

Human Ethology Newsletter

Editor: Robert M. Adams

Department of Psychology, Eastern Kentucky University, Richmond, KY 40475 USA
(606) 622-1105, 622-1106

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Minutes of the Annual ISHE Business Meeting

6/27/85 — Raleigh, NC, USA

The members officially thanked Jay Feierman for organizing the state-of-the-art, day-long symposium of 18 papers on Ethology and Psychiatry and for arranging for Jack Masur of NIMH to be available for consultation on research support in this area.

I. The unanimous nomination by the Executive Board of Irenaus Eibl-Eibesfeldt as the Society's first president, and his gracious acceptance were announced. The election results will be final on August 10, at which time the officers for multiple nomination positions will be announced.

II. The location of the July, 1986 meeting at Tutzing, West Germany was announced. It was agreed that an international meeting hosted by Eibl-Eibesfeldt's group was a most auspicious way to celebrate the Society's new organization. Its proximity in time (one day afterward) and distance (not very far from Gottingen) to the Congress of the International Primatological Society was appreciated. Approximately 90% of the members present indicated that they intended to find the resources to attend. Suggestions were made to facilitate members' possibilities for travel resources: The Board was charged with setting up a committee to (1) locate an airline or travel agency that will give members low prices and to (2) investigate provision of the necessary papers that allow home institutions to give travel funds to paper presenters.

III. Robert Adams gave the current year's membership and financial report:

| Membership/ Subscriptions | Paid '85* | Not Paid '85 | Total Mailing |
|------------------------------|-----------|-----------------|------------------|
| Outside North America | 29 | 29 | 58 |
| Canada | 12 | 10 | 22 |
| United States | 82 | 91 | 173 |
| Totals | 123 | 130 | 253 |

Bank Balance: Approximately \$1900.

IV. Robert Adams reported that he hopes to put out an updated Membership Directory in fall, 1985. It will include the listed interests of members that will be solicited in its announcement.

V. Next year's need for an editor for the Abstracts was announced. John Ross (St. Lawrence University, Psychology Department, Canton, N.Y. 13617) volunteered. William Addison (St. Peter's College, Psychology Department, Jersey City, N.Y. 07306) will co-edit this year and is likely to be next year's editor.

VI. Ideas were discussed for enlarging the number of potential members who might be interested in attending the German Meeting:

A. As Membership Chairman, Jay Feierman was charged with disseminating the announcement of the meeting to members of related North American organizations (e.g., Biological Psychology, which will meet in the fall).

B. Irwin Silverman volunteered to transmit to the President of the European human ethology group, Jan Wind, an official invitation by ISHE to the members of that group to join us at Tutzing.

C. Herman Dienske volunteered to report the current news of ISHE and an invitation to join us at Tutzing to the members of this year's Congress of the International Primatological Society.

V. The 1987 ISHE Meeting will be with ABS in Williamstown, Mass.

Respectfully submitted,

Gail Zivin,
Acting as secretary for the Executive Board

*Editor's Note: Paid 1985 memberships increased dramatically with balloting for officers.

1986 Meeting

Reprinted below is the initial circular announcing the 1986 International Conference on Human Ethology, which is the 1986 meeting of the International Society for Human Ethology. Executive Board approval was without dissent,

and the announcement generated considerable enthusiasm and interest at the Raleigh meeting.

Sincere thanks are due our hosts for their organization and planning to date, and for the efforts yet to come.

5th International Conference on Human Ethology

July 27-31, 1986 in Tutzing, West Germany

Organizers: Forschungsstelle für Humanethologie
Max-Planck-Institut für Verhaltensphysiologie
Director: Prof. Dr. I. Eibl-Eibesfeldt
D-8131 Seewiesen, W. Germany. Tel. 08157/29385

Dear Colleague,

The board of ISHE has asked us to host the next international conference. Hoping that, in the field of science, German and European human ethology, and, with respect to history, culture, countryside and cuisine, Bavaria will prove attractive enough, we have agreed.

Most probably, some of you will be in Göttingen for the semi-annual meeting of the International Primatological Society. We have, therefore, scheduled the human ethology meeting to begin about one day later. Especially overseas participants will thus have the chance to attend two related meetings using just one travel ticket.

Tutzing, south of München, is one of the small resort towns on the western shore of Lake Starnberg. Most of the participants will (for very moderate prices, vide below) live at the Evangelische Akademie Tutzing, where the scientific meetings will be held. Scheduled is a visit to our Max-Planck-Institut, founded by Konrad Lorenz and Erich von Holst and the only place in Germany where human ethology is institutionalized. A rencontre with Bavarian baroque and beer, both at the monastery Andechs, might also interest you.

The organizing committee and Ingrid Bolland, the secretary, would like to handle the administrative side of the conference as smoothly as possible. We therefore ask you to cooperate, especially by keeping the deadlines.

Hoping that many of you will come to Tutzing and that we will enjoy interesting scientific as well as "bonding" sessions and with best wishes,

Wulf Schiefenhövel, Barbara Hold-Cavell,
Volker Hesch (the organizing committee)

Seewiesen, 25th April 1985

Important Information for Participants of the 5th International Human Ethology Conference July 27-31, 1986

Travel

The nearest airport is München Riem, connected by fast train line S6 with Tutzing. The same line connects München main station with Tutzing. Detailed information

will be sent in one of the next circulars. For those coming from Göttingen the second class train fare to Tutzing is appr. DM 110.-.

Accommodation

The Akademie places at our disposal 41 single rooms and 20 double rooms. The price for a single room including 3 meals is appr. DM 82.- per day for one person, in a double room including 3 meals DM 76.-. The rooms are reserved from the 27th to the 31st of July 1986. There is no possibility to book into the Akademie earlier than afternoon/evening 27th July. If you plan to come before that time we will assist you in finding accommodation elsewhere.

Scientific program

The scientific program of the conference will begin on 28th July at 9:00 in the Auditorium of the Evangelische Akademie Tutzing. Time and space permit about 40 papers, 16 posters and 3 round tables. The morning sessions will start with papers by invited speakers. We hope to be able to foster discussion during and after the meetings.

Provisional Program

Sunday, 27th July

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| diurnal | Arrival at meeting ground, occupying territory (single/double) |
| nocturnal | First social encounter, contact gestures, grooming talk, food, drink |

Monday, 28th July

- | | |
|-----------|------------------------------|
| diurnal | Ritualized verbal tournament |
| nocturnal | Film session |

Tuesday, 29th July

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| | Tournament (ctd) |
| before sunset | Revitalizing interlude at Andechs monastery |

Wednesday, 30th July

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| | Tournament (ctd.) |
| before sunset | Veneration - visit to Austro-German ethological ancestry Max-Planck-Institut für Verhaltensphysiologie, Seewiesen |
| nocturnal | Bavarian banquet bonding brew, courtship dance |

Thursday, 31st July

- | | |
|--|---|
| | Tournament (ctd.) |
| | Appeasement, licking wounds, farewell ceremony, possible expedition to meet the endangered <i>Homo sapiens semi-urbanus bavaricus monacensis</i> , return to home territory |

(Conference Answer Form is on page 11.)

Following is a response from John Ross to Ian Vine's Forum article "Defining Human Nature"

ON THAT INTRACTABLE HUMANLY NATURE

In response to Ian Vine's (1984) request, I believe that it is appropriate for the members of ISHE to combine their collective thoughts on human nature and see if we can pull something together. I, for one, agree with much that Vine suggested, but I believe that if we would find a population of individuals who did not demonstrate Trait X, whatever it may be, that we would be discussing a trait that was not humanly natural, but culturally natural. By culturally natural I mean a cultural practice that has evolved according to Lamarckian tradition, but serves the purpose of increasing the inclusive fitness of the members of those cultures which demonstrate the trait. Thus I believe that if we are going to look for what is humanly natural we will have to find a characteristic that is found in all human cultures, but to a greater or lesser degree within a culture.

Maybe we should look at the list of traits that various authors have been putting together and see if their list is internally consistent and consistent with fitness maximization theory. Such a list would have to include such things as feeding and breeding as these are animal characteristics that are also human, but they are not specifically human, so in the long run, we might decide to throw them out. Similarly, we might want to consider such attributes as a tendency toward polygyny, lack of true territorial behavior but much possessive behavior, the tendency toward dominance hierarchies which eventually merge into complex governments as the population size and the goods produced by that population increase. We also demonstrate a variety of kin selection characteristics such as altruism, distrust of those whom we do not know, deceit and coercion towards one and all, rather a large amount of paternal care, pick the lint off each other and fear darkness and height. These also are not only human characteristics, but are shared with fewer species than the first two mentioned.

For a more specifically human group, however, we should list speech, flirting, humor, adult play, bipedalism (although it seems to me that birds do that as well), and characteristics such as religion, art and science. We might want to stress the amount of reciprocal altruism we show, our non-verbal communication skills — particularly with the face (the smile for example), our precise kinesthetic-pyramidal motor system control over environmental events and the building of fantastic machines, and our ability to interact intellectually with our environment.

I wrote "stress" as I do not think that we can come up with a list of things that are only human. If we do I bet it will be a very short list, and leave out much of that which many of us think important in the definition. I really believe that we need to incorporate the quantitative as well as the qualitative differences between the species. By the word "stress" I wish to bring in that quantitative aspect.

If we step back and take a look at ourselves as well as other species, we will find similarities in behavior patterns. That is not to imply that we inherited these behaviors from them or they from us, but it does tend to indicate that certain

behaviors have been selected for in certain species in certain niches. If they have been selected for, then they must have some genetic base — even if it is as general as the "ability to learn" which we appear to show to a greater extent than any other species. Thus, despite those who wish to defend our free will, morality, etc., if we do have free will and morality, where did they come from? From a genetic predisposition and/or culture? If culture, why is it part of the culture? Was it in order to increase fitness? And if it was to increase fitness is not that what all animal species are attempting to do? And if all are so attempting does it not have some genetic aspect? Do you suppose that there could be a genetic predisposition, a type of self deception, not to believe in the sociobiological argument? Thus non-believers are non-believing because they believe, incorrectly, that non-belief increases their fitness?

I fear that I have not answered the challenge, but I hope that I may have brought up some thoughts.

Vine, I. 1984. Human Ethology Forum - Defining Human Nature, *Human Ethology Newsletter*, 4(4) 1-2.

Book Review

Die soziale Umwelt des Kindes — eine ökopsychologische Analyse (The social ecology of the child — an ecopsychological analysis)

Ulrich Schmidt-Denter. Springer, Berlin, Heidelberg, New York, Tokyo 1984, 223 pp., 48 tables, 3 figures, DM 39.80.

Reviewed by Sigrid Hopf

The book is based on a questionnaire which was answered by 1033 families. These families were selected from 18 West German communities of all sizes. They represent all socioeconomic statuses. The focus children were 0-6 years of age. Most of them lived in small nuclear families, with less than 5% having 3 or more siblings.

In the majority of the families the mother is the central but not exclusive caretaker and social companion of the children. Mothers accept this role to a high extent but many of them are dissatisfied with their familial and extra-familial, especially institutional, support systems.

Fathers were found to exhibit an amazing variability in intensity and quality of their relationship with their children. While 22% had very little or no contact, 37% of them were "traditional," controlling but at the same time playful and creative leisure time companions of their children. However, 40%, and among them many of the youngest fathers, were highly committed in all respects, including caretaking, emotional, and attachment functions. Their activities had a partly compensatory, partly cumulating effect on the mother-child relationship which resulted in a highly stimulating family style. Mothers in these families received considerable help and thus were often less bound to meeting primary needs, but free for more individual relationship. Generally, mothers were most effective in their families when they received practical and emotional support by the fathers.

Grandmothers, especially maternal ones, were often

found to maintain a close relationship to the young family. However, their participation was more that of a welcome visitor. They substantially assisted the family only in taking care of young infants and in exceptional situations. Grandmothers shared with the young women a high valuation of their individual interests. In small communities, grandparents can still represent an element of stability for young families. In larger communities, nuclear families seek to be more independent of relatives, more flexible in their life style and both, parents and children, prefer the friendship of age peers.

In addition, the investigation comprises data on housing, extrafamilial contacts, social changes correlated with the birth of the child, and on subjective variables, such as satisfaction and difficulties with social and ecological factors of family life. In general, the study conveys the impression that much of the "problems of the family" or "problems of mother-child relation" is based on failure or interruption of support systems. In other words, the family should be seen in the context of relationships beyond the nuclear family (Engfer & Gavranidou, 1984; Wahler, 1980).

As a whole, the book reveals many interesting interconnected facts about German families nowadays and offers differentiated and very careful interpretations.

References

Engfer, A. and M. Gavranidou. Sources of stress and support — their impact on the mother-child relationship. Paper, Inaugural European Conference on Developmental Psychology, Groningen, 1984.

Wahler, R.G. The insular mother: Her problems in parent-child treatment. *J. Applied Behav. Analysis* 13, 207-219, 1980.

Book Review

Autistic children. New hope for a cure.

Niko Tinbergen and Elisabeth A. Tinbergen, with contributions by Martha Welch, M.D. (New York) and Michele Zappella, M.D. (Siena). London: George Allen & Unwin, 1983. German edition: Autismus bei Kindern. Fortschritte im Verständnis und neue Heilbehandlungen lassen hoffen. Berlin und Hamburg: Paul Parey, 1984.

Reviewed by Sigrid Hopf

With this book the Tinbergens continue their highly committed publications on autism which were begun in 1972. Their approach is based on observations that in the disruptive and avoiding behavior of autistic children there are also aimed bits of social attention. In consequence, autistic behavior is understood as an extreme form of conflict behavior. In order to reinforce the almost totally suppressed intentions of social approach, Martha Welch developed the so-called holding therapy. She trained and helped mothers to hold their autistic children, even against initial violent refusal, close to the body until the child can relax (which, in the beginning, can last for hours). At this point the child often looks at the mother, explores her face, and develops other normal social and playful behavior.

Thus, avoiding and stereotyped behavior decreases and most children show progress in their emotional and cognitive development.

The ethological approach helps to see deviant behavior as exaggerated and/or suppressed normal behavioral processes. Clinicians object to the theoretical basis of this approach but find the book extremely useful because of its careful behavioral observations and encouraging facts.

Book Review

Essays in Human Sociobiology

(Special Issue of the *Journal of Human Evolution*, Vol. 13, No. 1, 1984, Guest Editor Jan Wind)

Reviewed by Ian Vine

Interdisciplinary Human Studies, University of Bradford, England

This collection of papers, prepared in collaboration with the European Sociobiological Society, is representative of the relatively active state of sociobiology research in Europe — with contributors from Holland, Belgium, Italy, England, West Germany, and Norway. Although translations do sometimes fall short of complete clarity, and although the rate of misprints is rather high, most human ethologists should find something of interest amongst these papers — which generally indicate how sociobiology is beginning to break free from the rather narrow mould in which E.O. Wilson originally set it. In his preface Wilson notes that the way forward must involve more attention to proximate rather than just ultimate causes of behaviour, and to 'the developmental process and its effect on cultural diversity.' But equally important — and better represented in this collection — is the problem of clarifying ambiguous concepts and delineating legitimate relationships between sociobiology and other disciplines, as well as exploring its relevance to normative issues.

The editor provides an introduction to the problems which must be tackled if human sociobiology is to become more realistic, less dependent upon oversimplified genetic models, and better integrated with other kinds of analysis of our behaviour. He also concludes the collection with some short reviews of selected books about sociobiology. In between are thirteen fairly short — and sometimes too short — papers on a wide range of topics. Van der Steen & Voorzanger complain that the biology in sociobiology is too restricted to simplistic deployment of a contested evolutionary theory, while Voorzanger both highlights the complexities of what is to count as "altruism" from the perspective of fitness and makes the valuable suggestion that such terms should be clearly distinguished from their normal meanings by always prefixing them with 'bio-'. Two rather obscure papers follow, beginning with Corluy's condensed and formal presentation of a model of gene-culturgen interaction derived from Lumsden & Wilson. In the second, Manghi contrasts the reductionist explanation of 'sociality' (a 'supra-individual system of . . . relations and interactions') typical of sociobiology with accounts based upon the self-organizing properties of living systems; but he does not really tell us how to reconcile these paradigms.

De Winter also uses systems theory when seeking a general concept of evolution which can be applied to cultural transmission and change without distorting their distinctive features by over-assimilating them to biological evolution. He concludes that Lumsden & Wilson and others are mistaken in thinking of culturagens as replicable elements of neural structure, when cultural evolution in fact only requires fixed units of information which can be stored in differing structures. Reynolds, too, objects to current sociobiological models of cultural adaptation and evolution which cannot do justice to the emergent features of human culture, and insists that although cultural beliefs and practices are often adaptively useful in reproduction they cannot be assumed to be simply explicable in terms of genetic causes and effects.

Several papers deal with specific aspects of our behaviour. Melotti provides an admirable sociobiological overview of alternative family structures and the conditions under which each system is adaptively optimal. His explanation of institutions like cross-cousin marriage seems clearly superior to purely sociological accounts. Likewise, Voland, using reproduction records from a German village from 1720-1869, finds rather impressive evidence for differential parental investment in males and females according to their likely 'reproductive value.' Wheeler offers an intriguing theory of the loss of body hair during hominid evolution which links this to the thermoregulatory advantages of bipedalism for an animal very sensitive to hyperthermia; in fact bipedalism may have initially evolved as an adaptation to void overheating, rather than in connection with using tools. The next paper, by Velle, is also rather marginal to sociobiology in its strict sense; but it is controversial by virtue of taking seriously biologically based sex-differences in intelligence. Velle reminds us that overall differences do not emerge in scores on standard IQ tests simply because of how sub-tests are selected for inclusion, and thinks it educationally important to acknowledge differential abilities which may reflect differences in brain physiology. He also speculates upon the evolutionary advantages, during hominid evolution, of differential specializations of the brain underlying the sexual division of labour.

Velle is at pains to emphasize that no policy implications follow in any direct way if his hypotheses are true — we must choose between goals of eradicating or amplifying at a phenotypic level any differences rooted in our genes. And this theme is taken up more generally by Cliquet in assessing the relevance of sociobiology for "emancipatory feminism." In fact, as he articulates clearly, 'contrary to the sexist allegations, the very study of human evolution can provide arguments in favour of women's emancipation.' This is not least because the former has in effect involved the feminization of males, at least partly due to females' choice of mates willing and able to be more supportive of their own offspring. Stressing that sex differences by no means imply male biological superiority, he also sees our adaptive prospects for the future as depending upon a choice — to develop a new, globally cooperative value-system to replace individualism, competitiveness, and aggressive power-seeking. A sociobiology which takes our ontogenetic plasticity seriously can help to tell us how socialization could overcome outdated masculine dispositions.

From the perspective of my own concerns, this and the

two remaining papers are the most important in the collection, since they tackle head-on the moral-political challenges which sociobiology has to face. Falger not only makes the logical point that nothing about policy choices follows directly from any empirical truths that research reveals; he also insists that it is mainly the radical critics' own ideology that reads 'social Darwinist' prescriptions into sociobiological analyses. And finally, Musschenga doubts whether the latter can even explain morality, let alone prescribe for it, until it sees that morality involves much more than altruism alone. Since conscious intentions, and the role of rationality in extending both self-interest and sympathy, are so fundamental to morality, sociobiologists ignore these at their peril. Even if we make the affirmative evaluation that the content of morality ought to be somehow linked to the survival-value of behaviours, such a general principle hardly begins to settle specific questions about particular rights and duties, as Wilson originally thought it could and should.

This collection contains something for almost anyone concerned about the interface between biology and culture; but I would make these three papers required reading for all would-be sociobiologists and anti-sociobiologists. They reinforce, in relation to its practical application, the message of the collection as a whole — that sociobiology retains its ultimate promise of making a valuable contribution to human knowledge, but only so long as it acknowledges both restrictions upon its scope and the provisional, often still crude nature of its present theoretical edifice.

Book Review

Primate Behavior and Social Ecology

H.O. Box, Chapman and Hall, London, 1984. 283 pp.

Reviewed by James R. Anderson

Laboratoire de Psychophysologie, Université Louis Pasteur, Strasbourg 67000, France.

Box's book sets out to show that behavioural research on primates is, or ought to be, intimately related to the primates' natural life strategies, i.e., the 'social ecology' of the title. The objective is fairly well accomplished, with a number of commendable attempts at fitting existing research — both laboratory — and field-based — into the perspective of how species live in their natural settings. Further, it is made clear that important future advances are likely to come from such an integrative approach, and the author is not slow to indicate types of question that might be asked in various domains.

Among the best sections are those dealing with responsiveness of different species to novelty (chapter 4). Results of experiments presenting innocuous as well as fear-producing stimuli are shown to be interpretable in terms of the subject species' response tendencies in the wild, e.g., their feeding and ranging activities, or anti-predator tactics. The integrative viewpoint is extended to the discussion of assessments of cognitive abilities (chapter 5), including Piagetian approaches. These two chapters also present diverse material ranging from Kortlandt's experimenting with chimpanzees and a stuffed leopard, to self-awareness, tool-

use and linguistic ability. At times the treatment of topics seems dry. For example, in the section on language studies in apes, it is mentioned that chimpanzees can reliably convey misleading information. (The study in question, by Woodruff and Premack did not use any of the language systems taught to chimps.) But without any description of methods or results, the reader is left largely in the dark. Similarly, a number of issues in the ape language projects are mentioned, e.g., statistical regularities in utterances, clever Hans' effects, the extent of symbolic representation, but nowhere is there an example of any ape's output, and students might find it a hard task to maintain interest in arguments that appear so remote from the data.

The socio-ecological background which primate behavioural research should be seen is outlined in chapter 1. Topics dealt with here include predation on and by primates, ranging behaviour, and diet. It is pointed out that much remains to be learnt about relationships between intake and nutrients obtained, and that studies in captivity could play a role. The existence of toxins in plants is briefly acknowledged but the implications of this for primates' behaviour are not elaborated upon. Some good illustrative examples of feeding and ranging in this chapter would have helped to set the scene for discussions that appear later in the book. For instance, gorillas feature prominently in discussions of demographic events and cognitive capacities, but the reader will be hard pressed to find any reference to gorillas' feeding or ranging activities, or even habitat. Certain of the citations that are used fail to come to life. Thus, a study of red colobus monkeys (by Marsh) is cited as a good example of variability within and between groups in activity profiles, with age, sex, time of day, season and environment being determinants. Unfortunately, however, no tables, figures, or even percentages are offered, leaving the reader still hungry for the information.

Other aspects of primate social ecology are put across more attractively. Contrasts in behaviour of different groups of wild 'vervet' monkeys (*Cercopithecus aethiops*) in differing types of environment are used well to illustrate behavioural flexibility. Also, important species differences in this characteristic are indicated here, to be taken up again later in discussions of responses to novel situations and socially mediated learning (chapter 6).

Chapters 2 and 3 are devoted to primates' responses to change resulting from 'natural events,' although several experimental studies are included. Subsumed under this heading are such major demographic influences as birth, death, immigration, emigration, and group fission. There are useful passages on orphans in primate groups, including the likelihood of their being adopted and surviving, and kidnapping of infants. Infanticide is also considered, but the total reliance on the literature pertaining to langurs seems unnecessarily limiting.

The final chapter, on social learning, begins with a thoughtfully illustrated consideration of various mechanisms that might operate in 'social learning situations,' e.g., social facilitation, stimulus enhancement, imitation. Some tool-using activities of chimpanzees are included, namely termite fishing, leaf-sponging, and nut-cracking with hammer-stones. The latter was first reported by Savage and Wyman in 1843/44, one hundred years before the date given in the text and references. To be fair, the book is largely free of typographical errors, though a

couple early on may puzzle taxonomically minded students.

The closing pages discuss 'tradition' and 'culture,' drawing mainly on examples from Japanese macaques and chimpanzees, and providing a reasonable account. Some potential candidates for evidence of a tradition may on closer examination be found to derive from environmental differences between populations. This point is illustrated by studies of termite fishing tools and nests of chimpanzees. One strong candidate is described, namely the grooming hand-clasp observed by McGrew and Tutin in a population of chimpanzees in the Mahali mountains, Tanzania. But one wonders why 'the other population' (at Gombe, Tanzania), in which the behaviour was never observed, goes unidentified.

Finally, two minor criticisms concerning presentation. First, many of the 70 or so outlined drawings of primates should not have been included, since they are too featureless to convey any useful information. Second, even for a British reviewer, the systematic anglicization of spelling throughout the list of references does not seem right.

In conclusion, the concept behind *Primate Behaviour and Social Ecology* is an important one. The book is uneven in places, but satisfactory rewards are to be obtained by leafing through its pages.

Book Notice

Bindungen und Besitzdenken beim Kleinkind (Attachment and possession in infants and children).

Christian Eggers (ed.), München, Wien, Baltimore: Urban & Schwarzenberg, 1984. 289 pages, paperback. DM 36.00.

The book is a review of a symposium held at the clinic of child psychiatry of the University of Essen (West Germany). Contributions come from ethological, psychobiological, clinical, action research, sociometric, psychoanalytical, and psycholinguistic approaches. Following is the translation of the chapter titles:

Introduction - C. Eggers

Attachment to social and inanimate objects in primates; some recent findings - S. Hopf

Source and social function of object possession - I. Eibl-Eibesfeldt

Attachment and detachment; modes of socialization in New Guinea highlands - W. Schiefenhövel

Social relations and treatment of mentally ill children and juveniles: an interactive process - P. Sporken

Development of comprehension of possession and ownership in children and juveniles - R. Oerter

Ontogeny of children's relations to persons and objects - K.E. Grobmann

Sources of infant's attachment to persons and objects: the role of integrative processes - M. Papousek

Significance of transitional objects for the development of the child - M. Mitscherlich

Social interaction and group structure in infants - H. Rauh

Children gathering objects - R. Fatke & A. Flitner

Possession and ownership reflected in language development - W. Deutsch

Book Notice

Emotionalität und Motivation im Kindes- und Jugendalter (Emotional and motivational bases of behavior in children and juveniles).

Christian Eggers (ed.). Frankfurt am Main: Fachbuchhandlung für Psychologies, Verlagsabteilung, 1985. 270 pages, paperback, DM 22.80.

The book combines a series of lectures held at the clinic of child psychiatry of the University of Essen (West Germany). Contributions intend to yield to clinicians information on various fields of basic research pertinent to behavioral development and clinical problems. In the following, translations of the chapter titles are given.

Attachment and exploration — investigations of behavioral development of primates - S. Hopf

Action readiness, motivation and experience. P. Leyhausen

Emotion and performance in ontogeny. - H. Heckhausen

The ability to stay by oneself — emotional and motivational preconditions - C. Eggers

Chances of being by oneself - H. Schipperges

Emotional development in children under social stress.

- E. Schmalohr

Creative expression of pathological fears in children.

- W. Züblin.

Children's drawings and their diagnostic and therapeutic significance - R.J. Corboz

Current Literature

Material for this section of the Newsletter should be sent directly to the editor. A sentence or two of summary would increase the value to readers.

Books

Ciochon, R.L., & Fleagle, J.G. (Eds.) (1985). *Primate evolution: Collected readings*. Menlo Park, CA: Benjamin/Cummings Publishing Company, Inc.

Harre, R., & Reynolds, V. (Eds.) (1984). *Meaning of Primate Signals*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Hernegger, R. (1985). *Vom reflex for Selbststeuerung*. Munchen: Profil Verlag. (Concerns the role of the reticular formation in information processing.)

McFarland, D. (1985). *Animal behavior: Psychobiology, ethology and evolution*. Menlo Park, CA: Benjamin/Cummings Publishing Company, Inc.

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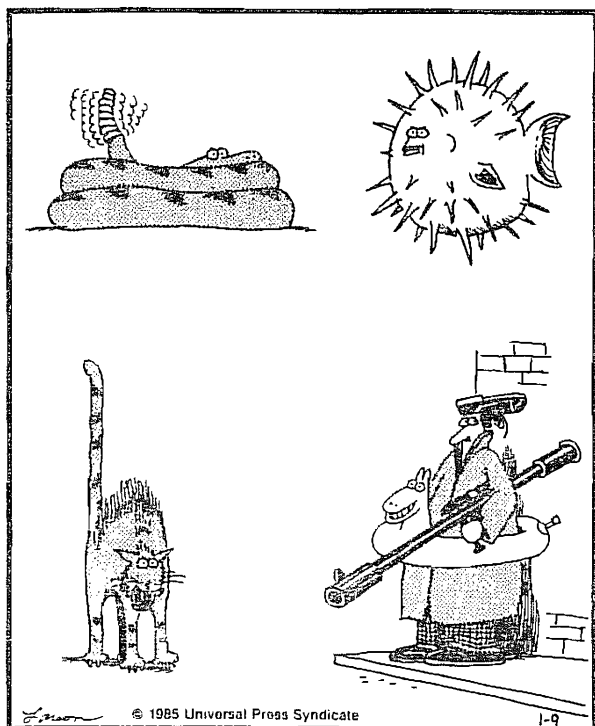
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THE FAR SIDE

By GARY LARSON



How Nature says, "Do not touch."

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BULLETIN BOARD

Officers

Thanks to the ISHE Executive Board for compiling the slate of officers which were on the ballot mailed in June. Returns have been brisk, and results will appear in the September Newsletter.

Thanks are especially due Gail Zivin for coordinating the Board's nominating efforts.

Human Ethology Abstracts

John Ross and William Addison (see minutes for addresses) have agreed to edit Human Ethology Abstracts VII. Please send them reprints, preprints, references, even abstracts of papers presented at meetings. It would be helpful if you submit an abstract of your work along with the reference, reprint, etc.

The availability and cost of HEA VI, by Esther Thelen, will be announced in the Newsletter when published.

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 September should appear in the next issue. Suggestions regarding content and format are always welcome.

(This issue was delayed in order to report on the Raleigh meeting.)

Of particular interest would be news of human ethologists' activities in countries which are not ordinarily considered as having high activity in the field. Reviews of books in languages other than English would also be of interest.

International Language Origins Society

The international Language Origins Society will have its first meeting in Krakow, Poland, on August 23, 24, and 25. The Society aims at an interdisciplinary effort of anthropologists, linguists, psychologists, biologists, MDs, philosophers, paleontologists, etc. Further information and submittance of free papers at the Institute of Human Genetics, Free University, attn. of Dr. J. Wind, P.O. Box 7161, 1007 MC Amsterdam.

Membership/Newsletter Subscription

Membership in the International Society for Human Ethology is available for U.S. \$10.00 (\$5.00 for students) through the Newsletter editor. The Newsletter is provided free to members and is sent via air mail to overseas members. Membership is for the calendar year.

Current members can be aware that they should renew when the date on the mailing label is earlier than the current year.

International Primatological Society, 1986 Meeting

The XIth Congress of IPS will be held from 20 to 25 July, 1986 at the Central Lecture Halls (ZHG) of the University of Göttingen, Nikolausbergerweg 9c, Göttingen, FR Germany.

So far, symposia and plenary sessions on Genetics, Comparative Anatomy, Sociobiology, Ecology and Conservation have been suggested. The Programme Committee will be grateful for any further suggestions and for an early indication of your intention to participate in the Congress and to contribute to the programme. Emphasis will be given to plenary sessions on themes of a broad interest and to poster sessions on more specific topics.

The language of the Congress will be English.

Note that this meeting immediately precedes the Human Ethology Meeting.

Research Funds

(1) Researchers, interested in obtaining financial support for their studies (particularly those with no institutional assistance in finding funds) may be interested in the publications and services of the *Grantsmanship Center*, 1031 S. Grand Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90015. Write for their FREE Whole nonprofit catalog. (Submitted by Bill Bailey who also offers to share lemur photos - at no cost - taken at the Duke Primate Center during ABS. His address is Psychology, Tulane University, New Orleans, LA 70118, USA).

Grant funds for travel to 1986 meeting

Funding is being sought to support travel to the 1986 meeting. Individuals with ideas and insights - or funds to contribute - should contact the Newsletter editor.

ANSWER FORM - 5th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON HUMAN ETHOLOGY - July 27-31, 1986, Tutzing, West Germany

Return to: Forschungsstelle für Humanethologie, D-8131 Seewiesen, West Germany

1. Title of paper: _____

2. Author(s):

| First Name | Initial | Last Name | Institution Affiliation |
|------------|---------|-----------|-------------------------|
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |

3. Mailing address of presenting author: _____

_____ Phone Number: _____

4. ISHE membership of presenting author:
Regular member of ISHE _____ Student member _____ Nonmember _____

5. Category of paper to be presented (ABSTRACT REQUIRED FOR ALL CATEGORIES):
Oral Presentation (20 min.) _____ Poster Paper _____ Round Table _____

6. Would you be willing to chair a session? Yes _____ No _____

7. Visual aids required:

| | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| _____ Slide (50x50 mm) projector | _____ Overhead projector |
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| _____ Other | (Please note: European current is 50Hz, US 60 Hz, this causes incompatibility unless your cassettes have been adjusted) |

8. Accommodation: Evangelische Akademie Tutzing (vide respective information)

9. Day of arrival: _____

10. No. of nights: _____ single _____ double

| | 27th | 28th | 29th | 30th | 31st |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| breakfast | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| lunch | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| dinner | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |

DEADLINES: **1985**

1. 1st October: a) Registration fee DM 50.- b) 50% of lodging fee c) abstracts
2. 1st December: you will know whether your paper/poster/round table is accepted or not.

1986

3. 15th January: last possibility to withdraw the registration with full repayment of the lodging deposit and 50% of the registration fee.
4. After 15th January: no repayment possible.

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