

Human Ethology Bulletin

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Bulletin Policies

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

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 All submissions should be original, and are not to be published elsewhere, either prior to or after publication in the *Bulletin*, without permission from the Editor.

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CALL FOR NOMINATIONS for ISHE Officers and Trustees

All current ISHE members are invited to submit nominations, with seconders, for the following four positions:

On the Board of Officers:

1. *Treasurer*
2. *Webmaster*

On the Board of Trustees:

Two Trustee positions are up for election.

Nominees must have been full ISHE members for at least one year and be proposed and seconded by ISHE members. By putting their names forward to fill a position, candidates are asserting that they have the appropriate skills and qualities to take on that position.

Treasurer:

Candidates for the position of Treasurer should have sound experience in administering non-profit funds and in US tax filing, and good command of English.

Webmaster:

Candidates for the position of Webmaster should have experience in web-publishing, and some knowledge of internet law.

Send nominations with names and emails of nominee, proposer, and seconder to the Membership Chair, Astrid Juette, using the following postal or email address:

Astrid Juette
ISHE Membership Chair
 Georg Sigl Gasse 1/8
 A-1090 Vienna
 Austria
astrid.juette@gmx.net

Any nominees have to be consulted in advance by the proposer on whether they agree to run and asked to submit a brief statement in support of their candidacy to be distributed with the call for votes. Self-nominations are welcome, but must also be endorsed by a seconder and include a similar supporting statement.

Deadline for receipt of nominations: 31 December 2010

The following is a description of the roles of Treasurer and Webmaster taken from the ISHE Constitution:

ISHE Constitution, Article 6: Officers

Section 6: The Treasurer is responsible for the receipts and disbursements of the Society's cash accounts, for an accurate bookkeeping of these, and for consultation with anyone keeping a Society operating account. The Treasurer ensures that investment accounts of the Society are administered properly, and that Officers and Trustees receive periodic reports on these investments. The Treasurer works with the Membership Chair to maintain records of dues payments and memberships. The Treasurer will confer with the Board of Trustees in order to prepare an annual report which shall be made available to the membership. The Treasurer takes responsibility for submission of any reports required by tax authorities.

Section 8: The Webmaster shall maintain an active website posting information about the Society, including information about current officers, upcoming events and opportunities. The Webmaster shall monitor and suggest changes to links to information about other societies or to pages sponsored by other organizations, subject to approval by the Board of Officers.

The following is a description of the role of Trustee:

ISHE Constitution, Article 19: Board of Trustees

Section 1: A Board of Trustees shall be established to: (a) ensure that the activities of the Society are consistent with its purposes; (b) ensure the proper administration of the Society's finances; and (c) provide general oversight of the administration of the Society.

Summer Institute in Human Ethology Prague, Czech Republic 5-9 July 2011

by Tom Alley

ISHE, together with Charles University, will sponsor a **2011 Summer Institute in Human Ethology**. Previous ISHE summer institutes were held in Andechs Germany (2007) and Maine U.S.A. (2009). The 2011 meeting will be held July 5 (Tuesday p.m.) – July 9 (Saturday) in the central area of Prague. It is intentionally scheduled shortly after the 2011 HBES Conference (Montpelier, France, June 29–July 3, 2011) to allow more travelers to attend both meetings.

Prague is the capital and largest city of the Czech Republic. Prague is situated on the scenic Vltava River and is home to numerous famous cultural, architectural and historical attractions; these combine to make the city one of the most popular tourist destinations in Europe. The extensive historic center of Prague is on the UNESCO list of [World Heritage Sites](#). The program and format are still being formed, but will include student-oriented workshops, invited speakers, posters, and other presenters.

The invited presenters will include:

- **Wulf Schiefenhövel**
(Max Planck Institute: Germany)
- **Aurelio José Figueredo**
(University of Arizona: USA)
- **Jaroslav Flegr**
(Charles University: Czech Republic)

The following ISHE members are in charge of local arrangements:

- **Jan Havlicek**
(jan.havlicek@fhs.cuni.cz)
- **Marina Vancatova**
(Marina.Vancatova@seznam.cz)

Please contact the chair of the **Program Committee**, Tom Alley, at Alley@Clemson.edu if you have any suggestions for content or format. Further information and instructions for participation will be sent out soon via email and posted on www.ISHE.org, so please keep an eye out for further announcements!

This should be a fun and educational meeting for all, so we hope you'll be able to set aside a week in July to attend this meeting and enjoy one of the great cities of Europe.



BOOK REVIEWS

Frozen Evolution: Or that's not the way it is, Mr. Darwin

By **Jaroslav Flegr**

Charles University in Prague Press, 2008, \$20.99,
224 pp. ISBN 978-80-200-1526-6
[\[http://www.frozevolution.com/frozen-evolution-book\]](http://www.frozevolution.com/frozen-evolution-book)

Reviewed by **Catherine S. Reeve**

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Jaroslav Flegr's *Frozen Evolution, or that's not the way it is, Mr. Darwin* (with a further subtitle of *Farewell to the selfish gene*), is his second book on the topic of evolution. The book begins with a short introduction of Darwinian evolution and the historical context in which it was derived. Flegr wastes no time presenting his opinion on Darwinism, boldly stating "the manner of formation and development of species through the action of natural selection is different than that described by Darwin and that modern textbooks attempt to show us" (p. 10). As opposed to classic Darwinian evolution, the argument put forth by Flegr is that species can only vary from their original state to a limited extent and therefore can adapt to environmental changes only until sufficient resistance forces them to break and fall into extinction. He posits that there are two life stages: [1] evolutionary plasticity, where the species under consideration can change its properties in response to environmental selection pressures and [2] a period of frozen plasticity. During this latter period, the species responds to environmental pressures only temporarily. Therefore, once the species has

reached this stage, any large environmental changes would lead to the species' extinction (pp. 141-142).

While this theory, which he calls "Frozen Plasticity" sounds plausible and is the primary topic of the book, the argument is not as strong as it could be due to the inclusion of numerous asides that might confuse the reader. Many of these asides are worthy of mention, but are completely unnecessary in this book, especially since the book might be read by those new to the field. In fact, the concluding chapter of the book states that the intended audience is young people, particularly high school and university students (p. 217). I am in good position to assess the success of meeting this aim, having only recently completed an undergraduate degree in psychology. In general, I believe that this book presents an intriguing idea (i.e., Frozen Plasticity), but that students without a considerable background in the fields of evolution, ecology, and genetics may feel overwhelmed by the material.

After opening with a short introduction, Flegr spends the next two chapters providing a background in Darwinian evolution and genetics rather than launching into the details of his argument for Frozen Plasticity. In Chapter 2, Flegr begins with a lesson on how to write a scientific paper, using his own study on Rh positive and Rh negative individuals and their resistance or susceptibility to toxoplasmosis as the example. Although the fundamentals of the paper writing process are necessary for beginning students, using an example of toxoplasmosis resistance is likely to perplex many students. Although the intention is admirable, this section does not allow the rest of the chapter to follow logically, as the remainder of the content is a condensed background on Darwinian evolution. That being said, Flegr does well to emphasize the importance of Darwin's discovery in the given historical context. He makes it known that theories proposing the formation of adaptive

traits in living organisms had been put forth before Darwin's time, but it was Darwin who presented a mechanism to explain what drove these adaptations: natural selection. While this knowledge is important in the study of evolution, students might have difficulty in focusing on the main tenets of Darwinian evolution itself, due to unnecessary, distracting asides.

Chapter 3 consists of an explanation of Darwinian evolution's synthesis with modern genetics. A densely detailed explanation of basic genetics is provided, followed by superfluous information on scientific paradigms, and even mention of how "Occam's broom" is used to sweep those theories that do not fit current scientific understanding into the unknown. Darwinian evolution and modern genetics are both topics that are extremely important to understanding the basis of Flegr's argument, it would have been good to have more extensive coverage of these areas, particularly since the readership is intended to be students. On the positive side, the book has highly focused chapter summaries, which recap the main points for the reader and help to elucidate the overall building of the central argument.

The next four chapters are far easier to understand, as they are extremely well organized and elaborate on several issues in a focused manner using relevant examples. Chapter 4 does a fantastic job of outlining the basic agents of evolution (e.g., types of selection, micro and macro evolution, genetic drift, etc.) as well as population ecology. Chapter 5 could be the highlight of the book and presents the complexity and organization of organisms. It is very well laid out and interesting to read, outlining several of the processes that account for complexity and organization. For example, using the structure of a crystal, Flegr examines how such an improbable structure is actually the most probable one, given the physical and chemical

processes to which it is exposed. This concept is extended to explain the structure and organization of populations. After a well-described interpretation of the hawk-dove model of competitive strategies and evolutionary stable strategies, Flegr points out that the stable strategy in no way needs to be the one that ensures maximum fitness. Thus, he proposes that the Darwinian idea of individuals with the highest biological fitness predominating in evolution is false and misleading. He then devotes an entire chapter to describing Dawkin's well-known Selfish Gene theory, only to dismiss it on the same grounds: only sometimes is competition between genes accompanied by competition for greatest biological fitness.

It is very clear that Flegr has a firm grasp on genetic modeling, as Chapters 5 and 9 are packed with models. Although these models are likely of interest to some readers, and arguably necessary for comprehending the idea of frozen plasticity, I found these parts to be highly laborious to read and am not certain that they actually helped rather than hindered his thesis.

The final ten chapters are not as strong, and the content is again interspersed with confusing asides. The chapter summaries remain useful, though, and may help students obtain at least a rudimentary understanding of what is presented. The crux of the book is Flegr's theory of frozen plasticity as presented in detail in Chapter 11. As opposed to the earlier descriptions, this section incorporates the genetic basis for the evolutionary stable strategy that frozen plasticity affords. In subsequent chapters, Flegr offers paleontological, genetic, and naturally occurring data that support his theory.

Aside from the concerns with the presentation of the material, the key idea of frozen plasticity is very intriguing. As described above, the evolutionary plasticity of a species is limited to

the short period of time immediately subsequent to the initial speciation event. This period is when the most significant changes occur. After this stage, the species only deviates slightly in response to environmental pressures; that is, it enters a period of frozen plasticity. If true, paleontological data from the evolutionary plastic phase should be quite limited. Fossils that indicate transitional forms, derived from a speciation event, are very rarely found, so the current fossil record supports this aspect of his theory. Stating that, "macroevolutionary processes can hardly be studied using laboratory experiments" (p. 174), Flegr uses natural incidences, such as island species, to find supportive data for his theory. The limited genetic material (due to few immigrants to the island), along with a variety of unoccupied ecological niches should result in organisms with greatly derived evolutionary features. That is, new features should develop faster in island species than mainland species. Again, this aspect of his theory is supported in nature.

The remaining chapters discuss the ecological consequences of the theory of frozen plasticity and how it relates to evolutionary trends. There are a few rather confusing paragraphs preceding Flegr's argument that the evolutionary plasticity of sexually reproducing species increases biodiversity. He then uses his theory to explain why evolutionary trends are slow, the main idea being that since the period of evolutionary plasticity is so short as compared to the evolutionary frozen phase, species must wait for a new speciation event before evolving any further. After a chapter discussing his theory in relation to domesticated animals, Flegr presents a very in-depth, genetic theory of altruism according to frozen plasticity. Taking into account the controversial nature of altruism in evolutionary biology (Hoffman, 1981), this chapter is promising and concise but perhaps a more thorough explanation would be more helpful to new students of this topic.

Flegr's theory of Frozen Plasticity, while obviously very well thought out and thoroughly researched, is not entirely convincing. Although Flegr presents ample evidence and genetic models to suggest its superiority over Darwinian evolution, the argument as a whole is somewhat lost in the presentation. A more focused presentation of the evidence directed towards geneticists and evolutionary biologists might earn him positive recognition, and help place Flegr's theory in current textbooks. As Flegr points out himself, recognition for a theory can take 10 to 15 years. It is necessary to point out however, that the original Czech version of this book has already earned him great recognition, and the quality of his English adaptation is highly admirable. If he is willing to present his theory to the necessary audience in a more concise and straightforward format, further recognition may await him.

In summary, Flegr's argument for frozen plasticity is comprehensible, but it seems unlikely that students will understand the intricacies of his theory without prior solid understanding of genetics and Darwinian evolution. Students new to the field will probably need firm guidance if this book was adopted in a course, whereas it might be suitable for graduate students. Rather than writing an introduction to evolutionary thought or processes, Flegr has presented an alternative perspective of one important aspect to the evolutionary process, and this book is centered on his argument. As a result, this book would be best suited for individuals with a strong background in evolution and who have an interest in new, developing theories.

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Catherine Reeve, B.A., is a recent graduate of Saint Mary's University with an honors degree in Psychology and a minor in Biology. She is working on her Masters degree in Psychology at York University, Canada, studying the cognitive processes of primates.

The Evolution of Childhood: Relationships, Emotion, Mind

By **Melvin Konner**

Harvard University Press, 2010, 943 pp; ISBN-13: 978-0674045668 [Hdbk, US\$60]

Reviewed by **Peter LaFreniere**

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Mel Konner has been a contributor to human ethology since the inception of the field. My own introduction to his work stems from his developmental ethology of the !Kung San of the Kalahari desert, which was published in a 1972 classic edited by Nick Blurton Jones entitled, *Ethological Studies of Child Behavior*. In the 38 years since then, Konner has become well known for his multifaceted analysis of the hunter-gather way of life, especially childhood and adolescence. He is the author of a number of books including an earlier synthesis entitled, *The Tangled Wing: Biological Constraints on the Human Spirit* (1982) that foreshadowed this 943-page magnum opus.

Konner presents a vision of childhood that is sweeping in scope, encompassing the evolution of human behavior and culture. He explores issues such as the early development of the brain, and the biological bases for diverse human behaviors, including attachment, play, emotion, gender differences, language, cooperative breeding, and male parental care, to name but a few. This vision is multi-disciplinary, drawing primarily on his broad training in anthropology, ethology and neuroscience, as well as the other disciplines he has folded into this core. Such an extensive multi-layered database demands careful organization. Rather than attempting to review so many topics in depth, I will instead provide an overview of the organizational framework of the book and then highlight a few of the topics

that I found to be the most novel and interesting.

In the Prologue and Chapter 1, Konner sets the table for an erudite discussion of the evolution of human behavior that surpasses previous efforts by evolutionary scholars. The four parts of the book correspond to four interlocking research domains – evolution, maturation, socialization, and enculturation. Their integration amounts to, “a behavioral biology of psychosocial development – a developmental sociobiology” (p. 5) that dissolves disciplinary boundaries rather than hardens them, as previous approaches, like sociobiology and evolutionary psychology, have tended to do. Regarding the latter, Konner has this to say: “evolutionary psychologists have a take-no-prisoners approach to the application of their paradigm ... They have a very strong theory and they apply it vigorously, not always with full attention to the other levels of causal explanation or to the non-adaptive factors that may contribute to the outcomes they study” (p. 11).

The first section, on Evolution, contains a number of chapters that offer a sophisticated view of recent literature on hominin brain evolution and organization. At the start of this section, Konner introduces the 8 paradigms or pathways to an evolutionary *developmental* (italics mine) psychology, noting that, “their separation is artificial and integration is needed. They are (1) neo-Darwinian theory; (2) life history theory; (3) evolutionary allometries; (4) heterochrony in the phylogeny of development; (5) evolution of developmental genes (“evo-devo”); (6) phyletic reorganization of brain development; (7) developmental ethology; and (8) evolutionary developmental psychology”(p. 33). He then devotes about 80 pages to the description of these paradigms, and the remaining chapters can be seen as his response to the task of integrating these elements into a unified framework.

I think without question Konner will appeal to old-school human ethologists, but I also think that new school folks have the most to gain by reading him. Admittedly, 943 pages present a daunting challenge to the Facebook-Twitter-Wiki generation of new students of human ethology. However, the book can be viewed as an enormous savings of both time and effort, since he has distilled the last 50 years of research worth reading into a single volume that compares favorably with handbooks of evolutionary psychology (Buss, 2005; Dunbar & Barrett, 2007) or developmental psychology (Lerner & Damon, 2006). The latter is 4 volumes, totaling 1250 pages of unusually dry prose (all for only \$880, compared to Konner’s \$60). Unlike Konner’s interwoven tapestry of evolution and development, handbooks of evolutionary or developmental psychology often serve to reinforce disciplinary boundaries rather than promote their interpenetration. A happy exception to this rule is the six-chapter section devoted to development in Dunbar and Barrett’s *Handbook of Evolutionary Psychology*. They introduce this section with this succinct rationale: “Over the preceding sections, a theme has been developing which now comes into sharp focus: namely that understanding the evolved psychology of ourselves and other animals requires a much better understanding of the process of ontogeny and the selective pressures that have acted upon it” (p. 211). Konner could not have said it better. Of course, Konner’s broad scholarly synthesis does not come without a price. Because of its length (which could have been reduced by careful editing), and the fact that it is presented without any illustrations, photos, or graphs, I think it is unlikely to be read by much of the general public or many undergraduate students. I would recommend the book to all those who are seriously interested in the new wave of evolutionary developmental psychology, particularly graduate students and younger faculty who would like to take a tour of developmental ethology, broadly conceived.

Instead of focusing on physical attraction and mate selection, Konner focuses much more attention on development itself and the other side of our species reproductive effort including *parenting* (feeding, care, protecting, and socializing offspring) and *nepotism* (helping relatives to survive and reproduce more successfully). In Part II, devoted to maturation, he navigates a complex and rapidly growing database on neural and endocrine systems that would be covered in most books on developmental psychobiology. Topics in this section include pre- and postnatal brain development, gender identity and sex differences, puberty, and homosexuality.

In Part III, devoted to socialization, Konner reviews research (including his own) on early experience, and the evolution of the mother-infant bond, cooperative breeding, male parental care, and peer relations in hunter-gatherer societies. In another key chapter in this section, he explores the idea that play may be a primary means nature has found to develop our brains. As emphasized recently by other human ethologists (see Peter Smith's *Children and Play* (2010), the drive to play, and to play in certain ways, is hardwired into children, and homologous to play in the young of other mammals. According to Konner, "This behavior, combining as it does great energy expenditure and risk with apparent pointlessness, is a central paradox of evolutionary biology" (p. 500). Play has been shaped in our species by natural selection to provide a vehicle through which children develop fit bodies, acquire and practice the culture's skills and values, learn to get along with peers, control their impulses and follow social conventions and rules. Besides these multiple functions, the positive emotions play invokes may be an adaptation that encourages us to explore the environment, try out new behaviors and learn with more flexibility. However, in the United States and in much of the rest of the developed world, we have witnessed a dramatic decline in children's

opportunities for social play away from adult control (Gray, 2009).

In the next section dealing with enculturation, Konner explores the interface of culture and biology, particularly the evolution and transmission of culture. Here he reveals his disciplinary foundations in cultural anthropology, reconciled to equally extensive training in ethology and neuroscience. Chapters in this section include "The Culture of Gender," "Evolutionary Culture Theory," and my favorite, "Universals, Adaptation, Enculturation, and Culture." As one might expect from a bioanthropologist, the latter chapter contains a very long list of cultural universals, gleaned from his own fieldwork and that of his colleagues. Not being an anthropologist, I found this chapter particularly useful and interesting.

In conclusion, this book fully reveals the renaissance of scholarship on evolution and human behavior. Konner sums up much of his generation's research and attempts to construct a grand theory of human nature. The evolutionary processes he describes reveal the ways in which humans carry forward adaptive problem-solving information accumulated over deep time. Of course, modern humans encounter novel problems that call for equally novel solutions. In Konner's vision, the young of our highly social, intelligent and playful species are particularly well equipped by nature for this task, if provided the opportunity by a nurturing society.

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Peter LaFreniere, Ph.D., is Professor of Developmental and Evolutionary Psychology at the University of Maine. He graduated from the University of Michigan in 1975 and received his Ph.D. from the University of Minnesota in 1982. He has contributed over 80 articles in developmental, evolutionary, and clinical journals. He has also written two books: *Emotional Development: A Biosocial Perspective* (1999) and *Adaptive Origins: Human Evolution and Development* (2010).

How Pleasure Works: The New Science of Why We Like What We Like

By **Paul Bloom**

W. W. Norton and Co, 2010, xvi + 280 pp., ISBN 978-0-393-06632-6 [Hdbk, US\$26.95].

Reviewed by **Amy E. Steffes**

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Humans get pleasure from seemingly irrational things. Why do we want an original piece of art rather than a duplicate? Why do we enjoy movies that make us cry? In his book, *How Pleasure Works: The New Science of Why We Like What We Like*, Paul Bloom explains that this phenomenon comes from the uniquely human idea of essence. Everything — people, animals, objects — have an “essence” in our eyes. It is why we can enjoy stories like *Vice Versa* and *Freaky Friday*. We understand that just because someone might look like someone else, the individual still retains his or her own self, or essence. Bloom uses the concept of essence to describe virtually all human pleasures and devotes the entire first chapter to the idea of essence.

The book is broken into sections moving from the evolutionarily obvious to the more obscure, revealing why we like food, sex, objects with a past, music and art, imagination and storytelling, and pain. It concludes with a summary of why this all matters in the eyes of humans. Throughout these sections, Bloom works under the umbrella of evolutionary psychology. Critics of evolutionary psychology often characterize it as hyper-adaptationist, reductionist, and incapable of explaining more than the simplest human behaviors. Bloom counters those claims through his digestible description of human pleasure.

Throughout the book, Bloom presents an evolutionary explanation that differs from what one might expect. For example, people generally understand why we would have evolved to prefer certain kinds of food, such as sweets and fats. The chapter on food, however, begins with the story of Armin Meiwes, who entered into a consensual agreement with Bernd Brandes to kill and eat Brandes. The book argues that Meiwes believed that while he was consuming Brandes, he was also consuming Brandes's essence, and in a way, preserving his memory and becoming more like him. Although the section discusses explanations such as Marvin Harris's optimal foraging theory, the majority revolves around the pleasure of eating something because of what we *think* it is, rather than because of the taste itself. The chapter discusses those who believe "you are what you eat," and how some eat certain animals – or even people – to achieve virtues such as sexual virility, strength, or purity.

Part of the appeal of this book is its examination of complex behaviors and explanation of those, too, with evolutionary psychology. In the chapter entitled, *Bedtricks*, Bloom discusses the pleasure of having sex with a particular person but emphasizes that who you believe it to be is more important than who it actually is. Major topics discussed in the chapter are reasons sex is enjoyable, sex differences in mating strategies and parental investment, and theories of sexual selection, costly signaling and love. The irrationality of modern day incest avoidance and virginity value in the presence of birth control are discussed. Again, essentialism is emphasized with an example of the disorder, *Capgras Syndrome*, in which sufferers suddenly believe that the bodies of those who are close to them have been replaced with duplicates, as if everyone the sufferer knew was replaced with an identical twin. Although clearly the same person, the loved one is seen by the sufferer as

an imposter and often no longer loves them like the original.

Just as one cannot replace a loved one with an identical duplicate, one often does not feel comfortable replacing or selling certain things, regardless of the monetary value. The chapter, "Irreplaceable," discusses how objects that logically should not be worth very much gain value. People value signatures or monetarily worthless items (a tape measure) from celebrities, and they do so because of who previously possessed them. Throughout the book, Bloom discusses his (and others') research in a conversational manner. A study under review conducted by Newman, Diesendruck, and Bloom asked how much participants would pay for a sweater from someone famous whom they admired. If the participants were not allowed to sell it or tell anybody they owned it, the price they would pay dropped, but not nearly as much as it dropped when they were told that the sweater was "thoroughly sterilized" before participants received it or as much as when participants were told the celebrity owned it but never wore it. It is as if the participants wanted a piece of that celebrity still on the sweater.

Similarly, when shown a "duplicating machine," children were allowed to put an object they owned into it to make a copy. The object was moved behind a curtain to the other side, and children believed it had been copied. If the object put into the machine were a comfort item, children wanted the original. If the children did not have emotional attachment to the item, they wanted the duplicate – presumably "cool" because it came from a new machine (Hood & Bloom, 2008). The authors used this finding to support the claim that even children believe objects have essences.

Bloom argues that humans are the only species to possess the concept of essence. From this, he discusses other traits he believes to be uniquely human and how essence may be tied to these as

well. For example, humans seem to be the only animals to appreciate music. Monkeys react similarly to rock music and to fingers on a chalkboard; it is all just noise to them (Levitin, 2006). Perhaps we are inclined to singing and dancing because it gives us a feeling of group cohesion (Levitin, 2008). Perhaps we enjoy quality music and art because sexual selection forces have operated on both sexes to promote intelligence and creativity (e.g. Miller, 2000), or perhaps it is a byproduct of our advanced brains (e.g. Pinker, 1997). Bloom does not provide a definitive answer, but rather provides multiple arguments for the reader to think about.

Bloom describes other capacities that some have argued are unique to humans, including imagination, future planning, and the ability to infer what others might be thinking or feeling. Our imagination allows us to appreciate not only others' thoughts, but also hypothetical situations and storytelling. Although stories vary across cultures, the overarching themes are typically the same. We like to read about love, charity, and success stories. Oddly, though, we also like to read about hate, greed, death, and tragedy. Perhaps we like to "practice" these scenarios (Pinker, 1997). It might be pleasurable to pseudo-experience them in a safe atmosphere.

The last chapter explains that although these pleasures and preferences may be evolved, they are not necessarily functional adaptations in our present environment. Bloom claims that "...evolution is a satisficer, not an optimizer" (p. 206). It is a common mistake to think that because something is evolved that it should work perfectly; rather, an evolved mechanism is just the best of the available alternatives. So, although we might behave irrationally when it comes to believing most objects have an essence, Bloom argues that this belief has also helped us greatly to make sense of the world. The final chapter uses this notion to discuss religion, awe, and discovery.

The conversational writing style and lack of citations in text helps to make the book a quick read, but has the tradeoff of resulting in less accessible examples and verifiable evidence. Unless readers are okay with a read interrupted by literature searches, they will be forced to make a note of the study and search for it later. My later searches proved to be simple for some citations and arduous for others. Between the references, index, and notes section, I was typically (but not always) able to find the original article, and not as quickly as in books structured with citations.

I would recommend this book for a light non-fiction read. Bloom looks at human pleasures in a different way without inundating the reader with complex language and dry facts. However, there is a drawback of difficulty in finding empirical evidence for some of Bloom's claims. The writing is interesting and suitable for an unknowledgeable reader as well as a professional who wants to learn about a new theory on pleasure.

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Amy E. Steffes, B.A., is a Master of Arts candidate at California State University, Fullerton. She has a Bachelor of Arts degree in Psychology from the University of Wisconsin, Eau Claire and studies evolutionary psychology. She plans to continue studying evolution and genetics in a doctoral level graduate program in psychology.

Expanded Call for Papers Human Ethology Bulletin: An Online Peer-Reviewed Journal

by

Aurelio José Figueredo and John Richer

The first Issue of the *Human Ethology Newsletter*, as it was then called, appeared in 1974, five typed pages heralding the formation of the group which was to become the International Society for Human Ethology. The *Newsletter* grew, the name changed to *Bulletin* in 1995.

Starting in 2011, the *Human Ethology Bulletin* is transforming into an online peer-reviewed journal. The paper (printed) version of the *Human Ethology Bulletin* will be discontinued, and fully electronic production and distribution formats will be adopted.

This journal will publish empirical, theoretical, and review articles broadly within the research tradition of Human Ethology, some of whose distinct features are described below. *Human Ethology Bulletin* will continue to publish book reviews and educational pieces. It will also invite papers on which peer commentaries are published.

Of particular interest will be studies where behavior is directly observed and recorded using a variety of methods which might range from traditional *ad libitum* direct observation in natural habitats to automatic computer-aided behavior recording and analysis. Scientific research programs are not set in stone, they evolve, and papers informed by the ethological approaches which extend or even challenge it will also be sympathetically considered. Whilst the focus is human behavior, papers on other species which have relevance to human behavior are welcomed. The

Various announcements specific to the internal business of the International Society for Human Ethology (ISHE), which used to appear in the Bulletin, will be moved to the recently enhanced ISHE web site and/or distributed via email.

This is a call for papers. All submissions should be in APA style and should be sent electronically in MS Word format to Aurelio José Figueredo at ajf@u.arizona.edu.

Human Ethology and some ways it is distinct from other approaches to human behavior.

Ethology has been defined as *the biological study of behavior*. Essentially, ethologists seek, first, through direct observation, to get a good description of their animal's behavior in its natural habitat. For humans that habitat is extremely varied, from that of Hunter Gatherers in the forests of Papua New Guinea to that of office workers in a modern city like London.

Of that behavior, the ethologist asks, why does that individual do that?, and Tinbergen divided this one question into four, the so called "Four Questions":

1. Proximate causation: What is the immediate causal mechanism within and outside the individual?
2. Ontogeny: What are the more distal causal influences in that individual's development from conception onwards?
3. Function: What are the adaptive functions of that behavior, what is it good (or bad) for, how does it aid survival and reproduction?
4. Phylogeny: What is the evolutionary history of that behavior?

For decades, Psychology also asked some of the same questions as Human Ethology: the immediate causation, consequences, and development of behavior. But for a long while, Ethology was distinct in emphasizing both direct observation and evolutionary theory. Then Psychology discovered evolutionary theory, which turned out to be a rich source of new ways of looking at behavior and devising experiments. This is to be welcomed, but mainstream Psychology still has not embraced the necessity of the essential first stage of direct observation. As remarked by 1973 Nobel Prize winner Niko Tinbergen in his classic 1963 paper "On the Aims and Methods of Ethology"¹: "It has been said that, in its haste to step into the twentieth century and become a respectable science, psychology skipped the preliminary descriptive stage that other natural sciences had gone through, and so was soon losing touch with the natural phenomena". One reason why these early stages were skipped is that psychologists, not unreasonably, believed they already had a rich knowledge of human behavior from their everyday lives. And indeed they did, but it was a practical knowledge useful for getting on with others, and the concepts were those useful to a participant in social life. These are not the same as the concepts gained from scientific observation. The distinction is an old one; Pike², a linguist, distinguished between "emic" and "etic" ways of describing a culture, emic refers to describing a culture in its *own* terms, etic to describing it in the *observer's* terms. Clinicians embrace this duality daily; they observe the patient's symptoms and also hear the patient's account.

¹ Tinbergen, N (1963) "On the Aims and Methods of Ethology" *Z. Tierpsychol.* **20**, 410-433

² Pike, Kenneth L. (1967) *Language in Relation to a Unified Theory of the Structure of Human Behaviour*. 2nd ed. The Hague: Mouton. (First edition in three volumes, 1954, 1955, 1960.)

Harre and Secord³ make a similar distinction when they discuss two distinct approaches to the study of social behavior:

1. A negotiation of accounts (i.e. carefully making sure, through discussion, that the researcher really understands how the person sees their own and other's behavior)
2. A micro sociological analysis (looking at the behavior as a scientific observer would)

The dual approach which Harre and Secord advocate emphasizes the legitimacy and interest of getting the participant's view as well as the observer's, but also that the concepts used may be different.

So it is not just the act of spending time observing in natural habitats that is important, but also the nature of the concepts in which that behavior is described which is vital. Ethologists remind themselves that there is no guarantee that concepts (of everyday language) used *within* a culture, will be good scientific concepts to describe the behavior of members of that culture (although a lot of overlap is likely).

The endeavor is difficult. It can be time consuming, difficult to get funding for, and often risks ending up with very little of interest. The difficulty of stepping out of the everyday way of thinking about behavior must not be underestimated. But a science that is not based on solid, albeit likely evolving, descriptions of the natural phenomena is founded on sand. Such foundation building can be done. An exemplar of human ethological observation is the work Irenaeus Eibl-Eibesfeldt, co-founder of ISHE and author of many textbooks on

ethology and human ethology⁴. He and his team conducted fieldwork in several traditional cultures and thereby created the world's largest film/video documentation of unstaged social interactions in real life situations. Other early exemplars are in the work of Nick Blurton Jones⁵, Bill McGrew⁶, Corinne Hutt⁷ and many others.

The *Human Ethology Bulletin* aims to provide a platform where more solid foundations for the study of human behavior may be published and discussed, together with developments arising out of that work, and thereby contribute to the development of a more reliable scientific understanding of human behavior.

³ Harre and Secord (1972) *The Explanation of Social Behaviour*. Blackwell, Oxford

⁴ Eibl-Eibesfeldt (1989, ppbk 2008) *Human Ethology* Aldinede Gruyter New York

⁵ Blurton Jones N (1972) *Ethological Studies of Child Behaviour* CUP

⁶ McGrew, W.C. (1972). *An ethological study of children's behaviour*. London: Academic Press.

⁷ Hutt, S.J. and Hutt, C. (1970) *Behaviour Studies in Psychiatry* Oxford. Pergamon

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.

Compiled by Amy Steffes and Shiloh Betterley

- Allen, N. J., Callan, H., Dunbar, R., & James, W. *Early Human Kinship: From Sex to Social Reproduction*. Wiley-Blackwell, 2011, 336 pp. ISBN: 1444338781
- Beilock, S. *Choke: What the Secrets of the Brain Reveal About Getting It Right When You Have To*. Free Press, 2010, 304 pp. ISBN: 1416596178
- Buss, D. M., & Hawley, P. H. *The Evolution of Personality and Individual Differences*. Oxford University Press, 2010, 520 pp. ISBN: 0195372093
- Cochran, G. *The 10,000 Year Explosion: How Civilization Accelerated Human Evolution*. Basic Books, 2010, 304 pp. ISBN: 0465020429
- Crews, D. E. *Human Senescence: Evolutionary and Biocultural Perspectives*. Cambridge University Press, 2010, 301 pp. ISBN: 052118231X
- Damasio, A. *Self Comes to Mind: Constructing the Conscious Brain*. Pantheon, 2010, 384 pp. ISBN: 0307378756
- Finlayson, C. *The Humans Who Went Extinct: Why Neanderthals Died Out and We Survived*. Oxford University Press, 2010, 256 pp. ISBN: 0199239193
- Fuentes, A. *Biological Anthropology: Concepts and Connections*. McGraw-Hill, 2011, 416 pp. ISBN: 0078117003
- Glaubrecht, M. (Ed.). *Evolution in Action: Case Studies in Adaptive Radiation, Speciation and the Origin of Biodiversity*. Springer, 2010, 586 pp. ISBN: 3642124240
- Harris, S. *The Moral Landscape: How Science Can Determine Human Values*. Free Press, 2010, 304 pp. ISBN: 1439171211
- Hawking, S. W., & Mlodinow, L. *The Grand Design*. Bantam Books, 2010, 208 pp. ISBN: 0553805371
- Korb, J., & Heinze, J. (Eds). *Ecology of Social Evolution*. Springer, 2010, 266 pp. ISBN: 3642095070
- Lorenz, K. *The Foundations of Ethology*. Springer, 2010, 404 pp. ISBN: 3211999361
- Maldonado, M. *Decision Making: Towards an Evolutionary Psychology of Rationality*. Sussex Academic Press, 2011, 176 pp. ISBN: 1845194217
- Meston, C. M., & Buss, D. M. *Why Women Have Sex: Women Reveal the Truth About Their Sex Lives, from Adventure to Revenge (and Everything in Between)*. St. Martin's Griffin, 2010, 336 pp. ISBN: 0312662653
- Richardson, K. *The Evolution of Intelligent Systems: How Molecules became Minds*. Palgrave Macmillan, 2010, 256 pp. ISBN: 0230252494
- Stern, D. L. *Evolution, development, & the predictable genome*. Roberts & Company, 2010, 208 pp. ISBN: 1936221012
- Thompson, E. *Mind in Life: Biology, Phenomenology, and the Sciences of Mind*. Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 2010, 568 pp. ISBN: 0674057511
- Thompson, J. L., Krovitz, G. E., & Nelson, A. J. (Eds). *Patterns of Growth and Development in*

the Genus Homo. Cambridge University Press, 2010, 469 pp. ISBN: 0521184223

Vinicius, L. *Modular Evolution: How Natural Selection Produces Biological Complexity*. Cambridge University Press, 2010, 248 pp. ISBN: 0521728770

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>

CURRENT LITERATURE

Compiled by Johan van der Dennen

Alvergne, A., Jokela, M., Faurie, C. & Lummaa, V. (2010) Personality and testosterone in men from a high-fertility population. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 49, 8, 840-844 (UCL, Dept. Anthropol., London, England)

Anderson, U.S., Perea, E.F., Becker, D.V., Ackerman, J.M., Shapiro, J.R., Neuberg, S.L. & Kenrick, D.T. (2010) I only have eyes for you: Ovulation redirects attention (but not memory) to attractive men. *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, 46, 5, 804-808 (Arizona State Univ., Dept. Psychol., POB 871104, Tempe, AZ 85287, USA)

Bao, A.M. & Swaab, D.F. (2010) Sex differences in the brain, behavior, and neuropsychiatric disorders. *Neuroscientist*, 16, 5, 550-565 (Zhejiang Univ., Sch. Med., Dept. Neurobiol., Inst. Neurosci., Hangzhou 310003, Zhejiang, Peoples R China)

Bergmueller, R. & Taborsky, M. (2010) Animal personality due to social niche specialization. *Trends in Ecology & Evolution*, 25, 9, 504-511 (Univ. Neuchatel, Inst. Biol., Dept. Ecoethol., Rue Emile Argand 11, CH-2009 Neuchatel, Switzerland)

Brooks, R., Shelly, J.P., Fan, J., Zhai, L. & Chau, D.K.P. (2010) Much more than a ratio: multivariate selection on female bodies. *Journal of Evolutionary Biology*, 23, 10, 2238-2248 (Univ. New S Wales, Evolut. & Ecol. Res. Ctr., Sydney, NSW 2052, Australia)

Brosnan, S.F., Salwiczek, L. & Bshary, R. (2010) The interplay of cognition and cooperation. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B-Biological Sciences*, 365, 1553, 2699-2710 (Georgia State Univ., Dept. Psychol., POB 5010, Atlanta, GA 30303, USA)

- Burd, M. (2010) Hunting, gathering, investing, globalizing: The biological roots of economic behaviour. *Systems Research and Behavioral Science*, 27, 5, 510-522 (Monash Univ., Sch. Biol. Sci., Melbourne, Vic 3800, Australia)
- Campbell, A. (2010) Oxytocin and human social behavior. *Personality and Social Psychology Review*, 14, 3, 281-295 (Univ. Durham, Dept. Psychol., South Rd, Durham DH1 3LE, England)
- Courtiol, A., Raymond, M., Godelle, B. & Ferdy, J.B. (2010) Mate choice and human stature: Homogamy as a unified framework for understanding mating preferences. *Evolution*, 64, 8, 2189-2203 (Univ. Montpellier 2, CNRS, Inst. Sci. Evolut., CC065, Pl Eugene Bataillon, F-34095 Montpellier 5, France)
- Courtiol, A., Picq, S., Godelle, B., Raymond, M. & Ferdy, J.B. (2010) From preferred to actual mate characteristics: The case of human body shape. *Plos One*, 5, 9, e13010 (Univ. Sheffield, Dept. Anim. & Plant Sci., Sheffield S10 2TN, S Yorkshire, England)
- Earley, R.L. (2010) Social eavesdropping and the evolution of conditional cooperation and cheating strategies. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B-Biological Sciences*, 365, 1553, 2675-2686 (Univ. Alabama, Dept. Biol. Sci., Sci. & Engr. Complex, 300 Hackberry Lane, Box 870344, Tuscaloosa, AL 35487, USA)
- Fraley, R.C. & Marks, M.J. (2010) Westermarck, Freud, and the incest taboo: Does familial resemblance activate sexual attraction? *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 36, 9, 1202-1212 (Univ. Illinois, Dept. Psychol., 603 E Daniel St, Champaign, IL 61820, USA)
- Gallup, G.G. & Frederick, D.A. (2010) The science of sex appeal: An evolutionary perspective. *Review of General Psychology*, 14, 3, 240-250 (SUNY Albany, Dept. Psychol., Albany, NY 12222, USA)
- Gilby, I.C., Thompson, M.E., Ruane, J.D. & Wrangham, R. (2010) No evidence of short-term exchange of meat for sex among chimpanzees. *Journal of Human Evolution*, 59, 1, 44-53 (Harvard Univ., Dept. Human Evolutionary Biol., Cambridge, MA 02138, USA)
- Guadagno, R.E. & Sagarin, B.J. (2010) Sex differences in jealousy: An evolutionary perspective on online infidelity. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, 40, 10, 2636-2655 (Univ. Alabama, Dept. Psychol., POB 870348, Tuscaloosa, AL 35487, USA)
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- Hattori, Y., Kano, F. & Tomonaga, M. (2010) Differential sensitivity to conspecific and allospecific cues in chimpanzees and humans: a comparative eye-tracking study. *Biology Letters*, 6, 5, 610-613 (Kyoto Univ., Primate Res. Inst., Aichi 4848506, Japan)
- Hines, M. (2010) Sex-related variation in human behavior and the brain. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*, 14, 10, 448-456 (Univ. Cambridge, Dept. Social & Dev. Psychol., Free Sch Lane, Cambridge CB2 3RQ, England)
- Izquierdo, S.S., Izquierdo, L.R. & Vega-Redondo, F. (2010) The option to leave: Conditional dissociation in the evolution of cooperation. *Journal of Theoretical Biology*, 267, 1, 76-84 (Univ. Valladolid, Dept. Org. Ind., InSiSoc, ETS Ingenieros Ind, P Cauce S-N, Valladolid 47011, Spain)
- Jaeggi, A.V., Burkart, J.M. & Van Schaik, C.P. (2010) On the psychology of cooperation in humans and other primates: Combining the

- natural history and experimental evidence of prosociality. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B-Biological Sciences*, 365, 1553, 2723-2735 (Univ. Zurich, Anthropol. Inst. & Museum, Winterthurerstr 190, CH-8057 Zurich, Switzerland)
- Jaeggi, A.V., Stevens, J.M.G. & Van Schaik, C.P. (2010) Tolerant food sharing and reciprocity is precluded by despotism among bonobos but not chimpanzees. *American Journal of Physical Anthropology*, 143, 1, 41-51 (see above)
- Jokela, M., Rotkirch, A., Rickard, I.J., Pettay, J. & Lummaa, V. (2010) Serial monogamy increases reproductive success in men but not in women. *Behavioral Ecology*, 21, 5, 906-912 (Univ. Helsinki, Dept. Psychol., FIN-00014 Helsinki, Finland)
- Jonason, P.K. & Kavanagh, P. (2010) The dark side of love: Love styles and the Dark Triad. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 49, 6, 606-610 (Univ. W Florida, Dept. Psychol., Bldg 41, Pensacola, FL 32514, USA)
- Jonason, P.K. & Tost, J. (2010) I just cannot control myself: The Dark Triad and self-control. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 49, 6, 611-615 (see above)
- Kelleher, I., Jenner, J.A. & Cannon, M. (2010) Psychotic symptoms in the general population - an evolutionary perspective. *British Journal of Psychiatry*, 197, 3, 157-169 (Cannon, M.: Beaumont Hosp., Educ. & Res. Ctr., Royal Coll. Surg. Ireland, Dept. Psychiat., Dublin 9, Ireland)
- Lovejoy, C.O. & McCollum, M.A. (2010) Spinopelvic pathways to bipedality: why no hominids ever relied on a bent-hip-bent-knee gait. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B-Biological Sciences*, 365, 1556, 3289-3299 (Kent State Univ., Dept. Anthropol., Sch. Biomed. Sci., Kent, OH 44242, USA)
- Massar, K. & Buunk, A.P. (2010) Judging a book by its cover: Jealousy after subliminal priming with attractive and unattractive faces. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 49, 6, 634-638 (Univ. Groningen, Social & Org Psychol., Grote Kruisstr 2-1, NL-9712 TS Groningen, Netherlands)
- McKibbin, W.F., Bates, V.M., Shackelford, T.K., Hafen, C.A. & LaMunyon, C.W. (2010) Risk of sperm competition moderates the relationship between men's satisfaction with their partner and men's interest in their partner's copulatory orgasm. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 49, 8, 961-966 (Univ. Michigan, Dept. Psychol., 303 E Kearsley St, 411 MSB, Flint, MI 48502, USA)
- Nakahashi, W. (2010) Evolution of learning capacities and learning levels. *Theoretical Population Biology*, 78, 3, 211-224 (Meiji Inst. Adv. Study Math. Sci., Tama Ku, 1-1-1 Higashimita, Kanagawa 2148571, Japan)
- Rai, T.S. & Fiske, A. (2010). ODD (observation- and description-deprived) psychological research. *Behavioral and Brain Sciences*, 33, 106-107. (UCLA Interdisciplinary Relationship Science Program, University of California, Los Angeles, CA)
- Roulin, A., Dreiss, A.N. & Kolliker, M. (2010) Evolutionary perspective on the interplay between family life, and parent and offspring personality. *Ethology*, 116, 9, 787-796 (Univ. Lausanne, Dept. Ecol. & Evolut., CH-1015 Lausanne, Switzerland)
- Salazar-Ciudad, I. (2010) A two level mutation-selection model of cultural evolution and diversity. *Journal of Theoretical Biology*, 267, 2, 171-185 (Univ. Autònoma Barcelona, Fac. Biociències Edifici C, Dept. Genet. & Microbiol., Genom. Bioinformat. & Evolut. Grp., E-08193 Barcelona, Spain)
- Sescousse, G., Redoute, J. & Dreher, J.C. (2010) The architecture of reward value coding in the human orbitofrontal cortex. *Journal of Neuroscience*, 30, 39, 13095-13104 (CNRS, Ctr. Neurosci. Cognit., Reward & Decis. Making Grp., UMR 5229, 67 Blvd Pinel, F-69675 Bron, France)

- Silvers, S. (2010) Methodological and moral muddles in evolutionary psychology. *Journal of Mind and Behavior*, 31, 1-2, 65-83 (Clemson Univ., Dept. Philosophy & Relig., 126D Hardin Hall, Clemson, SC 29634, USA)
- Tanha, M., Beck, C.J.A., Figueredo, A.J. & Raghavan, C. (2010) Sex differences in intimate partner violence and the use of coercive control as a motivational factor for intimate partner violence. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 25, 10, 1836-1854 (Beck, C.J.A.: Univ. Arizona, Dept. Psychol., Policy & Law Program, 1503 E Univ Blvd, Room 312, Tucson, AZ 85721, USA)
- Van der Meij, L., Buunk, A.P. & Salvador, A. (2010) Contact with attractive women affects the release of cortisol in men. *Hormones and Behavior*, 58, 3, 501-505 (Univ. Valencia, Lab. Social Neurosci., Blasco Ibanez 21, Valencia 46010, Spain)
- Verpooten, J. & Nelissen, M. (2010) Sensory exploitation and cultural transmission: The late emergence of iconic representations in human evolution. *Theory in Biosciences*, 139, 2-3, 211-221 (Univ. Antwerp, Dept. Biol., CGB Groenenborgerlaan 171, B-2020 Antwerp, Belgium)
- Wilbur, C.J. & Campbell, L. (2010) What do women want? An interactionist account of women's mate preferences. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 49, 7, 749-754 (Univ. Western Ontario, Dept. Psychol., Social Sci. Ctr., London, ON N6A 5C2, Canada)
- Wolff, S.E. & Puts, D.A. (2010) Vocal masculinity is a robust dominance signal in men. *Behavioral Ecology and Sociobiology*, 64, 10, 1673-1683 (Puts, D.A.: Penn State Univ., Dept. Anthropol., 409 Carpenter Bldg, University Pk, PA 16802, USA)

For a list of books (in all European languages) on human ethology, sociobiology, evolutionary psychology, Darwinian psychiatry, biopolitics, hominid evolution and related disciplines visit:

<http://rint.rechten.rug.nl/rth/ess/books1.htm>

Back Issues

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

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

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

Address Changes

Members wishing to make address changes or other changes in their membership information should send their requests to the ISHE Membership Chair, Astrid Juette, at astrid.juette@gmx.net, or use the Chair's postal address as shown on the back cover of this issue. **Because this is the LAST ISSUE of the *Human Ethology Bulletin* to be distributed in hard (paper) copy and sent by post, we must have your email address to continue receiving the future issues to which you are entitled.** All future copies of the *Bulletin* will be distributed electronically over email in PDF format.

***Minutes: Meeting of the
ISHE General Assembly
Thursday, August 5, 2010
ISHE Biennial Congress
University of Wisconsin,
Madison, WI U.S.A.***

Submitted by Maryanne Fisher

Present: Approximately 45 voting members

Officers: Wulf Schiefenhövel (President), Tom Alley (Vice President), A.J. Figueredo (Bulletin Editor), Karl Grammer (Webmaster), Astrid Juette (Membership Chair), and Maryanne Fisher (Secretary).

Trustees: John Richer (Chair), Peter LaFreniere, William McGrew, Glenn Weisfeld.

Regrets: Johan van der Dennen (Trustee).

President Wulf Schiefenhövel called to order the General Assembly at 10:10am. Maryanne Fisher confirmed that a quorum (10% of active members being present) was achieved. The minutes from the General Assembly of July 17, 2008 were approved by a majority vote.

Reports of Officers

The President, Wulf Schiefenhövel, congratulated the organizing committee for the smooth running of the congress. He discussed the revised constitution, and the importance of the vote that would occur. He reported on the upcoming plans associated with the Human Ethology Bulletin (HEB), and on the improvements of the ISHE website. His main address concerned the identity of ISHE and pointed out that we are a small group, connected with, but distinct from, Evolutionary Psychology. He stated that whilst ISHE embraces laboratory, survey, or theoretical approaches, our distinct identity lies in the pursuit of direct observation in natural

environments and that approach, so essential to good science, must be particularly encouraged.

The Vice President, Tom Alley, discussed the summer school and was pleased about the increasing interest amongst students in human ethology. He mentioned that there were attractive offers for hosts for the 2011 summer school and the 2012 congress. He also encouraged the members to provide him with feedback about this year's congress and input about the upcoming meetings.

The Secretary, Maryanne Fisher, reported on the past election results (Editor, Secretary and Membership Officer). She discussed the communication that has been established with other societies, including the North Eastern Evolutionary Psychology Society, Human Behavior and Evolution Society, and European Human Behavior and Evolution Society. This communication helps avoid conflict of meeting dates and to advertise upcoming events, given the high number of members who attend more than one of the meetings. She also discussed the log that she has created to help retain an institutional memory for ISHE.

The Bulletin Editor, A.J. Figueredo, thanked the HEB staff for their ongoing support and assistance, particularly that of former Editor, Tom Alley. He presented the decision of the Board to develop HEB into an online, peer-reviewed journal. He presented the decision of the Board to take HEB and revise it to be an online, peer-reviewed journal, and that he was seeking nominations and volunteers to join the Editorial staff to help. He read the mission statement and call for papers, and announced that 2011 would serve as the target date for the new journal format. The membership voted unanimously to approve the mission statement and call for papers. The assembly also approved the new members to the Editorial Staff that A.J. read aloud, each in the various capacities for which they had volunteered. There was discussion about whether the journal would be freely accessible, or only to paid members; the decision is yet to be determined.

The Treasurer, Dori LeCroy, presented the financial report for 2009/10. She discussed the TIAA-CREF Report for 2008, 2009 and for the first 6 months of 2010. She also reported the changes in market value of the Linda Mealey Award Fund. In general, there is a recent increase in the assets of ISHE, such that funds lost during 2008/09 have largely been recovered. The membership voted unanimously to approve the financial report.

The Membership Chair, Astrid Juette, reported that as of August 1, there were 250 members, of which whom 50 were student (free). She asked attendees to encourage students to become members. She reported as well that she is still working to improve the database of members.

The Webmaster, Karl Grammer, noted that ISHE has a brand new website. It is integrated with Facebook to encourage communication amongst members. Owen Aldis' book, *Play Fighting*, is now online and freely downloadable. As well, all HEB issues from 1982 forward are online and searchable. He asked members to give him content that they would like posted. He discussed how he is working with Astrid Jütte to integrate the membership directory with online resources, to enable members to download specific content, assist with renewals of memberships, and potentially enabling conference registration.

Report of Trustees

The chairman, John Richer, discussed the proposed new Constitution developed over the last few years. A draft constitution had been emailed to the membership in 2009 for comments and the final draft in Spring 2010. He highlighted four major changes. First, all Trustees and Officer posts are to be elected except for the HEB Editor (officer) and past-presidents (trustees). Second, the number of terms an individual serves is not limited. Third, voting is by the approval method. Fourth, the powers of the Board of Trustees are increased. The revised Constitution was approved unanimously by the vote of full members.

Old Business

Summer school and 2012 congress

Wulf Schiefenhövel reviewed the summer school and congress cycle, and how the meetings alternate between Europe and the United States. He introduced Pavlina Lenochova to present Charles University in Prague for the location of the 2011 summer school. Following her presentation, Elisabeth Oberzaucher presented the University of Vienna as the site for the 2012 Congress.

New Business

Election

Maryanne Fisher announced that there will be a call for nominations, for two positions on the Board of Trustees, and for two positions (Treasurer and Webmaster) for the Board of Officers.

The general assembly was adjourned at 11:50am.



ANNOUNCEMENTS

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

ISHE Facebook Page Update

In an effort to promote communication among members and provide information about current events, ISHE has gone on the social networking site **Facebook**. Anyone can create an account for free, and once created, one can simply search for the "International Society for Human Ethology" group. We encourage ISHE members to join. Please note that the Facebook group may be moderated. The group already has over 115 monthly active users, including many ISHE members. Photo albums for every ISHE meeting going back to 2006 (Detroit) have been posted on the ISHE FaceBook page, including the August 2010 Congress in Madison. If you have photos from any ISHE meetings that you'd like to add to our FaceBook page, you may send these to Elisabeth Oberzaucher at elisabeth.oberzaucher@univie.ac.at or Tom Alley at alley@clermson.edu

Call for Papers: *Society for Evolutionary Analysis in Law (S.E.A.L.)*

The 12th annual conference of the *Society for Evolutionary Analysis in Law (S.E.A.L.)* will be held February 11-12, 2010, at the Loyola University of Los Angeles. ISHE members – faculty and students alike – are specifically invited to propose talks, or simply to attend. SEAL is a scholarly association dedicated to fostering interdisciplinary exploration of issues at the intersection of law, biology, and evolutionary theory, improving the models of human behavior relevant to law, and promoting the integration of life science and social science perspectives on law-relevant topics through scholarship, teaching, and empirical research. Relevant disciplines include, among others, evolutionary and behavioral biology, cognitive science, neuroscience, complex adaptive systems, economics, evolutionary psychology, psychiatry, behavioral ecology, behavioral genetics, primatology, memetics, chaos theory, evolutionary anthropology, and gender relations. SEAL welcomes everyone – professors, students, practitioners, and all others – with serious interests in evolutionary processes and law.

For general information, and to become a member, see www.sealsite.org. To propose a talk, see <http://law.vanderbilt.edu/seal/conferences/2011conference/2011conferencetalks.htm>.

Owen D. Jones, Professor of Law & Professor of Biological Sciences, Vanderbilt University

Phone: (615) 322-7191

E-mail: owen.jones@vanderbilt.edu

Website: <http://law.vanderbilt.edu/jones>

Upcoming Conferences and Meetings

Compiled by Amy Steffes and Shiloh Betterley

Student Forum on Co-operation Research

9 December 2010 – London, England (UK)

<http://www.ncgr.org.uk/blog/>

4th Annual Western Evolutionary Biologists (WEB) Meeting

11 December 2010 – Irvine, CA (USA)

<http://www.lifesci.ucsb.edu/nere-web/>

9th Society for Personality and Social Psychology (SPSP) Evolutionary Psychology Preconference

27 January 2011 – San Antonio, TX (USA)

<http://spsp.blogs.wm.edu/>

American Association of Behavioral and Social Sciences 14th Annual Meeting

10-11 February 2011 – Las Vegas, NV (USA)

<http://aabss.org/>

12th Annual Conference for the Society for Evolutionary Analysis in Law (SEAL)

11-12 February 2011 – Los Angeles, CA (USA)

<http://law.vanderbilt.edu/seal/conferences/2011conference/2011conferenceindex.htm>

40th Annual Meeting of the Society for Cross-Cultural Research (SCCR)

16-19 February 2011 – Charleston, SC (USA) –

[Held jointly with SASci Meeting]

<http://psych.wfu.edu/admin/sccr/>

Society for Anthropological Sciences (SASci)

16-19 February 2011 – Charleston, SC (USA) –

[Held jointly with SCCR Meeting]

<http://anthrosciences.org/>

Evolution and Natural Selection:

Philosophical Issues

18-20 February, 2011 – Santa Barbara, CA (USA)

<http://www.philosophy.ucsb.edu/conferences/>

Keystone Symposia: Evolutionary Developmental Biology

27 February - 3 March 2011 – Tahoe City, CO

<http://www.keystonesymposia.org/11C1>

31st Annual Spring Conference of the Society for Anthropology of Consciousness

23-27 March 2011 – Portland, OR (USA)

<http://www.sacaaa.org/meetings.asp>

Annual Meeting of the Society for Neuroscience, Chicago Chapter

24 March 2011 – Chicago, IL (USA)

<http://www.chicagosfn.org/annual-meeting/2011/>

European Human Behaviour and Evolution Association Conference

24–26 March 2011 – Giessen University

(Germany)

<http://www.uni-giessen.de/cms/fbz/zentren/philosophie/ehbea2011>

Society for Psychological Anthropology Biennial Meeting

31-3 March-April 2011 – Santa Monica, CA

<http://www.aaanet.org/sections/SPA/>

Fifth Annual Northeastern Evolutionary Psychology Society (NEEPS) Conference

1-3 April 2011 – State University of New York at Binghamton (USA)

<http://neepsociety.com/wp-content/uploads/201002neeps-2010-program-pdf/>

Associazione Primatologica Italiana

10-13 April 2011 – Bussolengo, Verona (Italy)

<http://www-3.unipv.it/webbio/api/api.htm>

2011 Wisconsin Symposium on Emotion

13-14 April 2011 – Madison, WI (USA)

<http://www.healthemotions.org/symposium/>

80th Annual Meeting of the American Association for Physical Anthropology
 12-16 April 2011 – Minneapolis, MN (USA)
<http://www.physanth.org/annual-meeting/2011>

Society for Biological Psychiatry
 12-14 May 2011 – San Francisco, CA (USA)
<http://www.sobp.org/i4a/pages/index.cfm?pageid=3305>

Association for Psychological Science (APS)
 25-29 May 2011 – Washington, D.C. (USA)
<http://www.psychologicalscience.org/index.php/convention>

**2010 Owen Aldis
Award Winners**

Submitted by John Richer

ISHE is very pleased to announce that two Aldis awards have been made this year.

Meredith Martin

Department of Clinical and Social Sciences in Psychology
 University of Rochester, United States of America
mmartin@psych.rochester.edu

Social Behavior in the Context of the Peer Group: The Social Defense System and Children's Reactivity to Peer Threat

* * * * *

Irene Godoy

Department of Anthropology
 Center for Behavior, Evolution, and Culture
 University of California, Los Angeles
 Los Angeles, CA, United States of America
godoy@ucla.edu

Testing Westermarck's hypothesis in a wild primate population: proximity during early development as a mechanism of inbreeding avoidance in *Cebus capucinus*

* * * * *

To recognize the high quality of other submitted papers, we also created another award, an "Aldis Commendation", and awarded it to:

Jeanette Freynik

Johann Friedrich Blumenbach Institute for Zoology & Anthropology
 Georg-August-Universität
 Göttingen, Federal Republic of Germany
jeanette.freynik@biologie.uni-goettingen.de

Women's perceptions of men's body movement: Are they sensitive to cues of physical and mental well-being?

* * * * *

Sally G. Olderbak

Ethology and Evolutionary Psychology Program
 Department of Psychology
 School of Mind, Brain, and Behavior
 College of Science
 University of Arizona
 Tucson, AZ, United States of America

sallyo@email.arizona.edu

Attachment Style and Nonverbal Behavioral Synchrony in Human Heterosexual Mates

* * * * *

Winning this Aldis Commendation, unlike winning the full Aldis award, does not itself bar the winner from entering another Aldis competition. It does carry with it some benefits, which are:

1. Waiving the conference fee to either the next summer school or the next ISHE conference
2. Waiving basic accommodation costs (i.e. room in the equivalent of a university dorm) to that event (either the summer school or conference)
3. Free ticket to the banquet at that event
4. Contribution to travel costs (up to a certain amount)
5. An award certificate

The quality of the proposals this year was commendably high. We should like to thank all the applicants for their submissions and wish them well in their future research.

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. Paid members gain voting rights and may have reduced fees at ISHE sponsored meetings.

Students, retired and low income scholars may request free 1-year memberships by contacting the Membership Chair. **These memberships must be renewed annually.** A free membership only entitles the member to an electronic version of the *Bulletin* sent by e-mail; members must pay the reduced or regular dues to be eligible to 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 ___

Membership category: Regular ___ Student / Retiree / Low income ___ Free ___

Type of credit card _____ Credit card number _____

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

From: Aurelio José Figueredo, Editor-in-Chief
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INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR HUMAN ETHOLOGY

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

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

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