a larger role than in the case of behaviorism. Plotkin argues that the rise of cultural anthropology was, in no small measure, a reaction against evolutionary approaches in the social sciences. On the one hand, it was a classic turf war. Cultural anthropologists feared that an evolutionarily based social science would put them out of business, and this fear motivated them to drive out the evolutionary infidel. On the other hand, many leading cultural anthropologists, particularly Franz Boas and his students, were distrustful of the

theory of natural selection. They argued that cultural expressions and the science of culture had little to do with biology and that everything from human sex differences to aggression was purely cultural.

Among the best parts of the book are the thick descriptions of the careers, and twists of fate, of several protagonists in these early dramas. Not only are they fascinating reading, but they show how chance events can alter the course of not only careers but perhaps of an entire discipline. For example, Plotkin devotes an entire chapter to James Mark Baldwin, who was perhaps the first bona fide evolutionary psychologist. Had Baldwin's career turned out differently, the course of 20th century evolutionary psychology may have also been different. Baldwin was the chairman of the psychology department at Johns Hopkins University and the editor of *Psychological Review*. In 1908 he offered John Watson a professorship at the university. In the summer of that year, Baldwin was caught visiting a brothel. A scandal ensued and Baldwin resigned his professorship and the editorship of *Psychological Review*. Baldwin spent his remaining years as an expatriate in Mexico and France, having little subsequent impact on American psychology and leaving no graduate students to follow in his footsteps. Before interacting with Baldwin, John Watson was a fair-haired boy in his early years at the University of Chicago, and not yet a major figure in psychology. It was only after he inherited the editorship of *Psychological Review* and chair of the psychology department at Johns Hopkins from Baldwin that his influence in psychology took off. (Ironically, Watson, too, was later forced to resign his position at Hopkins because of a sexual scandal involving his research assistant.) It is interesting to speculate what might have been the course of behaviorism or evolutionary psychology if Baldwin had visited the brothel on a different evening, or if Watson's scandal had surfaced earlier or later.

Plotkin traces, in Chapter 6, the reemergence of evolutionary thought in psychology to the development of ethology and sociobiology. He describes how, after the Second World War, a group of European ethologists, composed of Konrad Lorenz, Niko Tinbergen, and Karl von Frisch, began to make significant theoretical and empirical advances in evolutionary perspectives on behavior with their studies of animals in natural environments. A key theoretical breakthrough of this group was the idea that instincts evolved in the same manner as morphological features, and, therefore, to understand the genesis and adaptive significance of particular instincts, behavior needed to be studied in environments in which it evolved. His discussion of sociobiology, which is the work in a variety of disciplines that takes a "gene's-eye" view of behavior, is also good. He traces the origins of sociobiology, highlighting the contributions of William Hamilton, Robert Trivers, George Williams, Richard Dawkins, Edward Wilson, Napoleon Chagnon, William Irons, and Richard Alexander. He does an evenhanded job in describing the criticisms of sociobiology and the responses of sociobiologists. If, like me, you sometimes get perplexed about the finer distinctions between ethology, sociobiology, and behavioral ecology, Plotkin's concise definitions are a nice feature of this chapter.

Evolutionary psychology did not emerge as a distinct discipline until the 1980s. Thus, Plotkin devotes a short chapter to current evolutionary psychology, admitting that it is too early to attempt an historical treatment of the field. Despite the American public's hostile attitude toward human evolution (about 75% believe in the biblical account of creation) and social scientists' hostility toward biological explanations of social behavior, a number of factors made the 1980s an opportune time for evolutionary psychology to come into its own. Specifically, the rule of behaviorism collapsed, the work of Noam Chomsky and John Garcia

supporting biological constraints on learning finally gained acceptance, and studies appeared in the literature showing that young infants had remarkable, apparently innate, cognitive capabilities. While the chapter on contemporary evolutionary psychology does a nice job of introducing some key issues and controversies, a little easy-to-get data would have made a convincing case about its exponential growth. Such data may have included mention that the membership of the Human Behavior and Evolution Society (HBES) has soared, evolutionary psychology is now a staple in the scholarly literature (e.g., as of this writing, the phrase "evolutionary psychology" garnered 41,900 hits on Google Scholar), the number of psychology departments offering training in evolutionary psychology has grown from a handful to, at last count, 49 in the USA and Canada and to 15 in Great Britain, New Zealand, Australia, and Europe, job advertisements for evolutionary psychologists are now appearing in professional association newsletters, and the first generation of outstanding young scholars trained as evolutionary psychologists are starting to hit their professional strides.

Although generally a fine book, it does have some shortcomings. Plotkin does a disservice by hammering on the racial taboo in biology and evolution. He frequently dredges up the ghosts of discredited social Darwinism and Galtonian eugenics. By beating these dead horses, he reinforces the notion that *any* discussion of evolution and race should be taboo. This type of self-flagellation has the effect of stigmatizing intelligent, well-meaning, and ultimately beneficial investigations of biology and race. We know, for example, that some diseases are prevalent in people of particular racial backgrounds: sickle cell anemia and hypertension in African Americans, obesity and diabetes among the Pima, Tay-Sachs among Ashkenazi Jews, and lactose intolerance among Mediterranean populations. Exploring these phenomena led to

advances in the understanding and treatment of diseases that tend to be associated with particular racial groups.

While many of the old ideas about eugenics, such as forced sterilization and state sanctioned selective breeding programs, are abhorrent to our modern sensibilities, eugenics of a different sort, made possible by advances in molecular biology, medicine, and genetics, is very much with us today. Scientific and philosophical evolutionary approaches to modern eugenics (e.g., cloning, deliberate genetic modifications of plant and animal organisms) have much to offer. For example, we know that genetic variation is essential for adaptation and hybrid vigor, and that the introduction of new species to ecosystems can have nasty, unintended consequences. These are lessons that should not be lost as we embrace new genetic technologies.

Plotkin also gets a dig in at the "mental testing movement," which he assures us is fully discredited now. Again, by taking a simplistic, one-sided view of a complex phenomenon, he does a disservice to the advances in psychological measurement and to the benefits people have accrued from mental tests. I cannot help but note the hypocrisy of some of the most vehement critics of mental testing who work in universities that regularly trumpet their prestige and presumed superiority by making a big deal out of their students' high admission test scores.

Although the days of social Darwinism, crude eugenics, and primitive biology are long gone, the idea of biological bases to human social and mental behavior still evokes visceral reactions in some quarters, which preclude reasoned, scholarly debate. Social constructionists still unwaveringly hold to the beliefs that most biological interpretations are dead wrong and that those who support biological interpretations are somehow evil incarnate.

All in all, this is a book that evolutionary psychologists and others who are interested in evolutionary psychology should have on their bookshelves. It would also be a good supplemental text in graduate seminars in evolutionary psychology. Plotkin has made an important contribution to the history of evolutionary psychology.

Stephen M. Colarelli (Ph.D., New York University) is Professor of Psychology at Central Michigan University. Trained as an organizational psychologist, he now considers himself an *evolutionary* organizational psychologist, studying the human animal in the modern business world.

A Brief History of the Mind: From Apes to Intellect and Beyond

By **William H. Calvin**

Oxford University Press, 198 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10016, 2005, 219p., ISBN 0-19-515907-1 [Hdbk, \$26]

Reviewed by **W. C. McGrew**

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Good popular science writing is to be prized because of its rarity, and so a good popular science book should be praised. Such is the case for Bill Calvin's latest book, which is his twelfth and the most recent in a string of little volumes that started with The Throwing Madonna (1983, McGraw-Hill). The University of Washington neurobiologist has a knack for relating all manner of things to brain and behaviour, such as his prize-winning A Brain for All Seasons (University of Chicago Press,

2002) that links human evolution to climate change.

The subtitle, "From Apes to Intellect," gives the book's outline: a chronological account of cognitive evolution, starting from an ape ancestor referentially modeled on the chimpanzee, then a stage-wise progression through the major grades of hominid origins (e.g., australopithecines, erectines, Neanderthals, etc.). This review takes six chapters and is the least interesting part of the book, as it is filled with outdated or inaccurate stereotypes. (Nine persons are credited by the author for having critically read the text; none was a primatologist or palaeo-anthropologist, and it shows.) Apes are consistently underestimated or misrepresented. In contrast to Calvin's statements, bonobos do not cooperatively hunt monkeys, ape brains are not always bigger than monkey brains, and most gorillas are equally as frugivorous as chimpanzees. Similar problems arise with palaeoanthropology, although these are largely matters of interpretation of the archaeological or palaeontological records. Questionable examples include bipedal hominids being depicted to run down quadrupedal prey somehow, or hand-axes being used as projectiles to bring down ungulates at water-holes.

The latter point relates to a favourite theme of Calvin's, reiterated here: the key role attributed to throwing in human evolution, and to the feedback-looped coordination of brain and behaviour. Apes are repeatedly discussed as flingers, despite evidence to the contrary from every captive colony, while humans are finely-tuned, accurate throwing machines. Throwing in prehistory is even credited by Calvin with preceding and enabling percussive technology, e.g., use of hammer and anvil to process plants and animals, rather than the reverse.

The key to the book are two core chapters, "Homo Sapiens without the Modern Mind"

(about anatomically but not yet behaviourally modern humans) and “Structural Thought Finally Appears” (about the emergence of higher intellectual functioning in *Homo sapiens*). The latter is what makes the human mind unique, in Calvin’s view: syntax, multi-stage and contingent planning, logical choice, rule-governed games, narratives, and (interestingly) multi-voiced music. The cases for all but the latter’s evolutionary emergence are elegantly made. In artifactual terms, these traits are evidenced by the ‘behavioural B’s’: blades, beads, burials, bone tool-making, and beautiful. One can quibble with details, but the process is driven by the negation of the old saw, “There is no such thing as a free lunch.” On the contrary, many of these traits are freebies, by-products of selection for the transition from unstructured to structured thought.

All in all, Calvin has produced an engaging and provocative “evolutionario,” parts of which are testable and deserve to be. More importantly, he writes cleverly, entertainingly and accessibly about complex material. The text is user-friendly: no in-text citations but instead page-by-page endnotes (10 pages); no references list but 4 pages of recommended reading, and even the table of contents is helpfully annotated. This is a book aimed at the educated and curious general public, the sort of person who in the U.S.A. listens to National Public Radio or watches Public Broadcasting. In this arena and for their audience, Calvin once again succeeds admirably.

William C. McGrew is university lecturer in primatology in the Department of Biological Anthropology and Leverhulme Centre for Human Evolutionary Studies, University of Cambridge. He still chases chimpanzees in West Africa.

NEW BOOKS

Any qualified individual interested in writing a review of one of the following books, or any other recent and relevant book, should contact the Editor or Associate Editor. Publishers, authors, and others may call attention to recently published or forthcoming books by contacting the Editor.

Cacioppo, J. T., & Bentson, G. G. (Eds.) Essays in Social Neuroscience. MIT Press, 2004, 149pp. ISBN: 0262-03323-2

Hurley, S., & Chater N. (Eds.) Perspectives on Imitation: From Neuroscience to Social Science [Vol. 1 Mechanisms of imitation and imitation in animals; Vol. 2 Imitation, human development, and culture]. MIT Press, 2005, 984pp. ISBN: 0262-58252-X

Kortmulder, K., & Robbers, Y. The Agonic and Hedonic Styles of Social Behaviour. Edwin Mellen, 2005, 175pp. ISBN: 0-7734-62015

Rumsey, N., & Harcourt, D. The Psychology of Appearance. Open University Press, 2005, 192pp. ISBN: 0335-21276-X {under review}

Somit, A., & Peterson, S. A. The Failure of Democratic Nation Building: Ideology meets evolution. Palgrave Macmillan, 2005, 176pp. ISBN: 1403967814 {under review}

Terrace, H. S., & Metcalfe, J. (Eds.) The Missing Link in Cognition: Origins of self-reflective consciousness. Oxford University Press, 2005, 392pp. ISBN: 019-516156-4

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>

Message from the President

I now succeed Johan van der Dennen as ISHE president. Johan presided over some momentous changes in ISHE, mainly occasioned by our receiving a substantial bequest from our late member Owen Aldis. This bequest enabled us to begin offering the Owen Aldis Awards to fund ethological research by graduate students. It also helped to support establishment of the Linda Mealey Awards for outstanding student papers at our congresses. The Linda Mealey Awards include a cash prize and transportation to the next congress, thanks in part to generous donations by Linda's father George Mealey. During Johan's tenure the ISHE constitution was updated, and very successful congresses were held in Montreal and Ghent. On behalf of the Society, I wish to thank Johan for his faithful service. He set a tone of reasonableness and respect in overseeing the sometimes spirited discussions among the officers and trustees concerning Society matters. Johan will now take his place on the Board of Trustees.

I also wish to welcome newly elected Trustees Bill McGrew and Michael McGuire. We are very fortunate to have such distinguished researchers and guiding forces in our field make this commitment to ISHE.

I wish to thank Russ Gardner and Frank Salter for administering the Owen Aldis competition this year. The trustees, including Eibl and John Richer, again served as judges. This process seemed to go very smoothly. Frank, reelected as secretary, will begin providing reports in the *Bulletin* on Society business.

Dori LeCroy works behind the scenes to keep our books, oversee our financial investments, collect and disburse payments, and prepare treasurer's reports and our tax returns. She performs these absolutely essential jobs reliably and punctually.

Hiram Caton joined us as our first information officer. He has been working to establish a press room to disseminate information about our members' research. He also is compiling a directory of members to be consulted on particular topics by the press, and a list of science reporters. These efforts are aimed not only at strengthening ISHE but also at spreading the word about ethology. All members can help in these efforts by reviewing books for the *Bulletin* and other publications, consulting with textbook publishers to improve the accuracy and coverage of ethological topics, invoking the term "human ethology" and its connotations of research guided by Tinbergen's four questions on many behaviors using various methods, and correcting misapprehensions about ethology wherever they appear.

In this vein, Wulf Schiefenhövel, our newly elected vice president, is chairing a committee to expand our membership. This endeavor ultimately rests mainly on our current members, who are encouraged to introduce ISHE to their students and colleagues. Students can join for free and receive the quarterly *Bulletin* electronically.

Tom Alley continues to produce better and better *Bulletins*. He and Astrid Jütte are chairing the program committee for the Detroit congress. Astrid has worked mightily to update our membership data base, which fell into disrepair. Our communications with members should be much improved as a result. I apologize for the problems that many members incurred in renewing their memberships. Because we will be relying more now on communication by e-mail, be sure to update your e-mail address whenever it changes. ISHE now has a new, shorter website address, **www.ishe.org**, thanks to the efforts of Karl Grammer, our webmaster, and Astrid.

Planning for the Detroit congress seems to be proceeding well. The keynote speakers, selected by the program committee, are outstanding. Carol Weisfeld, Elizabeth Hill, and their students at the University of Detroit Mercy are doing most of the work of organizing the congress. Nora Dibowski and Elizabeth Oberzaucher have been updating the congress website. Peter LaFreniere, a Detroit native, is also helping with planning. Members should consider making a proposal to host the 2008 congress in Europe. Bids will be solicited at the

general membership meeting during the conference in Detroit and should include information on transportation, facilities, organizers, cost, and weather.

Thanks to all for your efforts to advance ISHE and ethology. It is truly a privilege for me to work with such dedicated, capable, and idealistic officers, trustees, and members.

Glenn Weisfeld

ANNOUNCEMENTS

2005 Jean-Marie Delwart Award in Ethology & Cultural Anthropology

The Fondation Jean-Marie Delwart announces that the Jean-Marie Delwart Award for 2005 has been shared by Professor **Adriaan Kortlandt** of Amsterdam University and by Professor **Frédéric Jouliau** of the Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales de Marseilles (CNRS) and Associate Fellow of the Collège de France. The works of these two laureates show a remarkable convergence in the comparative study of primates and man and their respective cultural potentialities. Kortlandt studied primates in the perspective of the emergence of Hominidae within the geographical and ecological context of East Africa; Jouliau is studying West African primates in an original perspective uniting Préhistorical Archeology, Ethology and Cultural Anthropology. [<http://www.fondationjeanmariedelwart.org/>]

Linda Mealey Award for Young Investigators

The International Society for Human Ethology has officially established a fund to maintain the **Linda Mealey Award for Young Investigators** in perpetuity. This award honors Linda, a past president and *HEB* chief book review editor, for her tireless work for the Society, her outstanding scholarship, and her devoted mentoring of students. The Society seeded the fund with \$40,000 and Linda's father, George Mealey, matched that amount. The award is given to outstanding researchers at the graduate school level in Linda's field, human ethology. Fund earnings over the two year period between conventions should cover the recipients' travel expenses to the subsequent congress, and an additional cash award may also be possible.

To make the award more substantial and thereby further encourage and reward young researchers in human ethology, **ISHE is soliciting additional contributions to the fund**. Mr. Mealey has kindly offered to match additional contributions by individuals, up to \$10,000, and has already matched over \$1000. Donations should be sent to ISHE treasurer, Dori LeCroy (see back cover for her address and payment information), made out to ISHE but designated for the Linda Mealey Fund.

Electronic Subscriptions

Want to receive the *Bulletin* sooner? Wish you had an electronic version to allow easier searching of the *Bulletin's* contents? Now you can request an electronic (PDF) version. Switching to an electronic version will get you the *Bulletin* faster, and with the occasional full color photograph and working URLs, while reducing the environmental impact of the *Bulletin* and saving ISHE the funds required for printing and mailing. To request an electronic copy in place of the printed version, members should send their full name and e-mail address to the Editor at: Alley@Clemson.edu.

The **Evolution and Sociology Section of the American Sociological Association** needs members now! Rosemary Hopcroft, the editor of the *Evolution and Social Behavior* newsletter, reports that: "We have until the end of 2006 to obtain 300 members – we currently have over half that signed up. When we obtain 300 members, the section will be permanent. The creation of this section is important for sociology as a discipline, as it is an institutionalized means for sociology to become reconnected to the life sciences. Thus, supporting the section means supporting a biologically-grounded, scientific sociology – a great development for the 21st century."

You must be a member of the American Sociological Association to join the section, which then costs only \$5. Student memberships in the association cost only \$17, to join the Evolution and Sociology section an additional \$5. Interested readers may contact Rosemary Hopcroft at: rlhopcro@email.uncc.edu.

Call for Associate Editors

The *Bulletin* is seeking two qualified individuals to serve as **Associate Editors**. Associate editors assist with the management of book reviews, including some reviewing and editing of submitted reviews. Other duties may include occasional reviews of other submissions to the *Human Ethology Bulletin*, and assembling the list of new books that are announced in each issue. Applicants must have access to a computer with internet connections, and good command of written English.

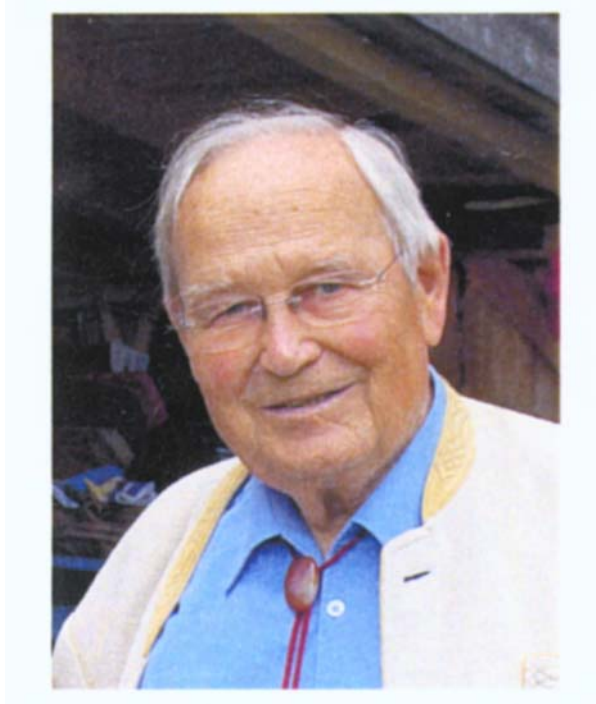
Interested individuals should send inquiries, or letters of application with some indication of relevant experience, to the *Bulletin* Editor at: Alley@clemson.edu. ISHE members may also nominate another member for this appointed position.

HUMAN NATURE – SPECIAL OFFER to members of the International Society for Human Ethology. *Human Nature* is now in its 17th year of publication. It is highly rated and now ranks 4th out of 50 Anthropology journals and 4th out of 26 in the Social Sciences, Biomedical category in its citations.

Transaction Publishers is pleased to extend to current and new subscribers a reduced, one-year subscription rate to *Human Nature*. **Now also available also Electronically!** You may select from three versions: Print, Electronic, or Print and Electronic Combined. The rates are Print or Electronic only: \$55, Print and Electronic Combined: \$75 (Foreign members outside North America please add an additional \$40 for delivery). To order by credit card please call toll free 1-888-999-6778 (outside USA 1-732-445-1245) and mention the order code HUNMEM 2006 to ensure you receive the reduced member rate. You may also mail your check to: Transaction Publishers, 390 Campus Drive, Somerset, NJ 08873. Remember to provide your complete mailing address and your Order Code HUNMEM 2006.

Member News

David Buss is interviewed in the journal *Teaching of Psychology* on teaching about evolutionary psychology. The reference is 'Teaching Evolutionary Psychology: An interview with David M. Buss,' *Teaching of Psychology*, 33: 69-76.



Detlev W. Ploog: 1920-2005

A large group of colleagues gathered at the Max-Planck-Institute for Psychiatry on 7 December 2005 to honour Prof. Emeritus Dr. Detlev Ploog on the occasion of his 85th birthday. As they listened to the lecture of Yves von Cramon, one of his most renowned co-workers and a leading neuroscientist, Detlev was losing a fight for his life in a nearby intensive care unit: An extraordinary hour to die and a very symbolic death. He had planned to attend this festive meeting of friends but became seriously ill on the very day we were expecting him in the lecture hall of the institute whose director he had been for so many years.

Yves von Cramon gave a brilliant lecture on "The fronto-medial cortex and the neuronal architecture of the Self" after Detlev's critical condition had been announced. It was, surely, a difficult task, done in a scholarly manner and with many moving personal gestures and comments towards the missing former teacher, who was meant to be sitting in a wheelchair beside him on the stage.

Detlev Ploog was born on November 29, 1920 and studied medicine at the universities of Halle, his home town of Hamburg, and Marburg from 1939 – 1945. His studies were interrupted by military service in World War II. At this latter university he was student of Ernst Kretschmer, the influential psychiatrist and philosopher who had developed the concept of three constitutional types (pyknic, leptosome and athletic) to which he ascribed specific forms of psychiatric diseases. Kretschmer had written, in 1923, the book *Hysterie, Reflex, Instinkt* which connected, in an unusually imaginative way for those times, human psychological and evolutionary processes.

In 1945 Detlev Ploog received his doctorate in Marburg and in 1955 passed the process of habilitation (a necessary stepping stone to become professor) for neurology and psychiatry at the same university. From 1958 to 1960 he was guest scientist at the National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, USA, where he worked in the group of Paul MacLean, author of the influential theory of the triune brain. The human brain was to become the main subject of

Detlev's work, which he would pursue to the very end of his life.

In 1961 he was appointed associate professor of the Department of Psychiatry, University of Marburg and, in the same year, joined, as head of its study group "Experimental Ethology", the Munich Max-Planck-Institute for Psychiatry. He became Scientific Member of the Max-Planck-Society in 1962 and Honorary Professor at Munich University in 1964. He also established the Clinical Research Institute and Hospital of the MPI for Psychiatry. The MIT Neurosciences Research Program (F. O. Schmitt) made him an Elected Member, which he remained until 1980, when he became Honorary Member of that institution. From 1966 to 1988 he was the director of the Clinical Research Institute of the MPIP, and from 1971 to 1988, its Director-in-Chief. Under his guidance, this organization developed into one of the leading research institutions for neuroethology, neuroscience and clinical psychiatry world-wide. He modernized many of the clinic routines and integrated research and clinic. In the premises of the Max-Planck-Institute he built a laboratory for the study of social behaviour of a nonhuman primate (*Saimiri sciureus*), a revolutionary step in those days. He discovered, together with his coworkers, a number of important behavioural facets of these animals, e.g. their communication and social cohesion. He was also the first to describe non-sexual erection in males of that species as a gesture of dominance: a homologous building block explaining non-sexual phallic presentation (and possibly part of male rape behaviour) in humans. In 1981 he was Visiting Professor at the Salk Institute, La Jolla, and in 1990 Visiting Fellow in Residence at the Neuroscience Institute, Rockefeller University, New York. He was Honorary Member of prestigious societies in Germany, France, the USA, Argentina and the Netherlands. In 1995 he received the "Heinrich-Hoffmann-Medal" of the German Society for Child and Juvenile Psychotherapy.

Detlev Ploog's work was widely recognised not only by fellow psychiatrists but also by psychologists. Many of his students and coworkers got leading positions. The German Society for Psychology bestowed its honorary membership on him and the Philosophical Faculty of the University of Würzburg, Germany, gave him the honorary degree of doctor philosophiae in 1994. His groundbreaking work established comparative ethology and neuroethology as bases for modern psychology and psychiatry. He became, thereby, also one of the founding fathers of human ethology and evolutionary psychology.

Detlev had been among the first psychiatrists to recognise the enormous impact of social interactions for the functioning of human mind and psyche. In the span of 35 years he contributed chapters on ethology and evolutionary psychopathology to the German handbook *Psychiatrie der Gegenwart* and its English counterpart *Contemporary Psychiatry*. A long term commitment to evolutionary thinking indeed, whose impact will, I am sure, be felt in future years even more than during his lifetime.

His achievements and his 80th birthday were honoured by an international conference at the Centre for Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, University of Bochum, in 2000. The papers given on this occasion were used to produce a book in his honour (Martin Brüne et al., eds., 2003, *The Social Brain: Evolution and Pathology*. Wiley, Chichester).

Detlev Ploog was a gentleman in the truest sense of the word, not because he always wore a bow tie (of which he must have possessed an enormous variety) but because of the courteous yet relaxed way in which he interacted with people. From the bottom of his heart he was a kind man who was able to listen to and understand, not only cognitive items, but also

the inner states of his counterparts. He was a warm, compassionate physician and man. Quietly and attentively he would follow even the most complex presentations, after which, as a real alpha, he would non-pretentiously and with elegance, address some of the core concepts and contribute his wide knowledge drawn from so many fields, accompanied by his warm smile, sometimes with a hint of scepticism or amusement.

Some months before his death, Detlev and I had a telephone conversation. We had both prepared chapters for a book on evolutionary psychiatry, edited by Hans Förstl, head of psychiatry of our second Munich university. Detlev told me then that he had given up driving his car and felt very hobbled and deprived. He had, until those very late years in his life, participated in many meetings, conferences and, especially, the prestigious evening lectures at the Carl Friedrich von Siemens Foundation in Munich, commuting to the Foundation situated in the grounds of the beautiful Nymphenburg Castle. I realized his sorrow and suggested that I would pick him up at those occasions and drive him back home. When the first such joint visit in Nymphenburg was to take place, he was not at the agreed place. He then phoned me, sadly, to say, that he did not feel well. His condition must have been very bad—he was a fighter and not easily deterred from taking part in interesting meetings. There was no second such occasion. A few days before he died we talked again on the phone and I was struck by the loss of vitality and, especially, by the phrase he finished his last sentence with when he spoke about the symposium in his honour and his planned hip surgery immediately afterwards; "...if nothing intervenes". He must have sensed that his days were numbered.

Detlev Ploog was laid to rest in the graveyard of Benediktbeuern, the oldest monastery in Upper Bavaria, founded in 739 and soon famous for its office of scholarly writing and

copying texts. The Carmina Burana songs, later put into fascinating music by Carl Orff, were discovered in the monastery's archive. It housed, very early on, a gymnasium and later, until now, a high school for theology. In some of its buildings Joseph Fraunhofer developed the optical lenses which made him famous and enabled a breakthrough in various sciences. The Ploog family, now Detlev's wife Frauke, two sons and two daughters, own an old, picturesque house in the mountains near Benediktbeuern. He liked this place very much and hosted many of his friends there, close to the magnificent Benediktenwand, a steeply rising mountain chain close to the monastery, this early place of contemplation and academia.

Human ethology, evolutionary science, psychiatry, psychology and primatology have lost one of their great minds. We have lost a wonderful colleague and dear friend. We won't forget him.

Wulf Schiefenhövel

**Human Ethology, Max-Planck-Institute
Andechs, Germany**

A second obituary was submitted to the *Bulletin*
by **Bill Charlesworth**;
Excerpts from this are printed below

Detlev Ploog: 1920-2005

Detlev Ploog died on December 7, 2005. Fortunately, for those of us attending the ISHE meeting in Ghent in 2004 we had a chance to hear his talk and discuss with him his work and ideas as well as to chat about the early days of ethology.

His was a long-time presence in ethology in general and in human ethology in particular. Having met Konrad Lorenz, Otto Koehler, and Erich v. Holst in the late 1940's, Detlev, as a young physician working toward a career in psychiatric research, was greatly impressed with these three ethologists for at least two major reasons—they were making connections between behavior and neurophysiological mechanisms and they were viewing them in terms of their evolutionary significance.

From that time on, Detlev became convinced that a multi-disciplinary approach to human behavior organized around basic concepts derived from evolutionary theory was the approach to take towards understanding abnormal as well as normal human and non-human behavior. His awareness of cross-cultural universals in the social behavior of psychiatric patients convinced him that human behavior was not just a product of environmental conditions. His conviction was soon validated by Eibl-Eibesfeldt's vast empirical documentation of universals in human social interactions.

After being named as a "scientific member" (Wissenschaftliche Mitglied) of the Max Planck Society, Detlev became director in 1962 of the Max Planck Institute for Psychiatry. During his many years as director, he promoted international and cross-disciplinary research on a big and generous scale. I was fortunate enough to spend two sabbatical years at the Institute along with other visiting scientists from Europe and the US; these visitors included a geographer, a behavior modifier, a geneticist, many neuro-physiologists, psychologists, psychopharmacologists, neuron-ethologists, and a developmental psychologist (myself). Needless to say, it was a wonderful place to think, learn, and do research.

In 2004 Detlev wrote his memoirs (*Autobiographische Skizze*) which document a rich and very exciting life as a student, a medic in the German army on the Eastern Front, and as a physician and medical researcher whose family, friends, and colleagues suffered much from the great tragedy and terrible injustices of WWII.

His interest in and support of ethology in general, and human ethology in particular, was maintained over decades. Our field will miss very much his scientific expertise, his balanced decisions, his generosity, and his great modesty and friendliness to everyone.

He is survived by Frauke, and his four children—a neurologist, a child psychiatrist, a biologist, and a psychologist.

Bill Charlesworth
University of Minnesota

Upcoming Conferences

2nd International Congress of Anthropology, 5-7 June 2006 Athens, Greece — 5-7 June 2006

Call for papers: Oral communications and Posters are invited to address current debates in the proposed subjects of the Congress concerning Human Evolution and Population Bio-diversity in the region of Southeastern Europe, including Phylogeny of Neanderthal and Homo sapiens, Skeletal Biology, Paleopathology, Paleodemography, Dental Anthropology, Development and Senescence, Molecular Anthropology etc. Closing date for proposals is March 10th, 2006.

Please send the title of your proposal (oral presentation or poster), and a summary of up to 300 words to the contact (below). Also, the organizing committee welcomes proposals of new or special topics for additional Congress sessions.

CONGRESS CONTACT: Dr. Nasos Konstantinou Email: likos@hol.gr

Human Behavior and Evolution Society (HBES 2006) Philadelphia, PA — 7-11 June 2006

The annual meeting of the [Human Behavior and Evolution Society](#) will be hosted by [Robert Kurzban](#) and [Steven Platek](#) on the campus of the University of Pennsylvania.

Conference information: <http://psychology.drexel.edu/HBES2006/2006conference.htm>

North American Meeting of the International Society for Ecological Psychology Cincinnati, Ohio — 22-24 June 2006

North American Meeting of the International Society for Ecological Psychology will take place at the Kingsgate Conference Center on the University of Cincinnati campus June 22-24, 2006. The conference will feature presentations on theory and research from ecological and dynamical approaches to perception, action, and cognition.

Conference information: <http://www.conferencing.uc.edu/Details.asp?ConferenceID=233>

18th biennial conference of the International Society for Human Ethology (ISHE06) Detroit, Michigan — 30 July - 3 August 2006

Wayne State University (see details in this and the preceding issue)

International Conference on Theoretical and Methodological Issues in Evolutionary Archaeology: Toward a Unified Darwinian Paradigm Lisbon — 4 -9 September, 2006

Website: <http://ica-uba.tripod.com/evolutionaryarchaeologyinternationalmeeting/index.html>

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Forthcoming

- A review of *Unravelling the Evolution of Language* by **Rudolph P. Botha** (Elsevier, 2003) -- reviewed by **D. Kimbrough Oller**
 - A review of *Origin of Mind* by **D. Geary** (American Psychological Association, 2005) -- reviewed by **Kevin MacDonald & Dan Chiappe**
 - A review of *The Birth of the Mind: How a Tiny Number of Genes Creates the Complexity of Human Thought* by **Gary Marcus** (Basic Books, 2004) -- reviewed by **Rachelle M. Smith & Peter LaFreniere**
 - *Limits of the Primate Homologue: A Suggested Employment of a Canid Analogue* by **Wade Mackey**
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