

Human Ethology Bulletin

© 2008 – The International Society for Human Ethology – www.ISHE.org

<u>Contents</u>	
BULLETIN STAFF & POLICIES	2
<u>BOOK REVIEWS</u>	
M. Fisher reviews <i>Who's Afraid of Charles Darwin?</i> by Griet Vandermassen	3
D. P. Howrigan & F. Kaighobadi review <i>Why Beautiful People Have More Daughters</i> by A. S. Miller & S. Kanazawa	5
T. R. Alley reviews <i>Human Nature in Rural Tuscany</i> by Gregory Hanlon	7
Back Issue Information	10
Photographs from ISHE08	11
NEW BOOKS	
2009 Human Ethology Summer Institute	13
Report from NEEPS 2008	16
2008 Siberian Summer School	16
2008 Owen Aldis Awards	21
ANNOUNCEMENTS	
FORTHCOMING	
CURRENT LITERATURE	
UPCOMING CONFERENCES	
ADDRESS CHANGES	
Membership & Subscriptions	31

2nd Human Ethology Summer Institute to be held in Maine 5-9 July, 2009

The 2nd ISHE sponsored Human Ethology Summer Institute will be held at the University of Maine in Orono (USA) in July. The meeting will be hosted by ISHE Trustee and past-President, **Peter LaFreneire**, who provides some program details in this issue.

This final issue of 2008 includes three book reviews, the announcement of the 2008 Aldis Award winners, and reports on two recent meetings: the 2008 New England Evolutionary Psychology Society (NEEPS) meeting and the 2008 Siberian Ethology Summer School (sponsored in part by ISHE).

As announced last issue, tentative plans to transform the *Bulletin* to an on-line publication with additional content consisting of peer-reviewed articles are being developed and are under discussion. So far, input from ISHE members has been almost entirely supportive and encouraging. 2009 may be the last year for the *Human Ethology Bulletin* in its present form. If so, the *Bulletin* should remain easily recognizable and become more readily available and more widely read. ISHE officers remain eager to hear advice and comments from members on this potential change.

– Editor

Editorial Staff

EDITOR

Thomas R. Alley

Department of Psychology
Clemson University
418 Brackett Hall
Clemson, SC 29634-1355 USA
tel. 1-864-656-4974 / fax 1-864-656-0358
E-mail: Alley@Clemson.edu

ASSOCIATE EDITORS

Aurelio Jose Figueredo

Department of Psychology
1503 East University Blvd.
P.O. Box 210068
University of Arizona
Tucson, AZ 85721-0068 USA
E-mail: ajf@u.arizona.edu

Maryanne Fisher

Department of Psychology
St. Mary's University
923 Robie Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3H 3C3 Canada
E-mail: MLFisher@HUSKY1.SMU.CA

Aaron T. Goetz

Department of Psychology
California State University, Fullerton
P.O. Box 6846
Fullerton, CA 92834 USA
E-mail: Agoetz@Fullerton.edu

CURRENT LITERATURE EDITOR

Johan van der Dennen

Dept. of Legal Theory, Faculty of Law
University of Groningen
Oude Kijk in't Jatstraat 5/9
9712 EA Groningen, The Netherlands
tel. 31-50-3635649 / fax: 31-50-3635635
E-mail: j.m.g.van.der.dennen@rug.NL

Back Issues of the *Bulletin* may be ordered following the policy and pricing available in the most recent issue.

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. **Book reviews** and review inquiries may be sent to the Editor or to an Associate Editor. Guidelines for book reviews are available from any staff member and on the ISHE web site. Other types of submissions should be sent to the Editor. These include **Brief Communications** which may cover such topics as teaching ethology, ethological methodology, human evolution, and evolutionary theory.

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

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

Reproduction. Material published in the *Bulletin* may be reproduced without limit for scholarly purposes but **not** for commercial activities. That is, *Bulletin* contents may not be reproduced for profit unless prior permission is obtained from the Editor or the ISHE President. In all cases, the *Human Ethology Bulletin* or ISHE should be acknowledged, as appropriate (e.g., with a complete citation of source).

BOOK REVIEWS

Who's Afraid of Charles Darwin? Debating Feminism and Evolutionary Theory

By **Griet Vandermassen**

Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Lanham, MD,
2005, 227pp. ISBN: 0-7425-4351 [Pbk:
US\$32.95]

Reviewed by **Maryanne Fisher**

Departments of Psychology, Women Studies
Program, St. Mary's University, Halifax, Nova
Scotia, B3H 3C3, Canada
[E-mail: mlfisher@smu.ca]

Every so often, a book is published at exactly the right time with respect to the intellectual climate. *Who's Afraid of Charles Darwin: Debating Feminism and Evolutionary Theory* is an example of such a book. When this book was first released, there had been little attention to how feminism and evolutionary-based ideas could be integrated, although there were some notable exceptions (e.g., Eagly & Wood, 1999; Gowaty, 2003; Grosz, 1999; Wilson, 2002). This book was published three years ago and since then I have increasingly seen discussions on this topic arise on internet list-servers, at conferences, and among colleagues. This book is invariably mentioned as the "go-to" reference, and is held in high regard by those who need a source to document the ways that feminism and science are very distinct and yet need each other in order to move forward.

The book is constructed of six chapters, plus an introduction and a short conclusion. The introduction provides the motivation and layout of the book, and the author's personal

perceptions of the scientific method and feminism. It also includes a highly useful set of definitions, presenting the variety of feminisms that exist, and overviews the raging debate between the feminist and evolutionary perspectives. Chapter 1, "Science and Its Problems", focuses on general, feminist views of science, centering on issues such as historical and contemporary occurrences of misogyny. These issues are further explored in detail in Chapter 2, "Feminist Views of Science," where different forms of feminism are discussed with respect to their perspectives on biological theories and research. Chapter 3, "The Sexes since Darwin," discusses sex differences from the evolutionary standpoint, starting with Darwin's writings and ending with 1970's "sociobiology." I particularly liked Chapter 4, "Biophobia within Feminism," as it captures the majority of the problems one encounters when integrating evolutionary and feminist views. For example, the two views clash over whether the exploration of sex differences is informative or worthwhile. Evolutionary researchers obviously invest considerable effort into examining sex differences, whereas feminists tend to regard "the search for biologically based sex differences [as]...ideologically suspect" (p. 87), especially since, they argue, there is a great deal of overlap between the sexes (p. 88). Essentially, Vandermassen shows that there is a fundamental disagreement between feminists and evolutionary theorists on development; the former asserts social development is the root of all sex differences, whereas the latter draws upon biological influences. The author clearly provides evidence that feminist scholars often have used the naturalistic fallacy to support their dismissal of biological findings and theory. She refers to the infamous feminist writer, Anne Fausto-Sterling, who says "*all scientific writing embodies political agendas*" (emphasis in the original text, cited on p. 102).

As an aside, I believe that Vandermassen could go further here (Chapter 4) and show how

feminist scholars such as Fausto-Sterling are adamant in their opposition to sociobiology and consistently rely on the naturalistic fallacy. For example, Fausto-Sterling, when talking about the use of animal behavior models and terminology for explaining human behaviors such as rape, says, "This linguistic hat trick [using animal behavior terms to apply to humans with conscious will] characterizes virtually all of human sociobiology" (p. 161). She continues, "If the builders of unfounded evolutionary theories about rape do not foresee how their work will be used and if they claim that it is not their fault, that they simply injected their hypotheses into the free marketplace of ideas where they could be tested and rejected if wrong, then they are at best fooling themselves. At worst, they engage in the most irresponsible sort of academic navel-watching" (p. 195).

Chapter 5, "Sociobiology and Evolutionary Psychology," temporally follows the material of Chapter 3, and continues the discussion to present-day evolutionary psychological research. Chapter 6, "A Metatheory for Feminism," is mainly aimed at feminists, with the hope that they will begin to apply evolutionary-based ideas to their research instead of simply responding in a reactionary manner.

Vandermassen's writing is exceptionally clear and concise. She carefully demonstrates that feminist scholars have a wide diversity of views about the origins of sex differences, with some individuals being more receptive to scientific, or specifically evolutionary, explanations than others. Similarly, she shows how evolutionary-based researchers have frequently excluded investigations of topics that are salient to women, been demeaning, or represented women as too passive. Meanwhile, others who work from this perspective have addressed or commented on these issues directly (e.g., Campbell, 2002; Hrdy, 1999). It is this diversity of views that Vandermassen works with when

she tries to create a synthesis for feminist scholars and researchers in evolutionary-based areas of study. Her understanding of these divergent and contradictory perspectives radiates throughout the book, and she has made an outstanding effort to reference a considerable body of literature, spanning many sub-disciplines.

It seems to me that this book was primarily written to inform those who want to understand what feminist scholars think about evolutionary-based research, and to encourage feminists to consider the evolutionary view. This is not a trivial challenge: feminist views of the evolutionary foundations of human behavior (or just biological explanations generally speaking) are typically not ambivalent; as she documents, there have been numerous hostile reactions towards this research. Unfortunately, I doubt that many feminist scholars will appreciate Vandermassen's view since no framework seems to exist that would allow them to appreciate her message. This situation is truly a shame because, "If feminists continue to reject the mounting evidence from the biological sciences (e.g., genetics, behavioral genetics, neurophysiology, endocrinology, neurolinguistics, artificial intelligence) with regard to the biological underpinnings of human behavior, they back themselves into an embarrassingly uninformed corner" (p. 196).

One thing that is missing in this book is a more than cursory review of Darwinian feminist research. These are individuals who apply the evolutionary framework to "integrate proximate feminist theories in the ultimate framework of evolutionary theory" (p. 14). Perhaps there are too few individuals in this area to actually warrant much discussion, but it seems like a promising start and I would have enjoyed more attention to these developments.

The book will be highly useful for many graduate or upper-year undergraduate courses,

including the history of scientific thought, feminist theory, cultural or gender studies, and evolutionary psychology. It is accessibly written, well referenced and should foster many interesting class discussions.

References

- Campbell, A. (2002). *A Mind of Her Own: The Evolutionary Psychology of Women*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Eagly, A. H., & Wood, W. (1999). The origins of sex differences in human behavior: Evolved dispositions versus social roles. *American Psychologist*, *54*, 408-423.
- Fausto-Sterling, A. (1985). *Myths of gender: Biological theories about women and men*. NY: Basic Books, Inc.
- Gowaty, P. (2003). Sexual natures: How feminism changed evolutionary biology. *Signs: Journal of Women in Culture and Society*, *28*, 901-922.
- Grosz, E. (1999). Darwin and feminism: Preliminary investigations for a possible alliance. *Australian Feminist Studies*, *14*, 31-45.
- Hrdy, S. (1999). *The Woman that Never Evolved*. Boston: Harvard University Press.
- Wilson, E. (2002). Biologically inspired feminism: Response to Helen Keane and Marsha Rosengarten, 'On the Biology of Sexed Subjects,' *Australian Feminist Studies*, *17*, 283-285.

Maryanne Fisher received her doctoral degree in psychology in 2004 from York University and is now an assistant professor at St. Mary's University in the Department of Psychology and a member of the Women's Studies program. Her primary areas of research are interpersonal relationships, female intrasexual competition, mate preferences and selection, and gender in relation to computing.

Popularizing Evolutionary Psychology

A review of *Why Beautiful People Have More Daughters* by Alan S. Miller and Satoshi Kanazawa.

Penguin Group: New York, 2007. US\$23.95, 252 pp. ISBN 978-0-399-53365-5

Reviewed by **Daniel P. Howrigan** and **Farnaz Kaighobadi** (corresponding author)
Department of Psychology, California State University, Long Beach, CA, USA. [Email: howrigan1980@gmail.com] / Florida Atlantic University, Department of Psychology, Davie, FL, USA. [E-mail: fkaighob@fau.edu]

For many in search of explanations for the mysteries underlying human behavior, the epiphany and parsimony that evolutionary psychology provides is undeniably one of the keys to formulating a comprehensive grasp of what it is to be human. It is this fundamental attribute that Miller and Kanazawa illustrate in *Why Beautiful People Have More Daughters*, summing up how evolutionary thinking has led to fruitful advances in explaining human behavior. For those already familiar with evolutionary psychology, this book provides a useful and entertaining summary of its central tenets and major research findings. However, for the lay reader curious about evolutionary psychology, but unwilling or unable to dig deeper into the scientific literature, this book will have a more profound impact.

The clear and straightforward style of Miller and Kanazawa's writing effectively brings the world of evolutionary psychology to just about anyone's living room. They use a simple question and answer format, and choose effective examples, embellished with excellent wit, common sense logic, and relevance to today's reader. Their reliance on the core arguments runs smoothly throughout the book.

The authors have an uncanny knack for making sure that no ideas are lost in translation, keeping the prose concise and digestible even to those with little or no knowledge of the field. Their focus on the evolutionary psychology behind attraction, mating, violence, politics, and social issues speaks to the interest of those who might otherwise ignore this unique perspective on human behavior.

Despite the book's provocative title, the authors touch upon much more than just what determines the sex of a child. In fact, their exploration of this question only accounts for a few pages; a wealth of other topics, research findings, and explanations make up a large part of the book. The hypothesis that beautiful people have more daughters is based on previous findings from evolutionary psychology that female attractiveness is valued highly in both short and long-term mating, whereas male attractiveness is valued primarily in short-term mating. Therefore, more attractive parents would benefit more by having attractive daughters rather than sons. In accordance with their assumption, Kanazawa reports that adults rated as "very attractive" did indeed have more daughters than sons. Miller and Kanazawa use this finding to exemplify how evolutionary psychology can generate unique theories, allow for testable ideas, and provide a coherent and fundamental explanation for the ultimate causes of all sorts of human processes and behaviors.

In clarifying the ethos of evolutionary psychology, Miller and Kanazawa repeatedly show the stark contrast between Evolutionary and Standard Social Science Models for explaining human behavior. Armed with the latest and most prominent findings of evolutionary psychology, each chapter persuasively refutes the claims of the Standard Social Science Model that all of our behavior is a product of environmental input, socialization, and cultural transmission. Instead, Miller and

Kanazawa support the evolutionary contention that much of our behavior is shared across cultures, and can be explained through Darwinian natural selection. Miller and Kanazawa challenge the underlying principles of the "nature vs. nurture" argument as a false dichotomy. In spite of this stated position, they nonetheless focus their efforts on proving that the "nature" side is the prevailing force in shaping how we think and act. For the lay reader, their straightforward approach to this topic is easy to follow and understand, reinforcing the authors' goal of bringing evolutionary psychology into the public square. However, for more astute followers, this strength may prove to be its main drawback.

While most evolutionary psychologists agree on the big picture – that natural selection shapes human brain evolution and behavior – there are still many controversies not adequately brought to light in this book. These include the concrete nature of human mental adaptations, the existence and role of behavioral variation, and the extension, as well as limits, of evolutionary logic in deriving ultimate explanations. A perfect example is the author's usage of the "savannah principle", stating that, "the human brain has difficulty comprehending and dealing with entities and situations that did not exist in the ancestral environment" (p. 21). The authors use this train of thought to explain why watching television gives us a sense of social belonging, the attractiveness of legally under-age women to older men, the effectiveness of make-up and plastic surgery, and the popularity of pornography even though it has no direct reproductive value. This argument is a valid one, as modern culture has found ways to manipulate our evolved desires to the extent that we cannot just "shut them off" when they become maladaptive. On the other hand, it fails to put into perspective that while our evolved desires and motivations are being manipulated, we still fully understand the context and realities of television, law, plastic

surgery, and pornography. We know full well that the actors are not our friends, that the under-age women are off-limits, that breast implants are fake, and that we didn't just have sex by watching it on TV. In fact, our ability to understand such innovations even as they manipulate our evolved desires is a testament to adaptations overlooked in this book, such as the vast breadth of learning, memory, and other cognitive capabilities that allow us to function in the 21st century. Miller and Kanazawa present a sound argument for evolutionary theories of our human nature, but then end up leaving out many aspects of our human nature in the service of building an argument against the Standard Social Science Model.

Nevertheless, *Why Beautiful People Have More Daughters* is a tribute to the success of evolutionary psychology in ushering in a new and much needed perspective to the field of human psychology. Miller and Kanazawa's goal is not to explain every single nuance of our complex human nature, but rather to build a strong empirical and theoretical case that much of what we are, and how we think, is ultimately a product of the adaptations that helped our ancestors, and their ancestors before them, survive and reproduce. In this sense, *Why Beautiful People Have More Daughters* succeeds brilliantly, with a style and charm that can bring the epiphany of evolutionary logic into the mind of any reader.

Daniel P. Howrigan recently graduated with a Master's from the psychology program at California State University, Long Beach. He is now pursuing his Ph.D. at the University of Colorado, Boulder with a focus on Behavioral Genetics.

Farnaz Kaighobadi is a Ph.D. student in the Evolutionary Psychology program at Florida Atlantic University. Her research interests include human sexual psychology and behavior.

Human Nature in Rural Tuscany: An Early Modern History

By **Gregory Hanlon**

Palgrave Macmillan, 2007, xiii + 218pp.
ISBN: 1-4039-7764X [Hbk, US\$69.95].

Reviewed by **Thomas R. Alley**

Dept. of Psychology, Clemson University, Clemson,
SC 29634-1355 USA
[E-mail: Alley@Clemson.edu]

Piuttosto can vivo che leone morto
(Better to be a living dog than a dead lion)

{Tuscan proverb}

Despite the reference to "Human Nature" in the title, one may doubt that a history book would seriously consider "human nature" in an ethological manner, but this book does have a substantial component of historical ethology. The author reveals in the brief but informative preface that it is "a **nominative** study of social behavior" (i.e., focused "on the individual actions of ordinary people") using a conceptual framework of ethology and evolutionary psychology. In fact, he begins the book proper by drawing parallels between his historical technique applied to a small village and the detailed study of captive chimps by Frans de Waal and others. Over the course of the book it becomes clear that the author has been greatly inspired by the techniques, theories and findings of behavioral primatology. Adding to the interest for many readers, the book concerns village life in rural Tuscany, not far from the site of the 2008 ISHE Congress in Bologna, Italy.

Hanlon's focus is Montefollonico, a typical Tuscan *castello* (hilltop community) for which he has uncovered rich archives dealing with the "minutia of daily life" during the 1600's. This small village contained about 350 residents, with 450-500 more inhabitants among the

surrounding farms. His vast array of documents includes municipal records, tax registers, real estate registers, hospital records, "abundant" legal records of civil litigation and criminal justice, "hundreds of marriage contracts and inquests into marriage eligibility", reports from bishops and priests, baptism records, and numerous other church records. In addition, records from the regional authorities in Siena provided a "vast collection of public and private contracts" including "testaments, postmortem inventories, and property leases" (p. 3). This voluminous set of documents not only affords a more detailed look at life than that usually available to historians, but allows Hanlon to reconstruct many of the details of specific individuals living here. The records are so rich that Hanlon sometimes needs to sample the records (e.g., pp. 73ff.) in order to get a manageable data set. Hanlon is well aware of limitations and potential bias (e.g., underestimation of criminal activity) in the archival data, and is careful to explicitly acknowledge such limitations periodically throughout the book.

The book is composed of just five sections, in addition to the Preface and Introduction. These are: *Governance*, *Cooperation*, *Competition*, *Reproduction* and *Invention*. The book has neither a reference section nor an author index, using instead hundreds of footnotes spanning 38 pages at the back of the book. It does have a reasonably good subject index. There are 17 monochrome figures and photographs, and a sprinkling of delightful Tuscan mottos such as the one at the start of this review. The grain of analysis ranges from detailed examination of individuals to families to discussion of the population as a whole. The book often reads more like a work in cultural anthropology than in history and, on the whole, is well written.

A recurrent theme is Hanlon's rejection of the cultural relativism, which is too often favored by historians and others, and he instead draws attention to human universals and the role of

human biology. He argues that this perspective allows us to explain "more phenomena with greater economy" (p. 6), but also allows for a multitude of individual differences and for variations between cultures. Citing Darwin, Pinker, de Waal, Donald Brown, et al., he emphasizes the universals of cognition and emotion as per the core postulates of evolutionary psychology, and predicts that this perspective will "transform the way historians understand" family life, kinship, sexuality, politics, violence and cooperation. Culture is seen as merely a proximate mechanism, and one that is incapable of explaining the "constants" (universals) found in human behavior. Culture as an explanatory concept should be "invoked more sparingly or else altogether discarded as obsolete" (p. 4); a stance taken, for example, in his discussion of the double standard for adultery (cf. p. 131ff.).

Of particular importance are the universals of reciprocity and retaliation. Hanlon finds evidence of both kin selection and reciprocal altruism. Charity is seen as a "textbook illustration" of Trivers' theory of reciprocal altruism, with the important consideration that the village was small enough that identities and reputations were well known by other members of the community. Outsiders and recent arrivals were often viewed unfavorably and rarely benefited from charity or tolerated scrounging. Kin selection seems quite evident in the data on confrontations and fighting. When not acting alone, aggressors usually were accompanied by kinsmen, with the "great majority" of allies being blood relatives, and with in-laws being infrequent members of such coalitions. The situation provoking group aggression most often was the defense of parents and children (cf. p. 89).

Another universal, hierarchy, is introduced in the opening chapter, *Governance*. Here Hanlon proposes that principles of apportioning power and resources usually revolve around the readily understood dichotomy of participation

and hierarchy. Social hierarchy imposes constraints on competition and fosters work towards common goals. In Montefollonico, a community with many unrelated families, governance required a careful balance of competing interests. Thus, one finds wide sharing of power and typically limited terms in powerful positions, with provisions preventing one person or kin-group from attaining strong dominance. Hanlon finds the universal "parameters of leadership", including sympathy for the weak and a readiness to aid mistreated group members. As in other matters, reciprocity and retaliation are readily seen.

Hanlon explains how the behavior seen in his careful examination of everyday life is typically well-suited to supporting the individual goals of survival and maintenance or improvement of one's circumstances. The behaviors range widely and include gossiping, impression management, charity, theft, and surveillance. In an economic world based on exchange and cooperation, reputations were "public commodities" of high importance that were carefully attended to by people of both high and low status. The striving for a good reputation contributes to cooperation (cf. Chapter 2). For instance, one's trustworthiness, a critical trait in a village economy, was an outcome of "honorable behavior and a willingness to conform to community norms" (p. 52). In fact, the economy depended on "a myriad of mutually beneficial exchanges fostering cooperation and reciprocity among neighbors, landlords, and tenants" (p. 68).

Of course, the pursuit of individual advantage does not align perfectly with complete cooperation and social consideration, and individuals should seize advantages when the opportunity arises. Hanlon highlights this conflict in Chapter 3, *Competition*. From the evolutionary perspective taken here, cheating and deception are natural human behaviors held in check by community vigilance and the

"implicit threat" of retaliation. An individual's reputation as one who would and could defend their interests had important deterrent value. Social institutions of civil and criminal justice codify the natural sense of rules, responsibility, and social justice. Hanlon finds that wealthy people made more use of court systems to defend their property, but that the rules and processes of formal justice were sufficiently neutral to instill public confidence in them.

Although titled *Reproduction*, Chapter 4 also deals extensively with sex differences and sex roles. As may be expected, given the evolutionary perspective, these topics appear repeatedly throughout the book. In short, Hanlon reports findings that are remarkably consistent with the pattern of roles and differences predicted by evolutionary theories. So we see that males competed for females and for power, were more aggressive, dominated public affairs and politics, and were more prone to stealing and violence. Indeed, men "had a near-monopoly on grievous and premeditated aggression" (p. 86), and Hanlon finds some evidence of aggression in most men in the community. Risk taking is much more evident in males, particularly young males, who show more willingness "to jeopardize their lives and fortunes in search of status and attention" (p. 84). Women, in contrast, were largely responsible for child care and household chores, tended smaller animals and gardens, married older men, adhered more closely to some aspects of religion, and were less likely to be charged with crimes. Hanlon rightfully sees multiple effects of paternal uncertainty and the large biological disparity in the burden of reproduction. These include the serious consequences of premarital pregnancy and the great concern with girls' chastity, sexual reputations, and marriage.

The final section of the book, *Invention*, examines the forces of change that influenced this region during the period in question. Hanlon stresses human adaptability here, and

adaptability was certainly needed as the region experienced a long-lasting economic decline and eventual crisis, as well as plagues and famine. During the same period, the power and importance of the Catholic church increased significantly. Discussion of the clergy, religious practices, church revenue and related matters is concentrated in this section of the book. Hanlon also addresses the human tendency for population growth. The chapter closes with a one page conclusion that applies to the book as a whole.

The virtues of this book include the carefully assembled archival data on Tuscan society and daily life, and the application of evolutionary perspectives to historical data. A remarkably detailed view of life is provided, including many aspects (e.g., infanticide, midwifery, sibling rivalry, parenting, sexual jealousy) not mentioned in this review but of considerable interest to ethologists. It should be expected that many of the patterns and findings in 17th century Tuscan villages as reported herein also characterize numerous human communities in other times and places since, until fairly recent times, it was common for humans to live in such small communities with familiar others.

A major weakness of the book is Hanlon's data analyses; these never include inferential statistics and are often so limited that only frequency counts are provided. In addition, one might hope that the ethological perspective could be more developed and more frequently applied, but the historical data probably do not allow for this. Likewise, the descriptions and discussions, like most historical documents themselves, are almost certainly biased in the direction of the unusual and noteworthy, perhaps distorting the picture of everyday life for ordinary people that Hanlon tries to describe. Still, this is an admirable attempt to subject carefully gathered, highly detailed, historical data to well-conceived evolutionary analysis. Besides providing an interesting historical examination of everyday life in a

largely pre-literate society, the painstaking data collection presented within can serve as a good source for identifying or confirming human universals and adaptive behaviors.

Thomas R. Alley is a Professor of Psychology at Clemson University and the Editor of the *Human Ethology Bulletin*. He completed his M.A. and Ph.D. in Experimental Psychology at the University of Connecticut. His recent projects include the examination of human food preferences and social aspects of food sharing. He traveled through parts of Tuscany while in Italy earlier this year.

Back Issues

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

- ◆ \$2/issue or \$5/year for **electronic** copies
- ◆ \$6/issue or \$20/year for **printed** copies (U.S. orders)
- ◆ \$8/issue or \$22/year for **printed** copies **mailed outside the U.S.A.**

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

Photos from ISHE08



A speaker is introduced by John Richer under the marvelous fresco in Prodi Hall.



A gathering of ISHE08 attendees. (photo by Wall Hattori)



At the ISHE08 banquet. (photo by Wall Hattori)



Dining in Bologna. (photo by Wall Hattori)

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.

Berra, T. M. Charles Darwin: A Concise Story of an Extraordinary Man. The Johns Hopkins University Press, 2008, 144 pp. ISBN: 0801891043

Blumberg, M. S. Freaks of Nature: What Anomalies Tell Us About Development and Evolution. Oxford University Press, 2008, 344 pp. ISBN: 0195322827

Brüne, M. Evolutionary Psychiatry: The Origins of Psychopathology. Oxford University Press, 2008, 380 pp. ISBN: 0199207682

Chapais, B. Primeval Kinship: How Pair Bonding Gave Birth to Human Society. Harvard University Press, 2008, 368 pp. ISBN: 0674027825

Flesch, W. Comeuppance: Costly Signaling, Altruistic Punishment, and Other Biological Components of Fiction. Harvard University Press, 2008, 264 pp. ISBN: 0674026314

Fox, E. Emotion Science: Cognitive and Neuroscientific Approaches to Understanding Human Emotions. Palgrave Macmillan, 2008, 496 pp. ISBN: 0230005187

Gazzaniga, M. S. Human: The Science Behind What Makes Us Unique. Ecco, 2008, 464 pp. ISBN: 0060892889

Graziano, M. The Intelligent Movement Machine: An Ethological Perspective on the Primate Motor System. Oxford University Press, 2008, 240 pp. ISBN: 0195326709

Levitin, D. J. The World in Six Songs: How the Musical Brain Created Human Nature. Dutton, 2008, 336 pp. ISBN: 0525950737

Oller, D. K., & Griebel, U. Evolution of Communicative Flexibility: Complexity, Creativity, and Adaptability in Human and Animal Communication. The MIT Press, 2008, 352 pp. ISBN: 0262151219

Silvertown, J. 99% Ape: How Evolution Adds Up. University of Chicago Press, 2009, 224 pp. ISBN: 0226757781

Steadman, L. B., & Palmer, C. T. The Supernatural and Natural Selection: Religion and Evolutionary Success. Paradigm Publishers, 2008, 272 pp. ISBN: 1594515654

Thornhill, R., & Gangestad, S. W. The Evolutionary Biology of Human Female Sexuality. Oxford University Press, 2008, 424 pp. ISBN: 019534099X

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>

2009 Maine Summer Institute in Human Ethology

An ISHE sponsored **Summer Institute in Human Ethology** will be hosted by the University of Maine at Orono on July 5-9, 2009. ISHE Summer Institutes are designed for advanced graduate students and researchers around a few important themes derived from emerging research trends in the field of human ethology, broadly conceived as the study of human adaptation and behavior from an evolutionary perspective. The timing is immediately before the meeting of the **Northeastern Evolutionary Psychology Society (NEEPS)** [9-12 July 2009 – State University of New York at Oswego – <http://neepsociety.org/>] for those who might want to attend both meetings.

The ISHE 2009 Summer Institute will include 3 plenary addresses (90 min each), 7 workshops (60 min each), approximately 20 to 30 oral presentations (20 min each) as well as poster presentations and film sessions. We will be meeting in the recently renovated state-of-the-art conference facility on the Univ. of Maine campus, with restaurants and lodging nearby.



University of Maine conference venue.

So put a trip to Maine on your calendar for next summer. We guarantee an exciting conference and venue to explore. Nearby

coastal Maine has many renowned attractions. We have planned a banquet at a scenic Maine inn and a fieldtrip to Bar Harbor and picturesque [Acadia National Park](#), about an hour's drive from the University.

Important Dates:

28 February 2009: Abstract Submission Deadline

20 March 2009: Notification of Acceptance:

Plenary Addresses

David Geary (University of Missouri, USA) – *The Origin of Mind: Evolution of Brain, Cognition, and General Intelligence*

Kevin MacDonald (California State University: Long Beach, USA) – *Effortful Control, Explicit Processing and the Regulation of Human Evolved Predispositions*

Daniel Povinelli (Cognitive Evolution Group, University of Louisiana - New Iberia, USA) – *Humanizing the Human Mind*

Workshops

Karl Grammer (Ludwig-Boltzmann-Institute for Urban Ethology, Vienna, Austria) – *Reverse engineering: A new approach to behavior analysis*

Daniel Kruger (University of Michigan, USA) – *Understanding Statistics with Tinbergen's Four Questions*

Peter LaFreniere (University of Maine - Orono, USA) – *Evolutionary Developmental Psychology*

Elisabeth Oberzaucher (Ludwig-Boltzmann-Institute for Urban Ethology, Vienna, Austria) – *Observational Methods in Research on Emotional Expressions*

John Richer (Paediatric Psychology, John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford, UK) – *Diagnostic schemes in child psychiatry, where they help and where they hinder, and ethologically based alternatives for describing problems in children's behaviour and development*

Wulf Schiefenhövel (Human Ethology Group, Max-Planck-Institute for Ornithology, Andechs, Germany) – *Fieldwork Methods in Crosscultural Human Ethology*

Glenn Weisfeld (Wayne State University, USA) – *Ethological perspectives on the basic emotions of pride and shame*

Call for Papers

We welcome submissions on all topics relevant to human ethology, broadly defined as an interdisciplinary approach to the study of human adaptation and behavior from an evolutionary perspective.

Submitting an Abstract

Prepare two versions of your abstract: a 200-word abstract for inclusion in the program and a 500-word abstract for review. The deadline for abstract submission is February 28, 2009. Notifications of acceptance will be sent by March 20, 2009. All abstracts should be sent to the Program Chair: Peter LaFreniere (peter.lafreniere@umit.maine.edu)

ISHE 2009 Paper/Poster Abstract Submission

Please send the following information:

Last Name:

First Name, Middle Initial:

Affiliation:

Indicate faculty or student:

E-mail:

Phone number:

Presentation title:

Indicate Poster or Paper:

Abstract for program book (200 words or less):

Abstract for peer review (500 words or less):

Transportation to Orono:

We recommend flying into one of three airports (driving times to university):

Boston Logan [BOS] - (5hrs)

Portland [PWM] - (2.5 hrs)

Bangor [BGR] - (15 min)

We will post more information on transportation in later announcements.



University of Maine conference venue.

Lodging

Two **campus residence halls** are available, both located within a short walk to the conference site.

Doris Twitchell Allen Village:

www.umaine.edu/conferences/meetingspacegallery/DTAV/DTAV.htm

Patch Hall:

www.umaine.edu/conferences/meetingspacegallery/Patch%20Hall/Patch.htm

2008 lodging **rates** (may be slightly higher in 2009)

<u>Residence Hall</u>	<u>Doris T</u>	<u>Patch</u>
Adult-Double	\$34.15	\$39.20
Adult-Single	\$52.50	\$58.80
Student-Double	\$24.00	\$21.30
Student-Single	\$32.20	\$29.80

Off campus housing is also available at two inns, both approximately one mile from the conference site.

Best Western Black Bear Inn/Conference Center

4 Godfrey Road, Orono, ME 04473

1-207-866-7120 or 1-800-528-1234

Fax: 1-207-866-7433

www.bestwestern.com

University Inn Academic Suites
 5 College Avenue, Orono, ME 04473
 1-207-866-4921 or 1-800-321-4921
 Fax: 207-866-4550
www.universitymotorinn.com

Conference registration will open on March 15, 2009. At that time on-campus housing registration will be available.

	<u>Faculty</u>	<u>Student</u>
Registration (before June 1)	\$120	free
Registration (after June 1)	\$150	\$25
Banquet (optional)	\$50	\$25
Bar Harbor/Acadia trip (optional)	\$50	\$25

REMINDER: The easy-to-remember ISHE web address is www.ishe.org. Please keep checking this site for the latest 2009 ISHE Institute updates.

- Peter LaFreniere

Call for Proposals: Host Sites for ISHE10

The ISHE Board of Officers would like to receive tentative proposals for hosting the 2010 Biennial ISHE Congress. Two proposals have been received with gratitude and are still being considered. This meeting is typically held during the summer, and for 2010 will be held in the Americas. Questions and offers can be directed to Glenn Weisfeld (Weisfeld@sun.science.wayne.edu) or Wulf Schiefenhövel (Schiefen@orn.mpg.de).

With this issue, the last one of 2008, I would like to thank every member of the editorial staff (listed on pg. 2) for their thoughtful and conscientious contributions to the creation of the four 2008 issues. In addition, **Marco Costa** and **Glenn Weisfeld** are particularly worthy of thanks for their help with the *Bulletin* over the past year, as is **Astrid Juette** for her help in seeing that each issue gets properly sent to all recipients. Of course, the many authors of book reviews and other published items are also due thanks.

- T. R. Alley, Editor

The 2008 NEEPS Meeting

The **NorthEastern Evolutionary Psychology Society (NEEPS)** formed in 2007 as the first regional, sister society to the Human Behavior and Evolution Society. NEEPS is designed to facilitate interactions among scholars who study psychological questions from an evolutionary perspective. Given this relatively broad charge, NEEPS welcome scholars from multiple disciplines (e.g., anthropology, biology, literary studies, psychology, sociology) with a diversity of research and theoretical interests. The initial meeting was highly successful, and led to a second conference, which will be followed by a third conference in 2009.

This second meeting of NEEPS took place May 2nd to 4th, 2008. There were approximately 100 oral presentations and posters, covering an extensive range of topics. The 2008 keynote

speaker was **Steve Pinker**, who presented a review of his recent book, *The Stuff of Thought: Language as a Window into Human Nature*. The plenary speaker was **Peter Gray**, who spoke about applying evolutionary psychology to questions of child development. Interested individuals can review a copy of the proceedings which will be available through the *Journal of Social, Evolutionary, and Cultural Psychology* (<http://www.jsecjournal.com>) in early 2009.

If you are interested in learning more about this society you should explore the NEEPS website (<http://www.neepsociety.com>). You might also consider attending NEEPS 2009, which will be held [just after the ISHE Summer Institute in Maine - Ed.] in Oswego, New York, right on scenic Lake Ontario.

-- Maryanne Fisher

The 2008 Siberian Summer School on Human Ethology

Report by Zhanna Reznikova (Chair)

[Photographs by Zhanna Reznikova (ZR), Elena Dorosheva (ED), Sofia Panteleeva (SP)]

The new Department of Comparative Psychology of the Novosibirsk State University (NSU) organized the third Siberian Summer School (8-14 September, 2008), in continuation of the tradition of Siberian Summer Schools on Human Ethology organized by Prof. Wulf Schiefenhoewel and Dr. Frank Salter in Novosibirsk in 2002 and 2003. The 2008 School was sponsored by NSU, **ISHE**, the Russian Fund for Basic Research, and the Presidium of the Siberian Branch RAS. The distinctive feature of this School is its multidisciplinary approach. We aimed at stimulating exchanges between the various branches of human ethology and related fields of

comparative psychology and biological sciences. That is why the School is subtitled, "Human and Non-Human Ethology: Psychological, Evolutionary and Genetic-Physiological Aspects".

The School gathered about 150 participants. The meeting was hosted by the Department of Psychology of NSU and the Institute for Animal Systematics and Ecology, Siberian Branch RAS. Participants visited Zhanna Reznikova's laboratory in the Institute to watch clever ants mastering the famous "binary tree" maze, Belyaev's well known farm of domestic foxes, the Museum of Archaeology and Ethnography at the Institute of Archaeology, the Siberian Branch RAS, and the Novosibirsk Zoo. All visitors were housed at the Golden Valley academic hotel near the university, in the Academgorodok, a scientific part of Novosibirsk. The School commenced with a social reception and dinner at NSU.



Zhanna Reznikova at Belyaev's farm of domestic foxes (SP)

The speakers for the 2008 Siberian Summer School included several internationally known scientists as well as presentations by students and young researchers. The addresses and talks spanned a wide variety of topics including cultural primatology, social learning, development of emotions, ethology of childhood, genetic aspects of aggression, evolution of behaviour, genetic variety of human populations, behavioural consequences of stress, abusing families, and cross-cultural analysis of human behaviour. The schedule of the School was rather tight. Each day the program included 6 to 8 addresses, from 60 to 90 minutes each. Lively questions and discussions followed each lecture.

The program began with brief welcoming remarks from the hosts. Prof. Karl Grammer from Ludwig Boltzmann Institute for Urban Ethology, Vienna, gave the opening presentation. His thought-provoking talk, "Darwin's Problem: Evolutionary Aesthetics and the Sense of Beauty", provided a good starting point for the meeting, raising many questions about various aspects of human attractiveness, a topic of high interest for researchers and students in different fields of natural science. Later that same day, Prof. Mikhail Moshkin (Institute of Cytology & Genetics and Institute for Animal Systematics & Ecology, Siberian Branch RAS) lectured on the



Karl Grammer's lecture (ZR)

role of pheromones in human behaviour and immune resistance. Prof. Zoya Zorina from Moscow State University summarized the role of pioneering works of the famous Russian zoopsychologist, Nadezhda Ladygina-Kohts, in the development of human ethology. In her lecture, she demonstrated many rare photos from the collection of the Darwinian Museum established by Ladygina-Kohts with her husband Alexander Kohts in the beginning of the 20th century. Zoya's colleague from the same department, Dr. Anna Smirnova, compared inferential reasoning in human and non-human animals. It was very impressive to watch crows performing logical operations at the level of great apes and children.

The first day also included the session of presentations by young researchers and students. This session provided a multi-faceted panorama of human- and non-human ethology. The following reports were presented:

1. Valentina Burkova (Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology RAS, Moscow; supervisor Prof. M. Butovskaya) – *2D:4D ratio, aggression and personality in Russian adolescents*
2. Alesya Prudnikova (Moscow State Univ. & Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology RAS, Moscow; supervisors Prof's. E. Godina and M. Butovskaya) – *Fluttering asymmetry and psychological peculiarities of personal characteristics in sportsmen of different specialties*
3. Maria Solov'eva (NSU; supervisor Dr. I. Plusnina) – *Effect of selection for elimination of aggressiveness towards human[s] on inter-male aggression in Norway rats*
4. Victoria Lozovaya (Kiev State Univ.; supervisor N. Makarchuk) – *Behavioural strategies in rats after actions of different forms of stress*
5. Olga Polevaya (Nizhny Novgorod Linguistic University; supervisor Prof. S. Averkina) – *Development of "Democracy" concept in American culture (analysis of American English)*
6. Alena Rubannikova (Kemerovo State Univ.; supervisor Prof. N. Litvinova) – *Odour attractiveness in boys and girls*
7. Olga Bulatova (Kemerovo State Univ.) – *Internal estimations and EEG reactions to sexual pheromones in boys and girls*
8. Tatiana Rippinen (Institute of Physiology, Siberian Branch RAS; supervisor Prof. E. Slobodskaya) – *Computer in culture of childhood*
9. Zoya Chasovskih (NSU; supervisor Dr. A. Druzyaka) – *Development of behavioural sequences in young gulls*
10. Ivan Iakovlev (Institute for Animal Systematics and Ecology; supervisor Prof. Zh. Reznikova) – *Development of aggression and individual variability in ants' behaviour*
11. Aleksander Romashenko (Institute of Cytology and Genetics, Siberian Branch RAS; supervisor Prof. M. Moshkin) – *A tickle view of human sexual pheromones: A behavioural and electro-physiological response of taiga tickles to synthetic sexual pheromones of humans*
12. Irina Chadaeva (Severtsov Institute of Evolution and Ecology, RAS, Moscow & Institute for Cytology and Genetic, Siberian Branch RAS; supervisor Prof. N. Vasil'eva) –

Djungarian hamster females reaction on males chemosignals determine analytical abilities

13. Dr. Arkadyi Bragin, Prof. Ludmila Osadchuk, Prof. Alexander Osadchuk (Institute of Cytology and Genetic, Siberian Branch RAS) – *Social dominance with different level of laboratory male mice aggression (Mus musculus) in experimental model.*

14. Eugenyi Brusentcev, Arkadyi Bragin, Prof. Ludmila Osadchuk, Prof. Alexander Osadchuk (Institute of Cytology and Genetic, Siberian Branch RAS) – *Territoriality and scent marking activity in male mice*



The audience (ZR)

The second day of the School started with Prof. Bill McGrew's exciting lecture, "Reflections on progress in cultural primatology". He presented key issues facing cultural primatologists, as seen from the viewpoint of a long-standing student of wild chimpanzees. The lecture of Zhanna Reznikova was devoted to an ant's eye view of culture, a title borrowed from Bill McGrew's foreword for her new *Animal Intelligence* book (Cambridge University Press, 2007). This address presented the newly revealed form of social learning in animals: distributed social learning based on triggering dormant behavioural patterns. The next speaker, Dr. Elena Dorosheva, developed the new idea of "adaptive learning" ("stimulus-pattern" instead of "stimulus-reaction"). Being developed on beetles and ants, this idea was applied by Elena for joint creative activity in young children. Prof. Marina Vancatova (Charles University, Prague) presented a wide panorama of research on "Tool behaviour

in primates”, including pioneering results of Marina’s teacher, Russian primatologist Prof. Leonid Firsov (who passed away last year). The day was finished by the very interesting lecture by Dr. Svetlana Borinskaya (Institute of General Genetics, Russian Academy of Science, Moscow) on “Cultural succession and human genetics”.

The third day was devoted to excursions. The fourth day was opened by the lecture of Prof. Kim Bard (University of Portsmouth), “Development of emotional expression in chimpanzees and human infants”. Kim highlighted the value of comparative perspectives on development and of developmental perspectives on species comparisons. This combined approach is important to understand the plasticity inherent in the emotional development of humans and chimpanzees. Marina Vancatova continued this line with a lecture (her second) on comparative analysis of picture making activity in apes and human children illustrated with a rich collection of samples of “ape art”. These pictures, Marina says, correspond to the first and, sometimes, even the second stages of the development of picture making in human children.

Dr. Kseniya Uplisova, a young researcher from St. Petersburg University, gave a brief talk in which parrots and humans changed their places: Kseniya related peculiarities of phonetic identification of vowel sounds in parrots. The second part of the day was devoted to physiological and genetic aspects of behaviour brightly presented by world-known researchers from the Institute of Cytology and Genetics Siberian Branch RAS. Natalia Kudryavtseva, the head of the Department of Neurogenetic Basis of Social Behaviour, presented a talk about the psychopathology of behaviour. Several collaborators of hers (Galina Vishnivetskaya, Damira Avgustinovich, Natalia Bondar, Irina Kovalenko, Dmitriy Smagin) summarised experimental approaches and showed a scientific film. Indeed, the audience was amazed by the human-like displays of psychopathology in mice. The attendees recovered during a short coffee break before Dr. Irina Plusnina shocked them with deep changes in aggressive behaviour and

cognitive abilities caused by domestication, and Alexander Kulikov dealt the final blow with lectures about relations between candidate genes and behaviour.



Participants at the Museum of Archaeology and Ethnography, the Institute of Archaeology, Siberian RAS

The fifth day of the School started with a lecture about social behaviour and instincts in humans by Prof. Rem Hlebopros, the Director of International Centre for Research of Extreme States of Organisms, Siberian Branch RAS (Krasnoyarsk). Then Dr. Michail Potapov presented his talk (co-authored with Prof. Vadim Evsikov and Dr. Galina Nazarova). Investigations of this group are devoted to effects of sexual selection in mammals. The audience was just heated up by impressive pictures of ways to make love and keep genetic potential in mice and elephants, when Prof. Elena Nikolaeva (Russian State Pedagogic University, St. Petersburg) stimulated a storm of emotions by presenting new data concerning reinforcement and punishment in modern families. Each student in the audience wanted to give advice on how to reinforce and punish children, and how to make them happy. Then Yulia Fedenok – the young co-author of Prof. Marina Butovskaya (who was not able to attend, being in Africa) – calmed the audience with a lecture about age dynamics of individual distance and tactile communication in humans. The storm of emotions returned in the evening with the lecture of Dr. Olga Lisichenko about psycho-genetic aspects of biological and cultural evolution, and the Darwinian lecture of Prof. Pavel Borodin (Institute of Cytology & Genetics Siberian Branch RAS).

The spirit of the last day of the School was created by specialists from Nizhniy Novgorod (the State University and the State Medical Academy), Drs. Sergey Parin and Sofia Polevaya, lecturing on "Human and non-human animals in extreme situations: neurochemistry and evolution" and "Integrative principles of coding and recognition of sensory information: peculiarities of consciousness of stimuli in a stress situation". The scientific program was finished by the lecture of Dr. Alina Amikishieva (Institute of Cytology and Genetics, Siberian Branch RAS): "Principles of bio-ethics".

In conclusion, I would like to thank all our sponsors and also thank the members of the Student Organizing Committee (headed by Irina Karpenko, Dr. Elena Dorosheva and Dr. Sofia Panteleeva) for their great work, especially E. Fon-Der-Flaass, A. Grishaeva, A. Stupakov, M. Melnikov, M. Mezentzeva, I. Antokhin, S. Krasnukhina, N. Tarasovskaya, and N. Hotzkin.

Prof. Zhanna Reznikova is Head of the Department of Comparative Psychology at Novosibirsk State University, and Head of the Laboratory of Community Ethology, Institute for Animal Systematics and Ecology, Frunze 11, Novosibirsk 630091, Russia



Participants after one of the sessions at Novosibirsk State University

Correction

The minutes from ISHE08 published in the last issue mistakenly attributed the offer to host the next ISHE meeting in Brazil to Maria Lúcia Seidl de Moura, who was not in Bologna. The offer came from **Maria Emilia Yamamoto (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte, Natal, Brazil)**.



2008 Owen Aldis Scholarship Winners



The ISHE Board of Officers is pleased to announce the winners of Owen Aldis Awards for 2008. This year the evaluations were conducted by members of the Board of Trustees chaired by Prof. John Richer, for which the Board of Officers express their gratitude. Proposals were read by at least two different judges who evaluated them using standards of scientific merit and ethological relevance. The two winning proposals were considered to be strong on both criteria.

* * * * *

Julia Fedenok

- Ph.D. student, Center of Cross-cultural Psychology and Human Ethology, Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow.
- Mentor: Marina L. Butovskaya

*Adaptation to Multicultural Environment in Russia:
Spatial behavior of children and adolescents*

* * * * *

Dagmar Kohoutova, M.Sc.

- Department of Anthropology, Faculty of Humanities, Charles University, Prague, Czech Republic.
- Mentor: Jan Havlicek

*The Development of Olfactory Abilities and Preferences
during Childhood and Puberty*

* * * * *

ANNOUNCEMENTS

HEB to be Transformed into an On-Line Journal?

As previously announced, the *Bulletin* staff and ISHE officers are considering transforming the *Human Ethology Bulletin* into an on-line publication **with additional content consisting of peer-reviewed articles**. At this time, no decisions have been made and the input and advice of members is being sought. The benefits foreseen include [1] establishing a new publication outlet for research and theory on human ethology, [2] increasing the availability, subscriber base, and global impact of the *Bulletin* and, probably, [3] a reduction in costs for ISHE. In any case, we plan to maintain *HEB* as a quarterly publication, retain the existing content (e.g., book reviews and announcement of new books and papers), and retain the ability for members to create a printed copy of each issue by simply printing an electronic (probably PDF) document.

Members are encouraged to submit any questions, comments, advice or suggestions they may have on this matter. All responses from members can be sent to the *Bulletin* Editor at Alley@Clemson.edu.

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 web pages. Such material can be sent to the ISHE Webmaster, Karl Grammer (see back cover).

The **National Evolutionary Synthesis Center (NESCent)** is now accepting proposals for sabbatical scholars, working groups and catalysis meetings. Proposals for postdoctoral fellowships are accepted at the December 1 deadline only. Proposals for sabbatical scholars (one semester to a full year), working groups and catalysis meetings are accepted twice a year, with June 15 and December 1 deadlines. Proposals for short-term visitors (2 weeks to 3 months) are considered four times a year, with deadlines on January 1, April 1, July 1 and September 1. For more information, please see our website at <https://www.nescent.org/science/proposals.php>.

www.ISHE.org

More past issues of ISHE *Newsletters* and *Bulletins* have been posted on the ISHE website. These **searchable** issues are in PDF format and can be found at:

<http://evolution.anthro.univie.ac.at/ishe/about%20us/bulletin%20contents/index.html>

The ISHE website has recently undergone some minor redesign, making it easier to find the archived issues from the home page. Information on the 2009 ISHE Summer Institute is being updated regularly.

Electronic Subscriptions

Would you like to receive the *Bulletin* sooner? ... up to 4 weeks sooner! Wish you had an electronic version to allow easier searching of the *Bulletin's* contents and easier filing of back issues? Want to see full color, higher resolution photographs in the *Bulletin*? ... You can easily make these wishes come true by requesting an electronic (PDF) subscription. Switching to an electronic version will get you the *Bulletin* faster and with full color photographs and working URLs. You can also feel good about this choice 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 (astrid.juette@kli.ac.at). The default for new and renewed *Bulletin* subscriptions is now an electronic subscription, although members who pay dues can still receive the printed version by requesting it at the time of renewal. Most members now receiving the *Bulletin* in printed form will continue to do so until they renew or request otherwise.

Transaction Publishers will issue books in a series called *ANTHROPOLOGY AND HUMAN NATURE*. Transaction is widely considered the publisher of record in the social sciences and it will be clear from this initiative that it sees biosocial research and thought part of its broad mandate. Prof. **Lionel Tiger** is the Series Editor and will be happy to respond to queries about the series or specific potential projects. He can be reached at ltiger@anthropology.rutgers.edu.

[The Evolution & Medicine Review](http://evmedreview.com) is a new open-access online publication [<http://evmedreview.com>] created by and for the community of scientists, scholars, clinicians and teachers working at the interface of evolution and medicine. It is affiliated with [The Evolution and Medicine Network](#) and will provide many additional resources. Scientists who have volunteered to serve as Senior Correspondents write the main articles. Most are brief commentaries on recent papers or meetings; some are ideas or reviews that would not fit well in a traditional journal. The larger aim of [The Evolution & Medicine Review](#) (EMR) is to help build the evolution and medicine community by providing a central information resource that everyone can use and contribute to. The EMR makes it easy to share information about meetings, courses, jobs and more.

ISHE member **J. Anderson Thomson** delivered an expanded version of a talk given at ISHE06 on suicide terrorism. This 2007 AAI address, sponsored by the Richard Dawkins Foundation and titled "*We Happy Few, We Band of Brothers (and Occasional Sister): The Dynamics of Suicide Terrorism*", is available for viewing at: <http://richarddawkins.net/article,1710,We-Few-We-Happy-Few-We-Band-of-Brothers,Andy-Thomson-Richard-Dawkins-Foundation>. The site also provides extensive commentary on this lecture.

Human Nature is now published by Springer. Springer offers a discounted subscription for 2008 to ISHE members. You can phone Springer at 1-800-SPRINGER, e-mail service-ny@springer.com, or go to the website [www.springer.com] to place a subscription order. Please identify yourself as an ISHE member. It is best to phone or email Springer to identify your affiliation with ISHE.

The *Journal of Developmental Processes (JDP)* focuses on the complex and dynamic biological, social, and cultural aspects of developmental systems in humans and other animals. The Editor, Dr. Gail Melson, invites you to submit your work to the *JDP* for possible publication. All submissions should be in electronic format (preferably Microsoft Word) and adhere to APA guidelines (see <http://www.apastyle.org>). Please send submissions to the editor at melsong@purdue.edu with a cc to jdpstaff@gmail.com. For full guidelines and to see previous issues of the *JDP*, please visit: <http://www.icdl.com/bookstore/journal/index.shtml>

Forthcoming in the *Human Ethology Bulletin*

Book Reviews

- ***IQ and Global Inequality*** (Oxford University Press, 2007) by **Richard Lynn Tatu Vanhanen**, and ***A Farewell to Alms: A Brief Economic History of the World*** (Princeton University Press, 2007) by **Gregory Clark** – reviewed by **Aurelio José Figueredo**
- ***Necessary Knowledge*** (Oxford University Press, 2007) by **Henry Plotkin** – reviewed by **Shawn A. Collier**
- ***Oxford Handbook of Evolutionary Psychology*** (Oxford University Press, 2007) edited by **R.I.M. Dunbar & Louise Barrett** – reviewed by **Glenn Weisfeld**

Brief Communication

- ***Human Ethology from the South Pole to the North Pole*** – by **Carole Tafforin**
-

CURRENT LITERATURE

Compiled by Johan van der Dennen

- Allen-Arave, W., Gurven, M. & Hill, K. (2008) Reciprocal altruism, rather than kin selection, maintains nepotistic food transfers on an Ache reservation. *Evolution and Human Behavior*, 29, 5, 305-318 (Univ. New Mexico, Dept. Anthropol., Albuquerque, NM 87131, USA)
- Andrews, P.W., Gangestad, S.W., Miller, G.F., Haselton, M.G., Thornhill, R. & Neale, M.C. (2008) Sex differences in detecting sexual infidelity: Results of a maximum likelihood method for analyzing the sensitivity of sex differences to underreporting. *Human Nature*, 19, 4, 347-373 (Virginia Commonwealth Univ., Virginia Inst. Psychiat. & Behav. Genet., POB 980126, Richmond, VA 23298, USA)
- Benenson, J.F., Hodgson, L., Heath, S. & Welch, P.J. (2008) Human sexual differences in the use of social ostracism as a competitive tactic. *International Journal of Primatology*, 29, 4, 1019-1035 (Univ. Cambridge Emmanuel Coll., Dept. Psychol., Boston, MA 02115, USA)
- Bernard, L.C. (2008) Individual differences in vigor and deliberation: Development of two new measures from an evolutionary psychology theory of human motivation. *Psychological Reports*, 103, 1, 243-270 (Loyola Marymount Univ., Dept. Psychol., 1 LMU Dr, Los Angeles, CA 90045, USA)
- Boehm, C. (2008) Purposive social selection and the evolution of human altruism. *Cross-Cultural Research*, 42, 4, 319-352 (Univ. So Calif., Jane Goodall Res. Ctr., Los Angeles, CA 90089, USA)
- Borg, J.S., Lieberman, D. & Kiehl, K.A. (2008) Infection, incest, and iniquity: Investigating the neural correlates of disgust and morality. *Journal of Cognitive Neuroscience*, 20, 9, 1529-1546 (Kiehl, K.A.: Mind Inst., 1101 Yale Blvd NE, MSC11 6040, Albuquerque, NM 87106, USA)
- Brosnan, S.F., Jones, O.D., Lambeth, S.P., Mareno, M.C., Richardson, A.S. & Schapiro, S. (2007) Endowment effects in chimpanzees. *Current Biology*, 17, 1704-1707. Available at: <http://ssrn.com/abstract=1117970>
- Cherney, I.D. & Poss, J.L. (2008) Sex differences in Nintendo Wii™ performance as expected from hunter-gatherer selection. *Psychological Reports*, 102, 3, 745-754 (Creighton Univ., Dept. Psychol., Omaha, NE 68178, USA)
- Cloninger, C.R. (2008) Psychobiological research is crucial for understanding human personality. *European Journal of Personality*, 22, 5, 393-396 (Washington Univ., Sch. Med., St Louis, MO 63130, USA)
- Crespi, B. & Badcock, C. (2008) Psychosis and autism as diametrical disorders of the social brain. *Behavioral and Brain Sciences*, 31, 3, 241+ (Simon Fraser Univ., Dept. Biosci., Burnaby, BC V5A 1S6, Canada)
- Crittenden, A.N. & Marlowe, F.W. (2008) Allomaternal care among the Hadza of Tanzania. *Human Nature*, 19, 3, 249-262 (Univ. Calif. San Diego, Dept. Anthropol., 9500 Gilman Dr, La Jolla, CA 92093, USA)
- Davis, J. & Werre, D. (2008) A longitudinal study of the effects of uncertainty on reproductive behaviors. *Human Nature-An Interdisciplinary Biosocial Perspective*, 19, 4, 426-452 (Calif. State Univ. Long Beach, Dept. Sociol., 1250 Bellflower Blvd, Long Beach, CA 90840, USA)

- Denic, S., Nagelkerke, N. & Agarwal, M.M. (2008) Consanguineous marriages: do genetic benefits outweigh its costs in populations with alpha(+)-thalassemia, hemoglobin S, and malaria? *Evolution and Human Behavior*, 29, 5, 364-369 (UAE Univ., Fac Med. & Hlth. Sci., Dept. Internal Med., POB 17666, Abu Zaby, U. Arab Emirates)
- Dickson, E.S. (2008) Expected utility violations evolve under status-based selection mechanisms. *Journal of Theoretical Biology*, 254, 3, 650-654 (NYU, Ctr. Expt. Social Sci., New York, NY 10012, USA)
- Duntley, J.D. & Shackelford, T.K. (2008) Darwinian foundations of crime and law. *Aggression and Violent Behavior*, 13, 5, 373-382 (Richard Stockton Coll. New Jersey, Stockton, NJ, USA)
- Durante, K.M., Li, N.P. & Haselton, M.G. (2008) Changes in women's choice of dress across the ovulatory cycle: Naturalistic and laboratory task-based evidence. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 34, 11, 1451-1460 (Univ. Texas Austin, Dept. Psychol., 1 Univ Stn A8000, Austin, TX 78712, USA)
- Gibson, M.A. (2008) Does investment in the sexes differ when fathers are absent? Sex-biased infant survival and child growth in rural Ethiopia. *Human Nature*, 19, 3, 263-276 (Univ. Bristol, Dept. Archaeol., 43 Woodland Rd, Bristol BS8 1UU, Avon, England)
- Gillath, O., Shaver, P.R., Baek, J.M. & Chun, D.S. (2008) Genetic correlates of adult attachment style. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 34, 10, 1396-1405 (Univ. Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045, USA)
- Gintis, H., Henrich, J., Bowles, S., Boyd, R. & Fehr, E. (2008) Strong reciprocity and the roots of human morality. *Social Justice Research*, 21, 2, 241-253 (Santa Fe Inst., Santa Fe, NM 87501, USA)
- Gladden, P.R., Sisco, M. & Figueredo, A.J. (2008) Sexual coercion and life-history strategy. *Evolution and Human Behavior*, 29, 5, 319-326 (Univ. of Arizona, Dept. of Psychology, PO Box 210068, Tucson, AZ 85721, USA)
- Jackson, R.E. & Cormack, L.K. (2008) Evolved navigation theory and the environmental vertical illusion. *Evolution and Human Behavior*, 29, 299-304 (Calif. State Univ. San Marcos, Dept. Psychol., San Marcos, CA 92096, USA)
- Janssen, M.A. & Bushman, C. (2008) Evolution of cooperation and altruistic punishment when retaliation is possible. *Journal of Theoretical Biology*, 254, 3, 541-545 (Arizona State Univ., Ctr. Study Inst. Divers., Sch. Human Evolut. & Social Change, POB 872402, Tempe, AZ 85287, USA)
- Johnson, W., Segal N.L. & Bouchard, T.J., Jr. (2008) Fluctuating asymmetry and general intelligence: No genetic or phenotypic association. *Intelligence*, 36, 279-288 (Segal, N.: Calif. State Univ. Fullerton, Dept. Psychol., 800 N State Coll Bldg, Fullerton, CA 92834, USA)
- Jones, O. D. & Brosnan, S.F (2008) Law, biology, and property: A new theory of the endowment effect. *William & Mary Law Review*, 49, 2008. Available at: <http://ssrn.com/abstract=1116963>
- Kingstone, A., Smilek, D. & Eastwood, J.D. (2008) Cognitive ethology: A new approach for studying human cognition. *British Journal of Psychology*, 99, 3, 317-340 (Univ. British Columbia, Dept. Psychol., Vancouver, BC V5Z 1M9, Canada)
- Lickliter, R. (2008) The growth of developmental thought: Implications for a new evolutionary psychology. *New Ideas in Psychology*, 26, 3, 353-369 (Florida Int. Univ., Dept. Psychol., Miami, FL 33199, USA)

- MacDonald, K. (2008) Effortful control, explicit processing and the regulation of human evolved predispositions. *Psychological Review*, 115, 1012–1031 (Calif. State Univ.- Long Beach, Dept. Psychol., Long Beach, CA 90840-0901, USA)
- Macfarlan, S.J. & Quinlan, R.J. (2008). Kinship, family, and gender effects in the ultimatum game. *Human Nature*, 19, 3, 294-309 (Quinlan, R.J.: Washington State Univ., Dept. Anthropology, Pullman, WA 99164, USA)
- Malouff, J.M., Rooke, S.E. & Schutte, N.S. (2008) The heritability of human behavior: Results of aggregating meta-analyses. *Current Psychology*, 27, 153-161 (Univ. New England, Sch. Psychol., Armidale, NSW 2351, Australia)
- Maner, J.K., Rouby, D.A. & Gonzaga, G.C. (2008) Automatic inattention to attractive alternatives: the evolved psychology of relationship maintenance. *Evolution and Human Behavior*, 29, 5, 343-349 (Florida State Univ., Dept. Psychol., Tallahassee, FL 32306, USA)
- Maner, J.K., Miller, S.L., Schmidt, N.B. & Eckel, L.A. (2008) Submitting to defeat - Social anxiety, dominance threat, and decrements in testosterone. *Psychological Science*, 19, 8, 764-768 (see above)
- McDermott, R., Fowler, J.H. & Smirnov, O. (2008) On the evolutionary origin of prospect theory preferences. *Journal of Politics*, 70, 2, 335-350 (Univ. Calif. Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, CA 92106, USA)
- Mehta, P.H., Jones, A.C. & Josephs, R.A. (2008) The social endocrinology of dominance: Basal testosterone predicts cortisol changes and behavior following victory and defeat. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 94, 6, 1078-1093 (Univ. Texas, Dept Psychol., Austin, TX 78712, USA)
- Mehu, M. & Dunbar, R.I.M. (2008) Relationship between smiling and laughter in humans (Homo sapiens): Testing the power asymmetry hypothesis. *Folia Primatologica*, 79, 5, 269-280 (Univ. Geneva, Dept. Psychol., Blvd Pont Arve 40, CH-1205 Geneva, Switzerland)
- Mesoudi, A. (2008) An experimental simulation of the "copy-successful-individuals" cultural learning strategy: adaptive landscapes, producer-scrounger dynamics, and informational access costs. *Evolution and Human Behavior*, 29, 5, 350-363 (Univ. Cambridge, Dept. Social & Devel. Psychol., Free Sch Lane, Cambridge CB2 3RQ, England)
- Montoya, R.M. (2008) I'm hot, so I'd say you're not: The influence of objective physical attractiveness on mate selection. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 34, 1315-1331 (Harvard Univ., Harvard Kennedy Sch. Govt., 79 JFK St, Suite 124, Cambridge, MA 02138, USA)
- Neave, N. & Shields, K. (2008) The effects of facial hair manipulation on female perceptions of attractiveness, masculinity, and dominance in male faces. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 45, 5, 373-377 (Northumbria Univ., Sch. Psychol. & Sport Sci., Div. Psychol., Northumberland Bldg, City Campus, Newcastle Upon Tyne NE1 8ST, Tyne & Wear, England)
- Nettle, D. (2008) Putting ethology (back) into human personality psychology. *European Journal of Personality*, 22, 5, 464-465 (Univ. Newcastle, Ctr. Behav. & Evolut., Henry Wellcome Bldg, Framlington Pl, Newcastle Upon Tyne NE2 4HH, Tyne & Wear, England)
- Nettle, D. & Pollet, T.V. (2008) Natural selection on male wealth in humans. *American Naturalist*, 172, 658-666 (see above)

- Palmer, C.T., Steadman, L.B., Cassidy, C. & Coe, K. (2008) Totemism, metaphor and tradition: Incorporating cultural traditions into evolutionary psychology explanations of religion. *Zygon*, 43, 3, 719-735 (Univ. Missouri, Dept. Anthropol., 107 Swallow Hall, Columbia, MO 65211, USA)
- Park, J.H., Schaller, M. & Van Vugt, M. (2008) Psychology of human kin recognition: Heuristic cues, erroneous inferences, and their implications. *Review of General Psychology*, 12, 3, 215-235 (Univ. Groningen, Dept. Psychol., Grote Kruisstr 2-1, NL-9712 TS Groningen, Netherlands)
- Pawlowski, B. & Sorokowski, P. (2008) Men's attraction to women's bodies changes seasonally. *Perception*, 37, 7, 1079-1085 (Univ. Wroclaw, Dept. Anthropol., Ul Kuznicza 35, PL-50138 Wroclaw, Poland)
- Penn, D.C., Holyoak, K.J. & Povinelli, D.J. (2008) Darwin's mistake: Explaining the discontinuity between human and nonhuman minds. *Behavioral and Brain Sciences*, 31, 2, 109+ (UCLA, Dept. Psychology, Los Angeles, CA 90095, USA)
- Penn, D.C., Holyoak, K.J. & Povinelli, D.J. (2008) Darwin's triumph: Explaining the uniqueness of the human mind without a *deus ex machine*. *Behavioral and Brain Sciences*, 31, 2, 153-278 (see above)
- Phillips, T., Barnard, C., Ferguson, E. & Reader, T. (2008) Do humans prefer altruistic mates? Testing a link between sexual selection and altruism towards non-relatives. *British Journal of Psychology*, 99, 4, 555-572 (Univ. Nottingham, Sch. Biol., Behav. & Ecol. Res. Grp., Nottingham NG7 2RD, England)
- Plourde, A.M. (2008) The origins of prestige goods as honest signals of skill and knowledge. *Human Nature*, 19, 374-388 (UCL, Inst. Archaeol., AHRC Ctr. Evolut. Cultural Divers., 31-34 Gordon Sq, London WC1H 0PY, England)
- Rachlin, H. & Jones, B.A. (2008) Altruism among relatives and non-relatives. *Behavioural Processes*, 79, 2, 120-123 (SUNY Stony Brook, Dept. Psychol., Stony Brook, NY 11794, USA)
- Robinson, P.H., Kurzban, R. & Jones, O.D. (2007) The origins of shared intuitions of justice. *Vanderbilt Law Review*, 60, p.1633. Available at: <http://ssrn.com/abstract=952726>
- Rushton, J.P. & Irwing, P. (2008) A General Factor of Personality (GFP) from two meta-analyses of the Big Five: Digman (1997) and Mount, Barrick, Scullen, and Rounds (2005). *Personality and Individual Differences*, 45, 679-683 (Univ. Western Ontario, Dept. Psychol., London, ON N6A 5C2, Canada)
- Rushton, J.P., Bons, T.A. & Hur, Y.M. (2008) The genetics and evolution of the general factor of personality. *Journal of Research in Personality*, 42, 5, 1173-1185 (see above)
- Scelza, B. & Bird, R.B. (2008) Group structure and female cooperative networks in Australia's Western Desert. *Human Nature*, 19, 3, 231-248 (UCLA, Dept. Anthropol., Box 951553, Los Angeles, CA 90024, USA)
- Schwarz, S. & Hassebrauck, M. (2008) Self-perceived and observed variations in women's attractiveness throughout the menstrual cycle - a diary study. *Evolution and Human Behavior*, 29, 4, 282-288 (Univ. Wuppertal, FB G Dept. Social Psychol., Wuppertal, Germany)
- Segal, N.L. & Stohs, J.H. (2007). Resemblance for age at menarche in female twins reared apart and together. *Human Biology*, 79, 623-635 (Calif. State Univ. Fullerton, Dept. Psychol., 800 N State Coll Bldg, Fullerton, CA 92834, USA)

- Segal, N.L., McGuire, S.A., Miller, S. & Havlena, J. (2008) Tacit coordination in monozygotic twins, dizygotic twins and virtual twins: Effects and implications of genetic relatedness. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 45, 607-612 (see above).
- Shaner, A., Miller, G. & Mintz, J. (2008) Autism as the low-fitness extreme of a parentally selected fitness indicator. *Human Nature*, 19, 4, 389-413 (Vet. Affairs Healthcare Syst., Dept. Psychiat. & Mental Hlth., 116A, 11301 Wilshire Blvd, Los Angeles, CA 90073, USA)
- Sorokowski, P. (2008) Attractiveness of blonde women in evolutionary perspective: Studies with two Polish samples. *Perceptual and Motor Skills*, 106, 737-744 (Univ. Wroclaw, Inst. Psychol., Ul J Dawida 1, PL-50527 Wroclaw, Poland)
- Stewart-Williams, S. (2008) Human beings as evolved nepotists - Exceptions to the rule and effects of cost of help. *Human Nature*, 19, 414-425 (Swansea Univ., Dept. Psychol., Swansea SA2 8PP, W Glam, Wales)
- Templer, D.I. (2008) Correlational and factor analytic support for Rushton's differential K life history theory. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 45, 440-444 (Alliant Int. Univ., Calif. Sch. Profess. Psychol., Fresno, CA 93704, USA)
- Tracy, J.L. & Matsumoto, D. (2008) The spontaneous expression of pride and shame: Evidence for biologically innate nonverbal displays. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 105, 33, 11655-11660 (Univ. British Columbia, Dept. Psychol., 2136 W Mall, Vancouver, BC V6T 1Z4, Canada)
- Van Vugt, M. & Spisak, B.R. (2008) Sex differences in the emergence of leadership during competitions within and between groups. *Psychological Science*, 19, 854-858 (Univ. Kent, Dept. Psychol., Canterbury CT2 7NP, Kent, England)
- Vukovic, J., Feinberg, D.R., Jones, B.C., DeBruine, L.M., Welling, L.L.M., Little, A.C. & Smith, F.G. (2008) Self-rated attractiveness predicts individual differences in women's preferences for masculine men's voices. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 45, 451-456 (Jones, B.C.: Univ. Aberdeen, Sch. Psychol., Face Res. Lab, Aberdeen AB9 1FX, Scotland)
- Weeden, J., Cohen, A.B. & Kenrick, D.T. (2008) Religious attendance as reproductive support. *Evolution and Human Behavior*, 29, 5, 327-334 (Arizona State Univ., Dept. Psychol., Tempe, AZ 85287, USA)
- Wolf, M., van Doorn, G.S & Weissing, F.J. (2008) Evolutionary emergence of responsive and unresponsive personalities. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 105, 41, 15825-15830 (Weissing, F.J.: Univ. Groningen, Ctr. Ecol. & Evolutionary Studies, Theoret. Biol. Grp., Kerklaan 30, NL-9751 NN Haren, Netherlands)

Upcoming Conferences and Meetings

Evolution: The Experience

8-13 February 2009 – Melbourne, Australia
<http://www.evolution09.com.au/>

Darwin's Reach: Celebrating Darwin's Legacy Across the Disciplines

12-14 March, 2009 – Hofstra University (USA)
http://www.hofstra.edu/Community/culctr/culctr_events_darwin.html

European Human Behaviour and Evolution Association (EHBE)

6-8 April 2009 – University of St Andrews
 Abstract submission deadline: 31 December 2008
<http://biology.st-andrews.ac.uk/ehbe2009/>

Society for Biological Psychiatry

14-16 May 2009 – Vancouver, Canada
<http://www.sobp.org>

Association for Psychological Science (APS)

22-25 May 2009 – San Francisco, California
<http://www.psychologicalscience.org/convention/schedule.cfm>

ISHE Summer Institute in Human Ethology

5-9 July 2009 – University of Maine, Orono (USA)
www.ISHE.org (and see announcement in this issue)

Northeastern Evolutionary Psychology Society (NEEPS)

9-12 July 2009 – State University of New York at Oswego (USA)
<http://neepsociety.org/>

Deadline for abstract submission: January 31, 2009.

Keynote speakers: **Helen Fisher** (Rutgers University) and **Satoshi Kanazawa** (London School of Economics and Political Science).

If you have questions, please feel free to contact:

Conference Host: Rebecca Burch
 (rburch@oswego.edu)

Program Chair: Daniel J. Kruger
 (djk2012@gmail.com)

American Psychological Association (APA)

6-9(?) August 2009 – Toronto, Ontario, Canada
 12-15(?) August 2010 – San Diego, California
www.apa.org/convention09/

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.

Membership and Subscriptions

Regular dues (tax-deductible in the US) are US\$20 per year, \$50 for 3 years, or \$75 for 5 years. **Library subscriptions** cost the same as regular annual dues. **Students, retired** and **low income scholars** may join with the reduced rates of \$10/yr. or \$25 for 3 years. Membership includes the quarterly *Human Ethology Bulletin* sent via email in PDF format unless a printed version has been requested. Any member may request an electronic subscription to the *Bulletin* by contacting the Editor or Membership Chair.

Students, retired and low income scholars may request free 1-year memberships by contacting the Membership Chair. **These memberships must be renewed annually.** A free membership entitles the member to an electronic version of the *Bulletin* sent by e-mail; members must pay the reduced or regular dues to receive a printed version by postal mail and to have a vote in ISHE elections.

You can now subscribe and renew online using PayPal or major credit cards on the ISHE website: www.ishe.org. Payments also can be made by check in U.S. funds made out to ISHE, or by credit card (VISA or Mastercard or Eurocard), sent to:

Dori LeCroy, ISHE
175 King St.
Charleston, SC 29401 U.S.A.
Fax: 1-843-577-9645

Membership Application & Subscription Request Form

Name: _____

Address Line 1. _____

Line 2. _____

Line 3. _____

E-mail _____ Phone _____

New membership or renewal?: NEW RENEWAL

Printed (postal) or electronic (a PDF file sent via e-mail) subscription?: Printed PDF

Membership category: Regular Student / Retiree / Low income Free

Type of credit card _____ Credit card number _____

Expiration date ___/20___ Amount of payment _____ Signature _____

INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR HUMAN ETHOLOGY

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

Officers of the International Society for Human Ethology

President**Glenn Weisfeld**

Wayne State University
Dept. of Psychology, Detroit, MI 48202 USA
Tel: 1-313-577-2835
Fax: 1-313-577-7636
E-mail: weisfeld@sun.science.wayne.edu

Membership Chair**Astrid Juette**

Konrad Lorenz Institute
Adolf Lorenz Gasse 2
A-3422 Altenberg, Austria
E-mail: astrid.juette@kli.ac.at

Vice-President/President-Elect**Wulf Schiefenhövel**

Max-Planck-Institute
E-mail: Schiefen@orn.mpg.de

Treasurer**Dori LeCroy**

175 King St., Charleston, SC 29401 USA
Fax: 1-843-577-9645
E-mail: DoriLeCroy@aol.com

Bulletin Editor**Thomas R. Alley**

Clemson University (USA)
(see Editorial Staff box)

Webmaster**Karl Grammer**

Ludwig-Boltzmann-Institute for Urban
Ethology/Human Biology
Althanstrasse 14, A-1090 Vienna, Austria
Tel. 49-815237355
E-mail: karl.grammer@univie.ac.at

Secretary**Maryanne Fisher**

St. Mary's University (CANADA)
(see Editorial Staff box)

From: Thomas R. Alley, Editor
Department of Psychology
Clemson University
Clemson, SC 29634-1355 USA