

Human Ethology Bulletin

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John Richer Re-Elected as ISHE Trustee

The International Society for Human Ethology announces that John Richer has won re-election on the ISHE Board of Trustees. John has also been re-elected by the trustees as the Chair of the Board of Trustees. Further information on Dr. Richer is provided in his candidate's statement in the previous issue (June 2007).

First ISHE Summer School held in Andechs, Germany

[see story on page 3 and reports on page 9]

This issue features two book reviews, a report from ISHE President Glenn Weisfeld, a report with photos on the July 2007 ISHE Summer School in Germany, and summaries of three of the invited addresses given at the Summer School. In addition, there are the usual listings of new books (maybe you should look for one to review) and new articles (Current Literature), upcoming conferences, forthcoming reviews and reports, membership information, an opening for an Assoc. Editor of *HEB*, and various other announcements. The membership form on the penultimate page has been modified to reflect the new ability to renew or join online at www.ISHE.org, and to clarify the status of free members.

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Bulletin Policies

Submissions: All items of interest to ISHE members are welcome, including articles (Brief Communications); responses to articles; news about ISHE members; announcements of meetings, journals or professional societies; etc.

Brief Communications may cover such topics as teaching ethology, ethological methodology, human evolution, and evolutionary theory. These sorts of submission should be sent to the Editor. **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.

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 format). All submissions, including invited submissions, 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: Back issues of the *Human Ethology Bulletin* may be ordered following the policy and pricing available in the most recent issue.

The 2007 ISHE Summer School

Report by Tom R. Alley

Photographs by Elena Brotac [EB] and T. R. Alley [TRA]

17 - 21 July 2007 – Andechs, Germany

This Summer School was the first of what is expected to be a series of biennial ISHE Summer Schools. Each of these will be designed to support ISHE's aim to promote ethological perspectives in the scientific study of humans by providing educational presentations and by encouraging empirical research, particularly that of students. These meetings are expected to alternate between Europe and North America. The 2007 Summer School also served as the occasion for multiple meetings of the ISHE Board of Officers and of the ISHE Trustees. These business meetings focused on organizational matters, planning, information exchange (e.g., Officers' reports), and revision of the ISHE Constitution.

The speakers for the 2007 ISHE Summer School, as announced in the previous issue (2007, #2), included several internationally known scientists as well as presentations by students and young researchers, some of them winners of ISHE's Aldis awards. The presentations spanned a wide variety of topics including primatology, chronobiology, ethological perspectives on birth and development, psycholinguistics, contemporary brain science and evolutionary psychiatry. The meeting was hosted by ISHE Vice-President Wulf Schiefenhoefel and the Human Ethology Group at the Max-Planck-Institute in Andechs, Germany. This is the location of the bunker where foundational research on human chronobiology was conducted by Juergen Aschoff. Nearby Seewiesen became famous through the work of Konrad Lorenz and Erich von Holst and is also referred to as the birthplace of human ethology. The Max-Planck-Institute is located close to the famous Kloster Andechs, with its Bavarian-Baroque church, beer-garden and brewery.

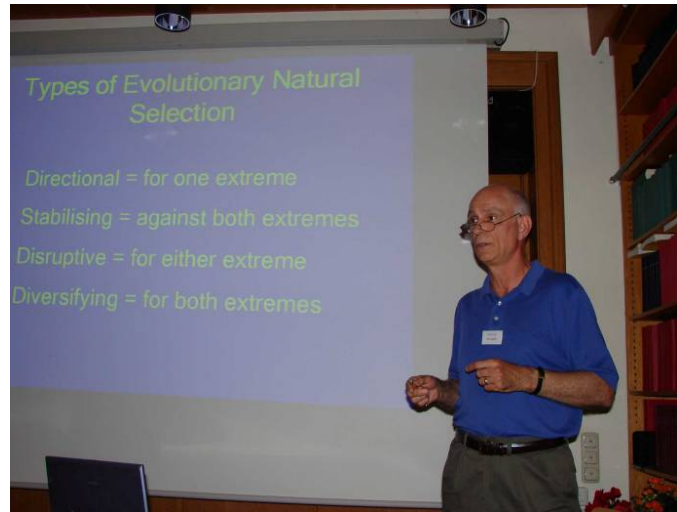
Many of the participants were housed in the nearby town of Herrsching, located on the Eastern shore of the beautiful Ammersee. Some of us were amused to find ourselves housed in the "Haus der bayerischen Landwirtschaft" (House of the Bavarian Farmers' Association). Even the Europeans visitors were surprised to find vending machines that dispensed beer as well as soda and water!

The 2007 ISHE Human Ethology Summer School commenced with a social reception and dinner at the Max-Planck-Institute in Andechs on the evening of July 17. The dinner featured a whole roasted piglet (a local specialty known as *spanferkel*), beer from the nearby Benedictine monastery



Opening reception (above) with live music (next page) - [EB]

(where the monks have made beer since 1455), and live music provided by an acoustic duet.



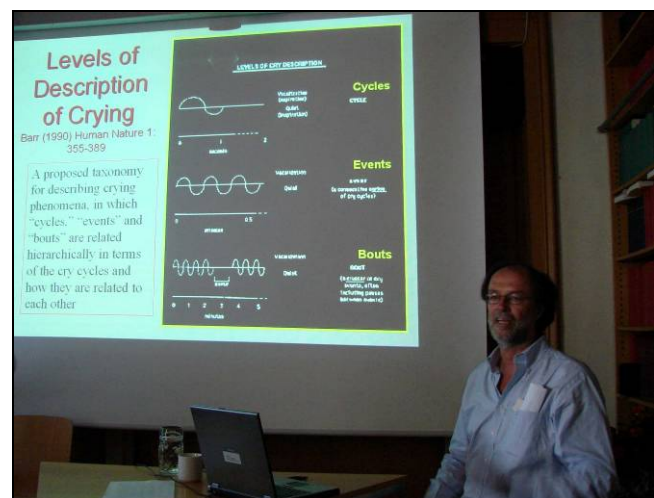
ABOVE: Bill McGrew delivers the opening lecture. [EB]

The program began the following morning with welcoming remarks from the Institute Director, Manfred Gahr, and from our host, Prof. Schiefenhövel. Primatologist and ISHE Trustee, **Bill McGrew**, gave the opening presentation. Prof. McGrew's enlightening thought-provoking talk on "*The Evolution of Handedness*" (see summary in this issue) provided an excellent starting point for the meeting, apparently eliciting rapt attention from all attendees despite the room being rather warm. His talk, which combined data from archaeology as well as human and non-human primate studies, highlighted the difficulty of clearly resolving basic questions about handedness, and made it clear that there is a need for much further research on what is too often thought to be a rather fully studied issue. As hoped, a lively question and discussion session followed the talk. Indeed, the program was designed to allow ample time for discussion of the invited presentations, which proved to be a good use of time with most addresses generating plenty of questions and comments from the audience. This also meant that just four presentations constituted a full day's program. The other three presentations on this first day were:

Doris Bischof-Köhler — "*Mental Time Travel, Theory of Mind: Specific Human Abilities*"

Ronald Barr — "*The Phenomena of Early Infant Crying and Colic: Does an Evolutionary Framework Fit or Doesn't It?*"

Irenäus Eibl-Eibesfeldt — "*In Search of Universals: The Human Ethology Documentation Programme*"



ABOVE: Ron Barr discusses infant crying – [TRA]



ABOVE: Irenäus Eibl-Eibesfeldt gives a talk filled with images from years of research – [EB]

RIGHT: Wulf Schiefenhövel pauses during the walk to the Kloster Andechs at entrance to the “chronobiology bunker” to tell visitors about the famous research conducted there. [TRA]



That evening, the beautiful Bavarian locale was evident to all who made the ‘pilgrimage’ to the Andechs Kloster (www.andechs.de). A 15 minute walk took us through part of the village of Andechs, through a lovely patch of woods, complete with babbling brook, and on up to the hilltop church. After viewing the exterior and interior of the church, including the tomb of composer Carl Orff, we proceeded to the restaurant/brauerei for a very memorable dinner on a terrace overlooking the pastoral hills. After eating, many of us were disappointed to find that the monastery brauerei closed ‘early’ (9 p.m.). Happily, we were invited back to the Institute to continue our varied discussions amidst additional refreshments.



Views of exterior (with attendees) and interior of Andechs’ baroque church. [EB]





ABOVE: Attendees entering the Kloster Andechs Bräustüberl for beer and a meal – [TRA]

BELOW: Enjoying food, beer, fine weather and good company on the Bräustüberl terrace – [EB]



On day 2, there were four more invited addresses, with each again allowed a full 90 minutes. These included two talks by members of the host institute: **Wulf Schiefenhövel** (*"Human Birth"*) and **Frank Salter** (*"Political Ethology"*; see summary in this issue) in the morning session.

After lunch, **Till Roenneberg** gave a masterful presentation on human chronobiology (*"Physiology and Genetics of Human Daily Behaviour"*) and **Angela Friederici** addressed *"Language Comprehension: A Biological Perspective"*. That evening, attendees traveled by bus and car to Herrsching where we enjoyed a very pleasant dinner on the terrace of the gasthaus Zur Post (see photo below [EB]).



The third day included presentations by both students (15 minutes) and young faculty (most at 30 minutes). The topics included physical attractiveness, suicide, depression (SAD), mate choice, and the impact of emotions on human cognition. After a full day of talks, a planned trip to Herrsching was delayed by a surprisingly strong thunderstorm, complete with hail. Thankfully, this passed eventually, allowing us to have another very pleasant dinner in one of Herrsching's restaurants located on the shore of the Ammersee. According to several reports, a number of attendees gathered at the Institute afterwards to enjoy conversation, local beverages, and, perhaps, informal ethological studies that lasted, for some, until dawn.

A morning session with 7 speakers on Saturday completed the official 2007 Summer School program. Afterwards, many of the approximately 70 attendees accepted an invitation from Bill McGrew to return to the library and provide feedback and opinions on the contents and organization of the just completed program, and suggestions for future programs of this sort. Following warm and heartfelt thanks given to Wulf Schiefenhövel and his assistants, our Summer School came to a close.



Summer School audience listens attentively despite a hot room and “conference fatigue” - [EB]



Plaque at entrance to meeting venue [TRA]

After the ending of the Summer School, most ISHE Officers and Trustees remained for one last marathon session, and a final dinner by the Ammersee. A well-timed but sudden mini-monsoon that sent us inside only after finishing the main course was soon followed by farewells and promises to meet again next summer in Bologna at ISHE08.

[The author thanks Wulf Schiefenhövel for his assistance with this report]



Many of the conference attendees pose for a group photo at the end of the meetings – [EB]

The following three reports are summaries of ISHE 2007 Summer School presentations. We hope to have more in the next issue.

The Evolution of Handedness

By **W. C. McGrew**

Leverhulme Centre for Human Evolutionary Studies, Department of Biological Anthropology, University of Cambridge

The evolutionary origins of human handedness (= functional manual laterality) are unclear. Is species-typical right-handedness a primitive trait shared with closer phylogenetic relatives such as great apes, or is it a recent, derived trait? Received wisdom in current textbooks is that human handedness is unique and universal, but that non-human handedness may be species-typical, individualised, or even non-existent. The former double-claim is invalid, and the latter uncertainty needs clarifying.

Most studies of human handedness are indirect, relying on questionnaires or inventories; ethological data are needed. Chimpanzees in nature are manually lateralised, but not in the human pattern: For tool use, apes are individually highly biased to one hand or the other, while for non-tool use they are ambilateral. The former applies to skilled activities such as termite fishing, nut cracking, etc.; the latter applies to less-skilled activities such as picking fruit, scratching, etc. Captive chimpanzees may show a different pattern, but there are many confounding variables between the two contexts, so this remains unclear.

Given that our ancestors are extinct, direct observational or experimental study of their handedness is impossible, but archaeological data offer a variety of indirect, proxy measures, such as wear patterns on stone

tools, images on cave walls, etc. Given the contrast between patterns of lateralisation in humans and apes, there are at least four evolutionary scenarios that could account for the transition from primitive to derived traits found today, and these correspond to four types of natural selection: directional, stabilising, disruptive, and diversifying. Human ethological studies of *Homo sapiens*, in both traditional and industrialised contexts, are urgently needed.

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Political Ethology: Social Technologies

By **Frank Salter**

Max Planck Research Group on Human Ethology, Andechs, Germany

The lecture defined *political ethology* and discussed the development of the concept of social technology. Political ethology is the biological analysis of political phenomena

such as power seeking or the methods and strategies used to formulate policy for a group. A recurring issue has been disagreement over whether political institutions are natural or artificial. Biologically-oriented thinkers usually conclude that human nature is evolved, while institutions are constructed.

Contributions to the idea that humans construct their political environments have come from Thomas Hobbes' theory of the state as a dominating Leviathan and from John Stuart Mill who conceptualized government as partly an "affair of invention and contrivance" constrained by "habits, instincts and unconscious wants and desires". The early American sociologist Edward Alsworth Ross based his theory of social control on naturalistic observations of courtrooms and other political forums. Otto Koenig (1968) offered an ethological theory of how uniforms influence attention and dominance. Tiger and Fox (1971) argued that all power arrangements are manipulations of the evolved human behavioral repertoire. In his paper "Ethology of Social Change" (1973) Vernon Reynolds noted that early states all deployed monumental architecture to dominate their populations and argued that cultural adaptations are limited by human nature.

Devices for manipulating behavior were independently termed "social technologies" by Gebhard Geiger and Hiram Caton, both in 1988. Social technologies are invented and culturally transmitted means for shaping behavior. They elicit and re-sequence our innate repertoire.

Irenäus Eibl-Eibesfeldt has made the greatest contribution to the theory of social technologies. These contributions include the finding that behavior and mood state can be decoupled in the mammalian brain (1950).

Eibl has discovered many human universals through longitudinal cross-cultural observations. He argued that political structures and processes are constructed from evolved behaviors, that leadership rhetoric often mimics kinship as in the term "founding fathers" (1970), that indoctrination allows social behavior and identity to be remolded to suit changing conditions (1982), and that architecture can be contrived to release motivational states (with Suetterlin 1992).

Social technologies are implicit in much sociological and evolutionary theory. However social inventions are yet to become a mainstream subject of investigation. The theory has not yet tapped what is known about Machiavellian intelligence. Experience with students indicates that field observations in urban settings will yield fresh insights.

[To save space, the dates of publications are given but not the reference. Most can be found in Salter (1995), *Emotions in Command*.]

Language Comprehension: A Biological Perspective

By **Angela D. Friederici**

Max Planck Institute for Human Cognitive and Brain Sciences, Dept. of Neuropsychology, Leipzig, Germany

Language undoubtedly is one of the cognitive abilities that differentiate human from non-human primates. As language is processed in the brain, one might want to consider the neural basis of language processing when describing this specifically human trait.

The comprehension of spoken language requires the fast integration of syntactic, semantic and prosodic information. Modeling the cognitive architecture of language comprehension can be constrained on the basis of brain imaging data as these speak to the question of whether the different subprocesses are modular with respect to their neural representation and/or with respect to their temporal structure (Friederici, 2002).

Brain imaging data indicate that semantic and syntactic information are processed in separate neural networks, each involving a specific network consisting of areas in the superior temporal and the inferior frontal region of the left hemisphere. Within the syntactic domain, two sub-networks can be specified: one consisting of the frontal operculum in the inferior frontal gyrus and the anterior portion of the superior temporal gyrus responsible for local phrase structure building, and one comprising so-called "Broca's area" in the inferior frontal gyrus and the posterior portion of the superior temporal gyrus. The latter is responsible for the processing of syntactic and thematic hierarchies. Time sensitive event-related potential (ERP) data reveal three processing phases during sentence comprehension: an early structure building phase, a second phase during which thematic roles are assigned, and a late phase of syntactic integration. Using ERP methods, it was demonstrated that initial structure building processes are highly automatic and functionally independent of semantic processes, whereas the late integration processes are subject to semantic influences and to strategic control.

Brain imaging findings suggest that the right hemisphere is responsible for the processing of prosodic information, in particular pitch information signaling

intonational phrases. During auditory comprehension, we observe a close interaction between syntactic phrase structure building and intonational phrase structure processing that requires the online interchange of information between the two hemispheres. Patients with lesions in the corpus callosum (the main brain structure bridging the two hemispheres) provide strong evidence for the critical role of this structure in interhemispheric interplay between syntactic and prosodic information (Friederici et al., 2007).

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President's Message

The first ISHE summer school was held in Andechs, Germany last July, as reported elsewhere in this issue. Our Vice-President, Wulf Schiefenhövel, deserves our thanks for a fine job of organizing the event. Thanks also to the invited speakers and students for presenting their research. About a dozen applicants could not be accepted, and we erred by filling the program earlier than the deadline announced in the *Bulletin*. I apologize for this mistake, which was very unfair to those last minute applicants.

Most of the officers and trustees also attended, and participated in several days of intense meetings. Many societal matters were addressed, including revision of the constitution. ISHE members will be asked for their comments on the constitution draft tentatively approved by the officers in the next few months.

The Society seems to be doing well in a number of respects. Jay Feierman has established an ISHE listserv, which you are encouraged to investigate at Human-Ethology@yahoo.com. About 12 applications for the Owen Aldis research awards, now paying \$8000 for research expenses plus up to \$1000 for travel to the next ISHE congress, were received by the 31 July deadline. Our secretary, Frank Salter, is working to send certificates to past recipients. Frank receives the applications, which are judged by a committee made up of trustees. Our treasurer, Dori LeCroy, has compiled detailed, accurate financial reports and a budget, and the reports of our investment returns are routinely distributed to all officers and trustees who request them. Astrid Jütte continues to work on the ISHE membership data base, and is adding new features. Karl Grammer maintains the website and welcomes potential items for inclusion. The *Bulletin* continues to be outstanding under Tom Alley's editorship. He has been ably assisted by book reviewer editors Maryanne Fisher and Todd Shackelford. Todd is leaving his position at the end of the year (see Announcements), but he has done an outstanding job for the *Bulletin*. As Information Officer, Hiram Caton has proposed ways in which ISHE might participate in commemoration of the 150th anniversary of publication of Darwin's *Origin of Species*. One ISHE trustee, Bill McGrew, is serving on the organizing committee for the observances at Cambridge University.

I want to congratulate John Richer on his re-election as a trustee, as chair of the Board of Trustees. John has served ISHE faithfully for many years, and has shown an outstanding commitment to the society

The 2008 congress in Bologna promises to be excellent. It is being organized by Marco Costa, Luca Tomassi, and Pio Ricci-Bitti. The program chairs are Astrid Jütte, Wulf Schiefenhövel, and Martin Brüne. A student liaison will be appointed to answer students' questions, and efforts will be made to simplify the abstract submission and registration procedures. Linda Mealey Awards will again be offered for the best talks by young investigators. These awards pay \$2000 plus up to \$1000 toward travel to the next ISHE congress. A new award, for the best 3 or 4 posters, will be given in Bologna. Each winner will receive \$500 plus up to \$1000 toward travel expenses to the next congress. We expect to again offer some financial assistance for housing, banquet fee, and registration to students who are first authors of accepted submissions. Check the ISHE website and the *Bulletin* for updates on the congress.

If you have suggestions for improving ISHE, please do not hesitate to send them to me. If you are generally pleased with ISHE, you might bring our society to the attention of your colleagues. Likewise, if you know any students or other scholars who might be interested in ISHE, you might give them a copy of the *Bulletin*, or send their e-mail address to the Editor, Tom Alley, and ask him to send a copy.

Glenn Weisfeld
ISHE President

BOOK REVIEWS

Taking Sex Differences Seriously

By **Steven E. Rhoads**

San Francisco, CA: Encounter Books, 2004,
362pp. ISBN: 159403091X
[Pbk \$17.95 US]

Reviewed by **Melissa Gray**

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In *Taking Sex Differences Seriously*, Steven Rhoads persuades his audience to critically examine the views held in today's society concerning the natural tendencies of men and women. Rhoads claims that his task is "...to challenge the dominant ideology of the last thirty years that sees men and women as having fundamentally equivalent natures and goals" (p. 6). Through the presentation of scientific research and anecdotal evidence, Rhoads argues that men and women have different natures. To support this argument, Rhoads highlights how traditional gender identities and behaviors have remained stable over time, despite changes at the societal and cultural levels. The evidence he brings to bear is focused on three main areas of human behavior: sex, nurturing, and aggression or competitiveness, and is derived largely from biology and evolutionary psychology. Rhoads' final objective is to advocate that these sex differences be recognized in society and considered in the crafting of public policy.

Rhodes begins by discussing a controversial and well-known case in psychology, that of the late David Reiter, involving the unsuccessful gender reassignment of an identical twin that took place in the 1960s. After a failed circumcision, doctors attempted to transform Reiter into a female through reconstructive surgery, the use of steroids and gender resocialization. In spite of these efforts, the procedure did not work: at the age of 14, Reiter returned to his original male sexual identity. This case illustrates the difficulty with clearly supporting a "nature" or "nurture" viewpoint about individual differences.

From the beginning of his discussion, Rhodes clearly outlines his position and grabs the attention of his audience with powerful examples. When examining scientific research, Rhoads provides enough detail to allow his audience to understand the key aspects, without getting buried in technical terms. This level of detail may be disappointing, however, since his intended audience seems to be primarily academic and the level of analysis may not prove sufficient for establishing a well-supported argument. This said, Rhoads uses a mix of general and academic terms, making it easy to read. Rhoads also provides examples from his life, anecdotal evidence, and references to popular culture to support his position. This additional information adds personal and entertainment value to Rhoads' writing and keeps his subject interesting, but perhaps at the expense of academic credibility. On a similar note, when discussing the research evidence he presents, Rhoads neglects the importance of the *quality* of this evidence by claiming that, "...I will not consider my argument disproved if some of my evidence is questioned. There is so much of it that what remains will be enough to challenge the dominant ideology of the last thirty years..." (p. 6). As a result of this claim, a tone is set

early in Rhoads' discussion that leaves his audience questioning the legitimacy of the evidence he supplies.

Taking Sex Differences Seriously contains 10 chapters. The first chapter is a look at egalitarian parental behaviors of American university faculty members through an examination of their use of parental leave. Chapter 2 highlights the ongoing debate concerning sex differences which involves feminists, who argue that differences between men and women are small, socially constructed and reflect learned behaviors, and researchers, who argue that sex differences are large and based on biology. It is important to mention that while the debate in psychology regarding the role of biological and environmental influences in human development continues, the current view maintains that both of these influences play a role (Funder, 2004). Chapter 3 examines the sexual behavior of men and women from an evolutionary psychological perspective. Chapter 4 focuses on families without the presence of a genetic father, exploring the impact this family composition has on children. Chapter 5 discusses the 1960s women's sexual revolution. Rhoads questions whether this revolution helped women achieve more sexual freedom and examines how it continues to impact the lives of women today. Chapter 6 considers men's tendency towards aggression, dominance, and competitiveness. Chapter 7 extends this discussion, focusing on sex differences in interest and participation in sports and other physical activities. Rhoads maintains that men's greater aggressive and competitive behavior can be positively channelled through sports and physical activity. Additionally, he argues that public policy, such as sexual discrimination legislation Title IX of the 1972 Educational Amendments, can endanger this positive channelling. Chapter 8 explores the greater female affinity towards and ability to

nurture children. In Chapter 9, this information is considered further, examining the effects of nonmaternal care on children. Rhoads presents the view that public policy should acknowledge the benefits of maternal care and strive towards encouraging mothers to take care of their own children. In the final chapter, Rhoads concludes his book by integrating the topics of previous chapters within the context of marriage.

Although Rhoads provides a wide range of information and examples, there are times when his analysis is not deep enough and the reader is left wanting additional information. For instance, when reviewing socialization of sex differences in Chapter 2, Rhoads excludes much research on gender and socialization (e.g., Chaplin & Cole, 2005; Cooper, 2006; Cunningham, 2005; Saucier, McCreary & Saxberg, 2002) by only presenting a feminist perspective. Furthermore, when examining the sex differences debate, Rhoads discusses at length research concerning biological evidence, while overlooking research from the socialization side of the debate, such as research that has examined social influences on sex differences found in mental rotation ability. Researchers have investigated a wide range of possible moderating factors on this sex difference including gender-based expectations concerning ability (Crawford & Chaffin, 1997) and differential life experiences of males and females in terms of participation in spatial activities and the use of spatial toys (Voyer, Nolan & Voyer, 2000). Additionally, Rhoads' neglects to address the importance of contextual influences on sex differences research, which can be found at various phases of experimental testing such as the written instructions used on a test, participant interactions with other participants and with the experimenter, and the larger sociocultural background (Hyde, 2005).

One major shortcoming of *Taking Sex Differences Seriously* is the lack of attention given to the controversial nature of sex differences research. There is potential for disadvantage when the focus of this research is turned from differences to inferiorities (Eagly, 1995; Funder, 2004). For example, in the domain of spatial cognition, a documented sex difference could lead to the conclusion that men are more suitable for occupations requiring spatial ability than are women. It has been argued that the male advantage found on tests of spatial ability reflects the under-representation of women in science and technology related fields such as engineering and aviation (Halpern, 1986). Although Rhoads touches on this issue briefly in Chapter 2, he does not provide sufficient detail to inform his audience of this controversy.

A surprising facet of this book is its conclusion. In his introductory chapter, Rhoads strongly advances the goal of his book, establishing that he intends to change how his audience views the natural tendencies of men and women. He claims that, "We need a new view of gender for a new century" (p. 6). Additionally, throughout his book, Rhoads persuasively and assertively argues his position. However, when concluding, Rhoads does not use the same vigorous language and writing style. Furthermore, he neglects to present his account of how gender should be viewed in today's society, leaving his argument incomplete. Given the assertive stance Rhoads has taken during the course of his discussion, this conclusion is disappointing and uneven.

In general, *Taking Sex Differences Seriously* is an intriguing read that provides its audience with a good introduction to sex differences. Nevertheless, the overview provided is at best a starting point, as there are times when Rhoads does not present sufficient detail and

fails to provide a full account of the debate behind the evidence he is offering. By including information other than scientific research such as popular culture references, Rhoads excels at keeping his audience interested and facilitates personal connection. The mission Rhoads attempts to accomplish is difficult and contains potential for bias. In spite of these obstacles, Rhoads avoids presenting a biased view by successfully advancing an argument that is relatively balanced between the sexes.

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Melissa Gray is a research assistant for Dr. Maryanne Fisher in the Department of Psychology at Saint Mary's University. Her primary area of research is sex differences in spatial cognition.

Back Issues

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

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The God Delusion

By **Richard Dawkins**

Houghton Mifflin Company, New York, NY, USA. 2006, 406pp. ISBN 978-0-618-68000-9 [Hdbk, \$27.00]

Reviewed by **Todd K. Shackelford**

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[E-mail: tshackel@fau.edu]

Richard Dawkins, the Charles Simonyi Professor of the Public Understanding of Science at Oxford University, catapulted to fame three decades ago with the publication of his scholarly and accessible review of modern evolutionary science, *The Selfish Gene*. *The God Delusion* is Dawkins's ninth book, and it is a stunningly good book: a masterpiece of clear-thinking and a passionate and unwavering call to arms to the rational among us.

Dawkins attacks with ferocity and wit the irrationality and superstitious thinking that powers the major world religions, as well as magical thinking in all forms. He debunks along the way the major myths and misunderstandings about life without a god. Life is more beautiful, not less so, with an appreciation of just how fleeting our own life is, how grotesquely lucky we are to have been born at all. According to Dawkins, attributing to a god or gods the existence and complexity of life forms is aesthetically and intellectually insulting.

Dawkins notes clearly in the preface that a goal of this book is to advocate atheism and rational, non-superstitious, non-magical, non-religious thinking. Dawkins presents a reasonable argument that there are many

people—and especially many scientists and political leaders—who are non-believers, but do not dare expose themselves as such for fear of punishment or reprisal. I want to believe he is correct and that his book will reach even a small portion of this, his intended audience.

Dawkins notes plainly and unapologetically that there is no more rational reason to believe in a god or gods than there is to believe in fantasies such as Santa Clause or the Tooth Fairy, fantasies that most sane people in the Western world relinquish as silly and implausible by the time they enter elementary school. But it really is puzzling, as Dawkins notes: otherwise-intelligent adults who now appreciate the profound silliness and implausibility of Santa Claus, the Tooth Fairy, unicorns, and the rest, nevertheless cling to an equally bizarre and logically indefensible belief that a personal god performs miracles, hears their prayers, and waits for them in Heaven (or else condemns them to Hell). Dawkins speculates that perhaps an irrational belief in a god or gods is a byproduct of psychological mechanisms evolved to function in childhood and which motivate children to believe as true everything their parents and other authority figures tell them. Unquestioning belief in the veracity of parental instructions, directions, and admonitions almost certainly had tremendous survival value for ancestral children. But of course the rub is that parents sometimes fill their children's heads with nonsense, and the child's mind is not "designed" to distinguish the treasure from the trash. This is an intriguing speculation that warrants serious empirical attention.

Dawkins provides a strong case that the existence of god in fact is a testable hypothesis, amenable to rational, scientific scrutiny. According to Dawkins, religion and science, are not, as Stephen Jay Gould argued, non-overlapping magisteria. The truth value

of religious beliefs and all forms of superstitious and magical thinking can be put to scientific test. Dawkins notes that although the existence of a god or gods can never be disproved, neither can we disprove the existence of Santa Claus or the Tooth Fairy. But we can assign probabilities of the likelihood of the existence of god, Santa Claus, and the Tooth Fairy. In each case, notes Dawkins, these probabilities are vanishingly small.

Dawkins writes at length about the dangers of religion, especially of the major monotheistic religions, whose adherents claim moral superiority and absolute righteousness over adherents of the other religions. Just as surely as believers of one monotheistic religion "know" they are right, so too do believers of the other monotheistic religions "know" they are right. But of course these belief systems are fundamentally incompatible. This, according to Dawkins, is a recipe for disaster. Osama bin Laden "knows" that he and his cause are Good and that George W. Bush and his cause are Evil just as surely and certainly as Bush "knows" that bin Laden is Evil whereas Bush is Good. It is in this sense that Dawkins notes clearly that the world would be a far more peaceful place without religion. Dawkins argues that the key to maintaining these vicious religious conflicts is for parents and others in authority to continue to teach that faith is a virtue. According to Dawkins, so long as parents around the world continue to teach their children to cherish without question belief systems that are incompatible with the belief systems being taught by parents adhering to other belief systems, religious conflict of the bin Laden-Bush type will be a scourge of humanity.

Faith is not a virtue, according to Dawkins. It is a dangerous intellectual and aesthetic embarrassment that belittles the beauty and complexity of life that Darwin elegantly

explained nearly 150 years ago. *The God Delusion* is a literary and intellectual treasure that advocates unapologetically for a rational worldview free of superstition and magical thinking.

Todd K. Shackelford received his Ph.D. in Psychology from The University of Texas at Austin in 1997. He is Professor of Psychology, Chair of the Evolutionary Psychology Graduate Program Area, and Director of the Evolutionary Psychology Lab (www.ToddKShackelford.com) at Florida Atlantic University. His current research interests include conflict between the sexes, particularly with regard to sexual behavior.

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 an Associate Editor. Publishers, authors, and others may call attention to recently published or forthcoming books by sending information to the Editor.

Brown, B. Evolution: A Historical Perspective. Greenwood Press, 2007, 232pp. ISBN: 0313334617

Burston, D. Erik Erikson and the American Psyche: Ego, Ethics and Evolution. Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, 2007, 244pp. ISBN: 07657-04951

Canfield, J. V. Becoming Human: The Development of Language, Self and Self-Consciousness between Hominid and Human. Palgrave Macmillan, 2007, 256pp. ISBN: 0230552935

Cartwright, J. Evolution and Human Behaviour: Darwinian Perspectives on Human Nature. Palgrave Macmillan (2nd Ed.), 2007, 384pp. ISBN: 0333986326

Cela-Conde, C. J., & Ayala, F. J. Human Evolution: Trails from the Past. Oxford University Press, 2007, 432pp. ISBN: 0198567790

Eisenman, R. Creativity, Mental Illness and Crime. Dubuque, IA: Kendall/Hunt, 2007, 139pp. ISBN: 978-07575-42237

Esterhuysen, A. Sterkfontein: Early Hominid Evolution in the Cradle of Humankind. Witwatersrand University Press, 2007, 64pp. ISBN: 1868144216

Filler, A. G. The Upright Ape. New Page Books, 2007, 288 pp. ISBN: 1564149331

Hart, M. H. Understanding Human History. Washington Summit Publishers, 2007, 483pp. ISBN: 1593680260 (Applies an evolutionary perspective to human history over the last 50,000 years)

Holmes, T. Primates and Human Ancestors: The Pliocene Climates. Facts On File, 2008, 208pp. ISBN: 081605965-9

Patthy, L. Protein Evolution (2nd ed.). Blackwell Publishing Limited, 2007, 384pp. ISBN: 1405151668

Russon, A. E., & Begun E. R. (Eds) The Evolution of Thought: Evolutionary Origins of Great Ape Intelligence. Cambridge University Press, 2007, 394pp. ISBN: 0521039924

Sansom, R., & Brandon, R. N. Integrating Evolution and Development: From Theory to Practice, 336pp. The MIT Press, 2007 ISBN: 0262693534

Stamos, D. N. Darwin And the Nature of Species. State University of New York Press, 2006, 273pp. ISBN: 0791469387

Stamos, D. N. Evolution and the Big Questions: Sex, Race, Religion, and Other Matters. Blackwell Publishing Limited, 2008, 200pp. ISBN: 1405149035

Stoeger, S. J., & William, R. Evolution and Emergence: Systems, Organisms, Persons. Oxford University Press, 2007, 392pp. ISBN: 0199204713

Woods, D. & Kanter, J. Understanding Behavior Disorders. New Harbinger Publications, 2007, 288pp. ISBN: 1878978616

Weber, B. H., & Depew, D. J. (Eds.) Evolution and Learning: The Baldwin Effect Reconsidered. MIT Press, 2007, 352pp. ISBN: 0-262-73181-9

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>

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Call for Associate Editor

The *Bulletin* is seeking a qualified individual to serve as **Associate Editor for Book Reviews**. We seek a person to assist with the management of book reviews, including reviewing and editing submitted reviews. Book review editors must have access to a computer with internet connections, and excellent 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@clemsun.edu. ISHE members may also nominate another ISHE member for this appointed position.

The *Bulletin* staff is sorry to announce that **Todd Shackelford** will be resigning as Associate Editor at the end of 2007. Todd has been a conscientious, careful and remarkably speedy book review editor, as well as taking on primary responsibility for the New Books lists, but has too many other commitments to continue. Notable amongst his many commitments, Todd was named Editor of *Evolutionary Psychology* shortly after accepting his position on the *Bulletin* staff. In addition to his very productive research program, Todd continues to teach at FAU, and serves as Assoc. Editor for the *Journal of Personality* and for *Personality and Individual Differences*. Todd plans to remain active in ISHE, and hopes to attend future ISHE meetings.

ISHE members seeking graduate students or postdoc's 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 webpage. Such material can be sent to the ISHE Webmaster, Karl Grammer (see back cover).

CALL FOR PAPERS

for an Invited Paper Session at ISHE08 in Bologna, Italy, 14 - 18 July 2008

ISHE member Jay R. Feierman invites submissions for a session at ISHE08 on *The Biology of Religious Behavior: A Human Ethology Perspective on Religion*. Of particular interest are human ethological studies of religious behaviors per se, where behavior is conceptualized as the movement of individuals. Can religious behavior be recognized by its form or structure, as can human courtship, maternal care, play, agonistic and other behaviors? Or, is religious behavior so influenced by culturally acquired components that it can only be recognized by its function? Or, in contrast, are these culturally acquired components of religious behavior just local variations on a more general theme? Submitted papers can address the phylogeny, ontogeny, proximate causes or mechanisms and the adaptive functions of religious behavior with the emphasis on behavior per se. Readers are also asked to contact Jay if they know someone who is not a member of ISHE, who might be a good contributor to this session.

Respond to: Jay R. Feierman, P.O. Box 57088, Albuquerque, NM 87187-7088 USA
jfeierman@comcast.net

Linda Mealey Award for Young Investigators

The International Society for Human Ethology has established a fund to maintain the **Linda Mealey Award for Young Investigators** in perpetuity. This award honors Linda, a past president and *HEB* book review editor, for her tireless work for ISHE, 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. Awards are provided by fund earnings over the two year period between congresses; these consist of a cash award and coverage of some of the recipients' travel expenses to the subsequent congress. Further details are available on the ISHE web site.

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

**Winners of the 2006 competition were announced in Detroit at ISHE06
and are listed in the *Human Ethology Bulletin*, 2006, vol. 21, #3.**

Human Ethology Listserv

Readers are reminded that the International Society for Human Ethology has established a listserv to facilitate communication among persons interested in human ethology and to attract new persons to the field. This listserv is intended to promote discussion, information distribution, criticism, and analysis of human ethology research. The listserv is named Human-Ethology@yahoogroups.com. The language is English. The listserv moderator is Jay R. Feierman.

Any interested person may participate. The listserv can be accessed by daily e-mails, a digest or summary folder sent once a day with all the e-mails of the past 24 hours, or through the web page of the group. Members are encouraged to submit drafts of manuscripts, etc. for comments, as well as published articles in PDF or other suitable formats, for circulation. Listserv members and not the list owner or moderator are responsible for not posting copyrighted material on the listserv without authorization from the copyright holder.

To join the Human Ethology group, go to <http://groups.yahoo.com/group/human-ethology>.

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Want to receive the Bulletin sooner? ... up to 3 weeks sooner! Wish you had an electronic version to allow easier searching of the Bulletin's contents and easier filing of back issues? You can make your wish come true by requesting an electronic (PDF) version. Switching to an electronic version will get you the *Bulletin* faster and with full color photographs and working URLs. Of course, you can also feel good about this because an electronic subscription reduces the environmental impact of the *Bulletin* and saves ISHE the funds required for printing and mailing. To request an electronic copy in place of the printed version, members should simply send their full name and e-mail address to the Membership Chair (see back cover).

University of Connecticut Rohner Center Awards for Distinguished Contributions to Theory, Research, and Practice on Interpersonal Acceptance and Rejection

The Rohner Center [www.cspar.uconn.edu] is pleased to announce the creation of the **University of Connecticut Rohner Center Awards for Distinguished Contributions to Theory, Research, and Practice on Interpersonal Acceptance and Rejection**. Two \$1,000 awards are intended to encourage and recognize outstanding contributions in the field of interpersonal acceptance and rejection. Researchers, scholars, and practitioners worldwide are encouraged to submit theory, research, or practice-based manuscripts on any topic relevant to interpersonal acceptance and rejection. Such topics include, but are not limited to, issues dealing with parental acceptance-rejection, peer acceptance-rejection, teacher acceptance-rejection, acceptance-rejection among intimate adults, adult offspring's acceptance and rejection of their aging parents,

and others. Winners of the prizes will be given their Awards at the 2nd International Congress on Interpersonal Acceptance and Rejection to be held July 3-6, 2008 on the island of Crete, Greece (www.isipar08.org).

Further information can be found at: http://www.isiparweb.org/index_files/Page1034.htm
or from Ronald P. Rohner, Ph.D., Professor Emeritus and Director, Ronald and Nancy Rohner Center for the Study of Parental Acceptance and Rejection, School of Family Studies, Unit 2058, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06269-2058 USA. 1-860.486.0073 [phone]; 1-860.486.3915 [FAX]; email: r.rohner@uconn.edu

A link to the **International Society for Interpersonal Acceptance and Rejection** also can be found at: http://www.isiparweb.org/index_files/Page1034.htm. Applicants for an Award must be members of the Society at the time of application and at the time when the Award is presented.

Human Nature has been sold to Springer Science. Information about the journal can be found on the new home page: www.Springer.com/12110. It is anticipated that there will be new arrangements for discounted subscriptions to the 2008 volume for ISHE members.

Upcoming Conferences

American Anthropological Assoc.

28 Nov. - 2 Dec. 2007 – Washington, D.C.

<http://www.aaanet.org/mtgs/mtgs.htm>

Göttinger Freiländertage VI

Primate Behavior and Human Universals

11-14 December 2007 – Göttingen, Germany

<http://www.soziobio.uni-goettingen.de/welcome.html>

European Human Behaviour and Evolution Conference

2-4 April 2008 – University of Montpellier, France.

[Call for papers](#)

Submissions can be made at: www.ehbes.com

Deadline for submission: Friday, 23 November 2007.

NorthEastern Evolutionary Psychology Society (NEEPS) conference

May 2 - 4, 2008 – Southern New Hampshire University in Manchester, NH

<http://www2.newpaltz.edu/~geherg/neeps/>

20th Annual Meeting of the Human Behavior and Evolution Society

4-8 June 2008 – Kyoto University, Yoshida Campus in Kyoto, Japan

<http://beep.c.u-tokyo.ac.jp/~hbes2008/index.htm>

2nd International Congress on Interpersonal Acceptance and Rejection

July 3-6, 2008 – island of Crete, Greece

www.isipar08.org

Biennial Congress of the International Society for Human Ethology (ISHE08)**Bologna, Italy — 14-18 July 2008 (tentative)****University of Bologna (details posted as available at www.ISHE.org)****CURRENT LITERATURE***Compiled by Johan van der Dennen*

- Bradshaw, G.A. & Schore, A.N. (2007) How elephants are opening doors: Developmental neuroethology, attachment and social context. *Ethology*, 113, 5, 426-436. (800 Beaver Creek Rd, Jacksonville, OR 97530, USA)
- Castro, L. & Toro, M.A. (2007) Mutual benefit cooperation and ethnic cultural diversity. *Theoretical Population Biology*, 71, 3, 392-399. (Toro, M.A: SGIT INIA, Dept. Mejora Genet. Anim., Carretera La Coruna Km 7, Madrid 28040, Spain)
- Chu, S., Hardaker, R. & Lycett, J.E. (2007) Too good to be 'true'? The handicap of high socio-economic status in attractive males. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 42, 7, 1291-1300. (Univ. Cent. Lancashire, Dept. Psychol., Preston PR1 2HE, Lancs, England)
- Danel, D. & Pawlowski, B. (2007) Eye-mouth-eye angle as a good indicator of face masculinization, asymmetry, and attractiveness (*Homo sapiens*). *Journal of Comparative Psychology*, 121, 2, 221-225. (Univ. Wroclaw, Dept. Anthropol., PL-50138 Wroclaw, Poland)
- Dunbar, R.I.M. (2007) Evolution and the social sciences. *History of the Human Sciences*, 20, 2, 29-50. (Univ. Liverpool, Sch. Biol. Sci., British Acad. Centenary Res. Project, Crown St, Liverpool L69 7ZB, Merseyside, England)
- Enquist, M. & Ghirlanda, S. (2007) Evolution of social learning does not explain the origin of human cumulative culture. *Journal of Theoretical Biology*, 246, 1, 129-135. (Univ. Stockholm, Dept. Zool., Svante Arrheniusvagen 14D, S-10691 Stockholm, Sweden)
- Forsterling, F., Preikschas, S. & Agthe, M. (2007) Ability, luck, and looks: An evolutionary look at achievement ascriptions and the sexual attribution bias. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 92, 5, 775-788. (Univ. Munich, Dept. Psychol., Leopoldstr 13, D-80539 Munich, Germany)
- Greitemeyer, T. (2007) What do men and women want in a partner? Are educated partners always more desirable? *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, 43, 2, 180-194. (Univ. Munich, Dept. Psychol., Leopoldstr. 13, D-80802 Munich, Germany)
- Hill, K., Hurtado, A.M. & Walker, R.S. (2007) High adult mortality among Hiwi hunter-gatherers: Implications for human evolution. *Journal of Human Evolution*, 52, 4, 443-454. (Univ. New Mexico, Dept. Anthropol., Albuquerque, NM 87131, USA)

- Jones, C.B. (2007) The evolution of exploitation in humans: 'Surrounded by strangers I thought were my friends'. *Ethology*, 113, 5, 499-510. (Fayetteville State Univ., Dept. Psychol., Coll. Basic & Appl. Sci., 1200 Murchison Rd, Fayetteville, NC 28301, USA)
- Lippa, R.A. (2007) The preferred traits of mates in a cross-national study of heterosexual and homosexual men and women: An examination of biological and cultural influences. *Archives of Sexual Behavior*, 36, 2, 193-208. (Calif. State Univ. Fullerton, Dept. Psychol., Fullerton, CA 92834, USA)
- Lippa, R.A. (2007) The relation between sex drive and sexual attraction to men and women: A cross-national study of heterosexual, bisexual, and homosexual men and women. *Archives of Sexual Behavior*, 36, 2, 209-222 (see above)
- Marsh, A.A., Kozak, M.N. & Ambady, N. (2007) Accurate identification of fear facial expressions predicts prosocial behavior. *Emotion*, 7, 2, 239-251 (NIMH, Mood & Anxiety Disorders Program, 15K North Dr, 300D, MSC 2670, Bethesda, MD 20892, USA)
- Mikhail, J. (2007) Universal moral grammar: theory, evidence and the future. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*, 11, 4, 143-152. (Georgetown Univ., Ctr. Law, 600 New Jersey Ave NW, Washington, DC 20001, USA)
- Miller, G.F. (2007) Sexual selection for moral virtues. *Quarterly Review of Biology*, 82, 2, 97-125. (Univ. New Mexico, Psychol. Dept., Albuquerque, NM 87131, USA)
- Millet, K. & Dewitte, S. (2007) Altruistic behavior as a costly signal of general intelligence. *Journal of Research in Personality*, 41, 2, 316-326. (Katholieke Univ. Leuven, Dept. Mkt. & Org. Studies, Naamsestr. 69, B-3000 Louvain, Belgium)
- Minnis, H., Reekie, J., Young, D., O'Connor, T., Ronald, A., Grayand, A. & Plomin, R. (2007) Genetic, environmental and gender influences on attachment disorder behaviours. *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 190, 490-495. (Yorkhill Hosp., Sect. Psychol. Med., Div. Community Based Sci., Caledonia House, Glasgow G3 8SJ, Lanark, Scotland)
- Morrison, E.R., Gralewski, L., Campbell, N. & Penton-Voak, I.S. (2007) Facial movement varies by sex and is related to attractiveness. *Evolution and Human Behavior*, 28, 3, 186-192. (Univ. Bristol, Dept. Expt. Psychol., Bristol BS8 1TU, Avon, England)
- Oinorten, K.A. & Mamanian, D. (2007) Facial symmetry detection ability changes across the menstrual cycle. *Biological Psychology*, 75, 2, 136-145 (Lakehead Univ., Dept. Psychol., 955 Oliver Rd, Thunder Bay, ON P7B 5E1, Canada)
- Pentland, A. (2007) On the collective nature of human intelligence. *Adaptive Behavior*, 15, 2, 189-198. (MIT, Media Lab., Room E15-397, 20 Ames St, Cambridge, MA 02139, USA)
- Quinlan, R.J. & Quinlan, MB. (2007) Evolutionary ecology of human pair-bonds – Cross-cultural tests of alternative hypotheses. *Cross-Cultural Research*, 41, 2, 149-169. (Washington State Univ., Dept. Anthropol., Pullman, WA 99164, USA)
- Reale, D., Reader, S.M., Sol, D., McDougall, P.T. & Dingemans, N.J. (2007) Integrating animal temperament within ecology and evolution. *Biological Reviews*, 82, 2, 291-318. (Univ. Quebec, Canada Res. Chair Behav. Ecol., CP 8888, Succursale Ctr. Ville, Montreal, PQ H3C 3P8, Canada)

- Rupp, H.A. & Wallen, K. (2007) Sex differences in viewing sexual stimuli: An eye-tracking study in men and women. *Hormones and Behavior*, 51, 4, 524-533. (Indiana Univ., Kinsey Inst. Res. Sex Gender & Reprod., Morrison Hall 313, Bloomington, IN 47405, USA)
- Rushton, J.P., Bons, T.A., Vernon, P.A., & Cvorovic, J. (2007) Genetic and environmental contributions to population group differences on the Raven's Progressive Matrices estimated from twins reared together and apart. *Proceedings of the Royal Society of London. Series B. Biological Sciences*, 274, 1773-1777. (Univ. Western Ontario, Dept. Psychol., London, Ontario, N6A 5C2, Canada)
- Shackelford, T.K., Goetz, A.T., McKibbin, W.F. & Starratt, V.G. (2007) Absence makes the adaptations grow fonder: Proportion of time apart from partner, male sexual psychology, and sperm competition in humans (*Homo sapiens*). *Journal of Comparative Psychology*, 121, 2, 214-220. (Florida Atlantic Univ., Dept. Psychol., 2912 Coll Ave, Ft Lauderdale, FL 33314, USA)
- Silverman, I., Choi, J. & Peters, M. (2007) The Hunter-Gatherer theory of sex differences in spatial abilities: Data from 40 countries. *Archives of Sexual Behavior*, 36, 2, 261-268. (York Univ., Dept. Psychol., Toronto, ON M3J 1P6, Canada)
- Smith, K.B., Larimer, C.W., Littvay, L. & Hibbing, J.R. (2007) Evolutionary theory and political leadership: Why certain people do not trust decision makers. *Journal of Politics*, 69, 2, 285-299. (Univ. Nebraska, Lincoln, NE 68588, USA)
- Suzuki, S. & Akiyama, E. (2007) Evolution of indirect reciprocity in groups of various sizes and comparison with direct reciprocity. *Journal of Theoretical Biology*, 245, 3, 539-552. (Univ. Tsukuba, Grad. Sch. Syst. & Informat. Engn., 1-1-1 Tennoudai, Tsuchiura, Ibaraki 3050006, Japan)
- Thorpe, S.K.S., Holder, R.L. & Crompton, R.H. (2007) Origin of human bipedalism as an adaptation for locomotion on flexible branches. *Science*, 316, 5829, 1328-1331. (Crompton, R.H.: Univ. Liverpool, Sch. Biomed. Sci., Sherrington Bldg, Ashton St, Liverpool L69 3GE, Merseyside, England)
- Trinkaus, E. (2007) European early modern humans and the fate of the Neandertals. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 104, 18, 7367-7372 (Washington Univ., Dept. Anthropol., Campus Box 1114, St Louis, MO 63130, USA)
- Trnka, R. (2006) Human neuro-cognitive decoding abilities as a new criterion for homologizing primate communication signals. *Anthropologie*, 44, 2, 195-200 (Charles Univ., Fac. Humanities, Human Ethol. Group, U Krize 8, 15800 Prague 5-Jinonice, Czech Republic)
- Trnka, R. & Koutnik, J. (2006) Application of the Kohonen's self-organizing map and the group of adaptive models evolution in social cognition research. *Psychologia*, 49, 238-251 (see above)
- Trnka, R., Kubena, A. & Kucerova, A. (2007) Sex of expresser and correct perception of facial expressions of emotion. *Perceptual and Motor Skills*, 104, 1217-1222 (see above)
- Van der Dennen, J.M.G. (2007) The origins of war. *The Mankind Quarterly*, 47, 4, 61-104 (Univ. Groningen, Dept. Legal Theory, Section Polit. Sci., Oude Kijk in 't Jatstraat 5, 9712 EA Groningen, Netherlands)

Vingerhoets, A.J.J.M. (2007) A model of human crying: Situation assessment, crying programme, interindividual effects [in German]. *Zeitschrift fuer Semiotik*, 28, 2-4, 309-343 (Tilburg Univ., Fac. Sociale Wetenschappen Psychol. & Gezondheid, Postbus 90 153, 5000 LE Tilburg, Netherlands)

Weisfeld, G.E. & LaFreniere, P. (2007) Emotions, not just decision-making processes, are critical to an evolutionary model of human behavior. *Behavioral and Brain Sciences*, 30, 1, 43+ (Wayne State Univ., Dept. Psychol., Detroit, MI 48202, USA)

Zebrowitz, L.A., Kikuchi, M. & Fellous, J.M. (2007) Are effects of emotion expression on trait impressions mediated by babyfaceness? Evidence from connectionist modeling. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 33, 5, 648-662 (Brandeis Univ., Dept. Psychol., MS 062, Waltham, MA 02454, USA)

Forthcoming in the *Human Ethology Bulletin*

Book Reviews

- ***Comparative Vertebrate Neuroanatomy***, 2nd Ed. (2005) by **Ann B. Butler & William Hodos** – reviewed by Glenn Weisfeld
- ***The Handbook of Evolutionary Psychology*** (Wiley, 2005) edited by David M. Buss – reviewed by Russell Eisenman
- ***Meat-Eating and Human Evolution***, edited by **C.B. Stanford & H.T. Bunn**, and ***The Hunting Apes: Meat Eating and the Origins of Human Behavior*** by **C.B. Stanford** – reviewed by Thomas R. Alley
- ***Sexual Conflict*** (Princeton University Press, 2005) by Göran Arnqvist and Locke Rowe – reviewed by Aaron T. Goetz
- ***Sperm Competition in Humans*** (Springer Science, 2006) edited by Todd K. Shackelford and Nicholas Pound – reviewed by Shannon L. Nickerson

Brief Communications, etc.

- ***An interview of Roger Masters*** by **Ivan Mysterud**
- ***Sociobiology: The Old Synthesis*** by **Aurelio José Figueredo**

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.

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