

Human Ethology Newsletter

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Annual Meeting

The annual meeting of the International Society for Human Ethology will be June 24-28, 1985 at North Carolina State University in Raleigh. We will meet jointly with the Animal Behavior Society.

There will be an ISHE business meeting, but the day has not been determined.

Complete details regarding the meeting are available from:

ABS 85, Attn: Mr. Frank Emory
Box 7401, NCSU
Raleigh, NC 27695-7401
U.S.A.

Invited Paper Session at the Raleigh Meeting

The Ethology of Psychiatric Populations.
Jay R. Feerman, Vista Sandia Hospital, Albuquerque, N. Mex., U.S.A.

Organizer and Moderator; 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

I. General Background and Theory

- 8:30 Psychiatry's challenge to ethology. Jay R. Feerman, Vista Sandia Hospital
- 8:50 Evidence for genetic determinants in psychiatric disorders. G. Michael Dempsey, Vista Sandia Hospital
- 9:10 Gene-physiology-environment interaction: Regulation theory and psychiatric disorders. Michael T. McGuire, School of Medicine, UCLA
- 9:30 A functional bi-modality in the structure of primate societies (agonic/hedonic): An ethological contribution to the understanding of psychiatric disorders. Michael R. A. Chance, Social Systems Institute
- 9:50 Conflicting theories in psychology from the phylogenetic viewpoint. G. Medicus, Zoological Institute of the University of Vienna
- 10:10-10:30 BREAK

II. Ethological Perspectives on Specific Psychiatric Disorders

- 10:30 Paranoia and obsessive compulsive disorders: Behavioral responses to predatory pressure from pathogens?

- 10:50 J. Stephen Heisel, Neuropsychiatric Institute, UCLA
The evolution of cyclic mood change and its disorders. William P. Ulwelling, Heights Psychiatric Hospital
- 11:10 Depressed mood and the pecking order. John S. Price, Milton Keynes Hospital
- 11:30 An evolutionary perspective on panic disorder and agoraphobia. Randolph M. Nesse, Department of Psychiatry, University of Michigan
- 11:50 Is anorexia nervosa an adaptive strategy? Michele K. Surbey, Department of Psychology, McMaster University
- 12:10-1:30 LUNCH
- 1:30 Sociopathy as an adaptation. Henry C. Harpending and Patricia Draper, Department of Anthropology, University of New Mexico
- 1:50 Depressive mood: An ethological perspective. Leon Sloman, Clarke Institute of Psychiatry; John S. Price, Milton Keynes Hospital
- 2:10 An ethological approach to Latah. Ronald C. Simons, Departments of Psychiatry and Anthropology, Michigan State University

III. Ethological Methods and Empirical Studies

- 2:30 Ethological quantification of the behaviour of child psychiatric patients. Herman Dienske, Primate Center, Rijswijk
- 2:50 Directly observable behavioural components of the clinical concepts and their ability to predict improvement in depressive patients. Antoinette L. Bouhuys, Department of Biological Psychiatry, University Clinic, Groningen
- 3:10-3:30 BREAK
- 3:30 Alpha behavior in manics as a model "communicational state." Russell Gardner, Jr., Joan G. Gustavson, and Carl R. Gustavson, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, U.T.M.B., Galveston
- 3:50 Facial behavior of schizophrenics during interview. Roger K. Pitman, Bryan Kolb, Scott Orr, Man Mohan Singh, VA Medical Center, Manchester

IV. Gene-Culture Coevolution and Psychiatric Disorders

- 4:10 Gene-culture coevolution as the basis of psychiatric healing. Christine H. Littlefield and Charles J. Lumsden, Division of Clinical Science, University of Toronto
- 4:30 Discussion among speakers and audience. Jay R. Feierman, Vista Sandia Hospital, moderator
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Book Review

Female Primates: Studies by Women Primatologists

edited by Meredith M. Small
Monographs in Primatology, Volume 4
Alan R. Liss, Inc.: New York, 1984. 272 pp.
ISBN 0-8451-3403-5

Reviewed by Sian Evans

Department of Psychology, University of Stirling, Scotland

In the editor's preface Meredith Small indicates that there were two objectives intended in the publication of this volume. The first was to reflect the dramatic increase in the number of studies that have concentrated on or included the biology and behaviour of female primates. In many early primate field studies the behaviour of males was emphasized and it was widely assumed that males determined the social structure of the group. That assumption has had to be revised as more information on other group members has been specifically sought. However, the assertion made elsewhere in the book that the original emphasis and interpretation was a result of male bias by the initial observers seems unsubstantiated. A plausible alternative explanation is that prominent among the first species to be studied in any detail were ground living cercopithecines in which the males were not only considerably larger than the females but their behaviour was also more dramatic. Happily, as this book demonstrates, there is now a larger body of data on both sexes and consequently a better understanding of social structure.

The book is introduced by Jane Lancaster who identifies four areas of primate behaviour and biology in which increased knowledge has led to revision of previously held views on differences between males and females. Many female primates have clearly defined dominance hierarchies but the repercussions of high rank may be different for males and females; the status of high ranking males assures mating success with females at ovulation whereas high rank for females enhances access to energy resources needed to reproduce successfully. In some species it is females and not males that leave their natal groups at puberty, explore new territories and join unfamiliar social groups. Female primates can also be sexually assertive and have multiple male partners. The theoretical advantage conferred by sexual dimorphism in body size is not limited to male aggression but may also reflect the extremely high energetic costs of lactation in females.

There follow 13 chapters, 12 of which present original data on various aspects of female behaviour and biology either or both in captivity and in nature. The chapters are organized into three sections each with its own introduction.

The first, introduced by Thelma Rowell, deals with the interactions of mothers, infants and adolescents. Novel interpretations of maternal behaviour of rhesus monkeys (Berman) and parental care in owl and titi monkeys (Wright) are offered. Dolinhow and Krusko present detailed data on the allomaternal care shown by langur females in captivity and Scott describes the reproductive behaviour of adolescent female baboons. The second section, with an introduction by Sarah Blaffer-Hrdy, is concerned with female reproductive strategies. Competition in vervet monkeys is described by Whitten and there is comprehensive coverage of the reproductive life of patas monkeys (Chism, Rowell and Olson). Clear evidence of apparently indiscriminate sexual assertiveness in Japanese macaque females is presented by Wolfe and two chapters deal with reproductive variability in female howler monkeys (Clarke and Glander; Crockett). Naomi Bishop introduces the final section on female patterns and the topics covered are female feeding priority (Jolly), female sociality in orangutans (Galdikas) and aggression and grooming (Teas) and ageing (Small) in rhesus monkeys.

There have been previous books published with the intention of correcting an overemphasis on male roles in primate studies (Hrdy, 1981; Fedigan, 1982), but this is the first compilation of studies presenting original data exclusively on female primates. Although the quality of the contributions is variable overall, data on the parental behaviour (nocturnal) of owl monkeys in nature, the vast amount of contact time with female orangutans and the 10 year reproductive history of a group of howler monkeys are in themselves remarkable. It is perhaps true, as Lancaster notes in the introduction, that the value of the book is that it assembles a large and representative sample of recent advances in primate studies. However, assembling this particular collection of papers has resulted in a volume which lacks coherence. Organizing the chapters into sections with individual introductions is not entirely successful; this criticism is particularly true of the section on female patterns where the introduction presents a very confused definition of a pattern and the contributions have little in common. Furthermore, few authors make comparisons with females of other primate species (Jolly's chapter is an excellent exception and she even extends the consideration of female feeding priority to other mammals). Perhaps such a comparative approach might have limited usefulness in all cases as it is becoming increasingly difficult, as Lancaster notes, to generalize about behavioural characteristics of males and females. However, the evolutionary task of all female primates is to be successful mothers and the demands of this task necessarily shape virtually all aspects of female behaviour and biology. For this reason the chapters dealing with reproductive strategies (and they are not confined to that section) are probably the most significant. Reading these it becomes abundantly clear that female howler monkeys show considerable variation in the number of offspring they produce (Clarke and Glander), how competition by female howler monkeys for troop membership (Crockett) and by female patas monkeys for food (Whitten) leads to reproductive advantage and how reproductive female vervets are vulnerable to fluctuations in energy resources (Chism et al.). Jolly describes how female feeding priority over males in some seasonally reproductive (and often rapidly maturing) primates may be part of an

adaptive strategy for species in which the females invest a particularly large amount of energy in pregnancy and/or lactation. These energy demands may be so considerable that males are limited to superimposing their strategies upon female adaptations. This, suggests Wright, is the case in two small monogamous New World primates in which males are involved in infant care and, incidentally, in which females also have feeding priority. The influence that Altmann's (1980) exemplary study of baboon mothers and infants has had on the thinking of contributors is obvious. However, it is disappointing that, in the four years between that volume and this, little apparent progress has been made in studying maternal nutrition. Quantitative data are urgently needed to provide precise information on the energetic requirements of reproductive females, the constraints these impose and the repercussions they may have on social organization.

As for the editing of this volume, it is careless in many places. Chief among them are the bibliographies, most of which contain errors of compilation (several in some chapters) as well as typography. In the text not all scientific names are italicized though one common name, rhesus monkey (p. 194), is. The index is perplexing and it requires a very thorough knowledge of the contents to employ, thereby reducing its value considerably. Some inclusions are surprising, e.g., those primatologists interested in Buddhism are referred twice to p. 238 (where in fact it is not mentioned) and some omissions even more so, e.g., callitrichids, despite being mentioned several times in Wright's chapter.

The second stated intention of this book was to acknowledge the large number of women scientists whose research has focused on primates. Although I found myself wondering whether a book limited to female primates was a logical vehicle for such a tribute, Rowell's feeling that it is easier for female primatologists to empathize with female primates offers a plausible justification. As an acknowledgement of women primatologists, however, FEMALE PRIMATES has a distinct geographic limitation; although the contributions on female non-human primates are drawn from studies conducted in both the New and Old World the contributors are all affiliated with North American institutions. The omission in this particular volume of women based elsewhere seems unfortunate.

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 Fedigan, L. M. (1982). *Primate Paradigms: Sex Roles and Social Bonds*. Montreal: Eden Press.
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Book Review

Child Abuse: The Non-Human Primate Data

M. Reite and N. G. Caine (Eds.), Alan R. Liss, Inc., New York, 1983. 186 pp.

Reviewed by James R. Anderson

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inadequate care, even brutal treatment, from their caregivers. One might ask if such cases can throw light on the normal course of infant development, as well as provide perspectives from which to examine child abuse in humans. A symposium held in 1981 under the auspices of the American Society of Primatologists was devoted to this theme, and *Child Abuse: The Non-Human Primate Data* is a result of that meeting. The contents range from summaries of recorded injuries sustained by infants in laboratory colonies of monkeys, through analyses of factors influencing the probability of competent maternal care, to cross-cultural variations in infant-rearing practices by humans. Plenty of parallels are drawn between infant abuse in non-human primates and human child abuse, some less prudently than others, and whether or not the overall result is judged to be a success will depend on the reader's own interests.

Two chapters focus on child abuse in humans: One is the introductory chapter by Rogers, outlining the etiology and demography of child abuse. This chapter also sets out four commonly recognized forms of abuse: emotional, physical, sexual, and neglect. From the following chapters it becomes clear that the non-human primate data are largely limited to physical abuse and, to a lesser extent, neglect. (Various acts which would qualify as sexual abuse by us, for example repeated manipulation of the infant's genitals, are quite common in non-human primates — chapter by Maple and Warren-Leubecker —, while emotional abuse is difficult enough to define in humans, let alone non-humans.)

The non-human primate data vary in quality. The editors' chapter and that by Schapiro and Mitchell rely on colony records of trauma involving infant macaques. Thus there are question marks over the contexts and perpetrators of much of the 'abuse' reported in these chapters. Certain of the results presented also leave loose ends. For example Caine and Reite report that 3 or 4 first-generation, laboratory-born female pigtail macaques with abused offspring had undergone early separations from their mothers. This might be an important statistic, but one would like to know how many separated females did not have abused offspring. These two archival chapters do however identify some variables, such as disturbed attachment processes and social instability, which feature again in later chapters.

Erwin presents the view that the abusive mother's ability to communicate with her offspring is at fault, and explores the effects of crowding and social instability, among other factors, on the likelihood of injury occurring to infants. As if reflecting the limited potential of the data on infant abuse in non-human primates, certain contributors (Erwin, Maple and Warren-Leubecker) sometimes stray off the central topic. Also, Plimpton and Rosenblum's otherwise interesting account of the influence of foraging conditions on mother-infant interaction hardly touches on the question of abuse.

The common zoo precaution of isolating new gorilla mothers from social partners is shown by Nadler to be often misguided, since maternal performance may suffer as a result. Nadler (1984) has since written a fuller account of maternal behaviour in chimpanzees, orangutans and gorillas. He describes how it can be enhanced in captivity by applying measures based upon knowledge of each species' behaviour in the wild. Progress towards improved animal

Some immature non-human primates receive

husbandry also features in the best of the data chapters, by Suomi and Ripp. These authors present findings from two decades of breeding rhesus monkeys at Wisconsin, describing the original 'motherless mother' syndrome and factors now known to be associated with increased and lowered risk of maternal abuse. Of the seven figures depicting data in the book, six are to be found in the chapter by Suomi and Ripp, while five of the six tables of data are presented by Schapiro and Mitchell. This is not very impressive for a book of 186 pages representing 'the non-human primate data.' The anthology would also have benefited from a review of inadequate and abusive behaviour in natural settings (and records **do** exist for several species of primates).

Field identifies some of the enigmas in the non-human primate data, such as species differences in the tendency to abuse offspring, and conflicting evidence on birth-order and sex differences. Field also provides a cross-cultural perspective on human child-rearing practices, and identifies the potential usefulness of obtaining data on the nonabusive behavior of abusive primates. Interestingly, this has recently been done for a wild-reared, captive group-living female Japanese macaque (Troisi and D'Amato, 1984). This female's abusive behaviour toward her infant alternated with periods of appropriate care. The authors favoured an interpretation in terms of 'anxious attachment,' not unlike certain hypotheses presented in the book.

In conclusion, this book does contain suggestions which could be of use in reducing the incidence of child abuse. The editors summarize these in their postscripts: for example, young mothers appear more likely than older ones to abuse their children; risk is increased by long-term and acute restricted social input; environmental (e.g., economic, emotional) stressors may further increase risk. Implications for counseling and social support programmes are offered. The specialist concerned with child welfare might therefore judge the book a worthwhile endeavour, but the primatologist or the generalist out to learn about primate behaviour is less likely to be satisfied.

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BOOK REVIEW

The Synergism Hypothesis - A Theory of Progressive Evolution

by P.A. Corning. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1983.
ISBN: 0-07-013166-X hardback 0-07-013172-4 paperback
\$19.95/\$12.95.

Reviewed by Ian Vine

Interdisciplinary Human Studies, University of Bradford, England

Corning's book has appeared with such a fanfare of

strong commendations from biologists, cyberneticians, and political scientists that any reviewer without comprehensive expertise and erudition in these areas and others must feel hesitant about voicing doubts. It is unquestionably an heroic attempt at a general synthesis of bio-social evolutionary processes which, in both its theoretical scope and compilation of relevant data, goes well beyond other recent co-evolutionary models. Its integrative account of our own behavioural evolution, stressing complex clusters of mutually determining factors which include purposive striving itself, is remarkably rich.

Yet it is a daunting volume. I doubt whether the 'knowledgeable layman' to whom it is meant to be accessible (or indeed many students) could readily master its message. Its 400 pages of rather dense text are largely free of abstract formulae, but the themes are somewhat obscured by often detailed excursions into issues somewhat peripheral to the main arguments; and technical jargon coupled with occasional repetition and wordiness do not make for easy reading. As well as numerous notes there are something like 2000 references from a number of disciplines. Whatever its merits as a scholarly thesis and reference book, I am sure that the essence of the analysis could have been conveyed more effectively in a book of half the length.

It is probably intrinsic to taking systems theoretic approaches seriously that once one goes beyond saying 'everything affects everything' the detailed picture becomes highly complex. Not only is it difficult to cover any of the intricacies of the analysis in a short review - it is hazardous to summarize the essence of the theory which is developed. In part this is because some key concepts are not defined as explicitly as one would wish, making their precise meanings elusive. The core of the book is a multi-level, cybernetic interpretation of biological and social evolution, eventually extended into a 'general theory of politics'. An adequate theory of social life and its 'progressive' changes is seen as depending upon the rejection of mechanistic reductionism and mono-causal explanations. A central theme is that strict natural selection has been accompanied by teleonomic selection, whereby behavioural changes themselves create new evolutionary pressures, and 'the capacity for internally controlled purposive, or goal-directed, behavioural changes thus becomes an important causal factor in the evolution of higher organisms. It culminates in our own pseudo-Lamarckian cultural evolution, in which 'political' systems (social organizations with cybernetic co-ordination properties) reach full flower as one more emergent level of biological organization with its own causal impact. Corning's fundamental postulate of 'functional synergism' is however quite general:

It is the selective advantages arising from various synergistic effects that constitute the underlying causes of the apparently orthogenetic (or directional) aspect of evolutionary history, that is, the progressive emergence of complex, hierarchically organized systems. (p.5)

His main aim is to trace the operation of this principle throughout our own bio-social evolution and into our contemporary social institutions.

Synergism involves elements mutually influencing each other to produce combinatorial, emergent properties with adaptive benefits for the functionally integrated system which they jointly constitute; and it is the increasing realization of the synergistic potential of co-operating units that is the key to the collective goal-setting and goal-seeking which makes us 'the quintessential cybernetic animal'. Synergism is a central feature of Corning's meta-theoretical

'interactional paradigm', which also includes: acceptance of both upwards and downwards causation; teleonomic as well as deterministic and stochastic influences on adaptation and selection; functional organization so that, via the law of effect, our behaviours tend to ensure survival and reproduction; multiple levels of organization and selection within bio-social systems; a view of organisms as open, self-organizing thermodynamic systems; and a view of groups which allows them many 'superorganic' systemic properties.

The approach is represented as authentically Darwinian, although human evolution can be seen as having some Lamarckian and Spencerian features - so long as intra-system teleonomy replaces external teleology. In opposition to some more simplistic sociobiological theorizing, the stress upon synergistic co-operation rather than particulate competition, from the genetic level upwards, leads to a ready acceptance that selection is not limited to any single unit of biological organization. Genetic changes are normally constrained to be compatible with higher-level teleonomic systems which are part of their selective context ('indirect teleonomic selection'). And in organisms with appreciable learning ability, behavioural change may do more than merely track environmental changes - overt or covert trial-and-error can yield novel adaptations which in turn modify the context within which natural selection occurs. The cybernetic model can thus allow an active role for the organism as an agency of evolutionary change insofar as internal goals direct flexible problem-solving activities.

One aspect of the paradigm involves rejecting not just biological determinism, but also the total autonomy of culture. In fact socio-cultural adaptation 'is not unique to humankind, is not independent of biological evolution, is not unconstrained by biological imperatives'; and it remains a type of biological adaptation, even if the linkage to survival and reproduction is somewhat loose. Aware of the difficulties of assessing what constitutes adaptation, Corning proposes that the adaptedness of populations can be specified in terms of what is, broadly, the health of their members - which in turn corresponds to satisfying basic needs. Causal relations between the teleonomic strivings of individuals and the nature and functioning of collective social organizations involve two-way influence; so cultural pressures can affect our goal-hierarchies just as our motivated actions have functional consequences for our social systems.

The account of human evolution again stresses functional synergism rather than any single prime mover; but the 'social triad' of co-operative anti-predator, hunting/scavenging, and gathering/parenting activities are seen as major sources of behaviourally led natural and teleonomic selection amongst our hominid ancestors. Realizing potential synergistic advantages itself depended upon political organization, in that groups needed an effective source of social control to sustain and enhance egoistically motivated joint activities. This in turn became a causal factor in selection for greater intelligence, better communication, and self-control of immediate impulses. And individual fitness increasingly became predicated upon group fitness, increasing the need for normative social controls. In the relatively recent socio-cultural evolution of large and complex civilizations, political innovations like extensions of authority beyond kin groups, elaborate divisions of labour, and sometimes organized warfare have played major roles. In concert with ecological, socio-economic, and historical factors, political decisions with synergistic effects can sometimes lead socio-cultural

evolution. Political regression is possible, as when societies fracture into smaller units; but any 'durable, progressive political development' would refute the theory if its adaptive costs outweighed its benefits. Corning finds no such examples, claiming that:

For capitalists and socialists alike the machinery of the state remains functional at the margin, and so long as this is true, it can be predicted that the state will not wither away.

On the other hand no precise predictions of our future evolution are possible by reference to laws of development, because teleonomic choices, communication and control processes, and synergistic innovations all play a part.

What Corning offers is not so much a fully developed theory or group of theories as a general abstract model - the synergism hypothesis. Its principles are followed through in relation to a range of issues in evolutionary, socio-cultural, and political theory. As he shows, sometimes in fairly detailed treatment of bodies of data, the principles and more specific derived hypotheses appear broadly compatible with a diversive range of facts. And certainly a wide variety of issues are taken up and treated in an illuminating way. Yet I must confess to finding the theoretical edifice somewhat amorphous, and most of the hypotheses too vague and remote from operationalized predictions. There are simply too many concepts that are not defined unambiguously, and whose links with each other are imprecisely stated. The author is surely right that an analysis which eschews misleading over-simplifications is likely to resist rigorous formalization. Yet it is clear also that the full value of the theoretical orientation he advocates cannot really be ascertained until it has evolved a little further.

One of the most serious ambiguities concerns the concept of 'teleonomy' itself. He is ready to attribute this to quite lowly organisms, so long as they can be seen as possessing programmes for goal-directed activities. Any internally selected strategies then appear to count as 'self-determined' or purposive. For humans, he acknowledges that complex choice-making can include 'creativity and consciously premeditated actions', and an appreciable degree of semi-autonomous setting and reordering of goal-hierarchies. Yet he is remarkably reticent about the role of consciousness as an emergent property of complex brains - indeed the term does not appear in the book's extensive index. Although he explicitly rejects any vitalistic viewpoints, he often appears to assume some unexplained conception of human freedom. Questions of how introspective self-examination and self-determination through rational thought evolved and play their part in our purposive activity must surely be central ones for a paradigm like Corning's, and are only superficially avoided by using the language of cybernetics.

In fact, considering that much of the volume deals with human evolution and political processes, it is surprising how little the author says at all about human nature - except to offer a schematic and somewhat psychologically crude model of basic human needs. His inattention to the peculiar features of the executive sub-system of the human being that we can call the 'self' sometimes seems to lead him astray. Perhaps most noticeably, he plays down the involuntary altruism which involves sacrificing one's fitness through being cheated and coerced exploitatively - which probably became of increasing evolutionary significance as humans came to live in large groups, where interdependencies and ultimate cost-benefit outcomes for individuals become very

complex and uncertain in relation to many social acts. Social deception, and protective self-deception, in relation to behaviours affecting one's own and others' fitnesses, are linked conspicuously to the de-coupling of conscious goals from adaptive needs. Corning tends to see societies as unified systems with shared goals, in which individuals benefit the group and vice versa. Fundamental issues like the competing interests of different classes, and systematic exploitation by those with most power, are virtually ignored in the theory of politics. How members of political organizations are induced to act may well promote the organization's survival and reproduction, as well as that of more privileged individual members. Lower orders may well **believe** that their own interests are being served by supporting the system. Yet this is surely increasingly likely to be untrue as 'progressive' evolution of larger and more hierarchical societies takes place.

Although I found Corning's book as often confusing as illuminating, and as often frustrating as satisfying, it is one to which I shall repeatedly return. At the very least it provides a foundation on which others can build. What he certainly succeeds at is to prime the development of what must be a new phase of collaborative research on our bio-social evolution - and this is itself a major achievement, not to mention a teleonomic innovation with great synergistic promise!

CURRENT LITERATURE

This section of the *Newsletter* is assembled by the editor from reader submissions, *Current Contents*, and other sources. It has been suggested that the references would be of more value if accompanied by summaries. This is a very good suggestion. Unfortunately, this is not always feasible for reasons of the editor's time, availability of the article or book, etc. This is particularly true of articles and book chapters found in *Current Contents*. Reprints requested do not always arrive promptly, if at all; books and chapters present still more difficulty; and even if they are at hand, time is required to read and write proper summaries.

Newsletter readers can make this section more useful by sending references to their latest work, or to relevant publications by others which they have come across. And, of course, it would be very helpful to all if the submissions were accompanied by a short summary.

An additional reader suggestion was for author addresses so that reprints might be requested. You will see this change beginning with many of the articles listed below.

So — I hope this section of the *Newsletter* is of value to you, and that it will be of greater value in the future. A small effort on your part can help make it so.

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BULLETIN BOARD

Officer Selection

The selection of candidates for officers of the Society is still in process. The usual delays associated with international communication, waiting for candidates agreement, and the like have held up mailing of a ballot. But the Board is persevering, and a ballot mailed separate from the Newsletter should arrive soon.

Membership/Subscription Renewal

If your address label does not say 1985 or 1986, it's time to send your check. The standard membership, which includes a subscription to the Newsletter, is \$10.00 U.S., and the student membership is \$5.00. The Newsletter is sent first class postage to North American subscribers and air mail to others. Sample issues of the Newsletter are available from the editor at no charge to prospective members. Tell a colleague.

Membership is available through the Newsletter editor.

Submissions to the Newsletter

The Newsletter is a product of the membership of the Society. Its quality will be very much a function of the degree to which members are willing to become involved.

If you have an idea, a request for ideas or information, a job opening, a desire for a sabbatical location or exchange, a suggestion, a comment on something in the Newsletter, a news item, or **anything** which might be of interest, send it to the Newsletter editor.

Submissions by early June should appear in the next issue. Suggestions regarding content and format are always welcome.

Human Ethology Abstracts V: Available

The fifth edition of Human Ethology Abstracts, by Wade Mackey, is available. The abstracts, a complete issue of *Man-Environment Systems*, is available to non-subscribers. Send a check for \$3.00 for HEA V or \$17.50 for all five editions, postpaid to: The Association for the Study of Man-Environment Relations (ASMER), P.O. Box 57, Orangeburg, NY 19062.

HEA VI, edited by Esther Thelen, is in press.

Dues Overpayment

Probably due to a lack of clarity in the membership application form, we believe that at least two people have overpaid by \$10.00. But we can't determine their identities. Please notify the editor if you sent \$20.00 and received no correspondence regarding the payment.

Journal of Interest

Politics and the Life Sciences, beginning its third volume, may be of interest. Several members of ISHE are included on the editorial advisory board. The journal has adapted the article/peer commentary format.

The subscription rates, with membership in the Association for Politics and the Life Sciences, are \$8.00/\$15.00/\$25.00 for student/individual/sustaining members. Mail to Association for Politics and the Life Sciences, Northern Illinois University, Dekalb, Illinois 60115.

Faculty Position

The Psychology Department at Haverford College has an opening at the assistant professor level to replace a faculty member on leave during the 1985-86 academic year. We are most interested in finding someone who studies child development and/or social psychology from an ethological perspective, although we will consider persons taking other approaches. The teaching responsibilities would include introductory psychology, introduction to psychological research (both team taught) and more advanced courses in either or both child development and social psychology. Some teaching experience is essential.

Please send a vita and two or three letters of recommendation as soon as possible to:

Sidney I. Perloe, Chairman
Department of Psychology
Haverford, College
Haverford, PA 19041

Applications from females or minority group members are especially welcome. We hope to make a decision by the end of April.

Association A.D.R.E.T

The Association pour le Developpement et la Diffusion des Recherches en Ecologie Humaine et Ethologie Humaine was founded in 1981 and publishes the *Bulletin D'ecologie et Ethologie Humaines*. Although largely in French, the *Bulletin* can publish articles in English, with French summaries and key words.

A special issue on human ethology is planned for 1985, and may be available at this time. This special issue is 210 pages and contains 14 articles with English summaries. Major topic headings are ethology of the infant, psychiatry and psychopathology, and general ethology.

Individual membership fee is 150 FF. Complete information is available from:

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