

# Human Ethology Newsletter

Editor : Frans X. Plooij  
Paedological Institute of the City of Amsterdam  
IJsbanaanpad 9, 1076 CV Amsterdam, Netherlands (20) 643321 or (2963) 4197

VOLUME 5, ISSUE 4

ISSN 0739-2036

DECEMBER, 1987

Published by the International Society for Human Ethology

## Contents

<b>Society matters</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Mini Communications</b>	<b>3</b>
Positive, Assortative Mating and the Human Hemochorial Placenta, by Wenda R. Trevathan / From an Ethologist's Journal, by William T. Bailey.	
<b>Book Reviews</b>	<b>5</b>
The Inheralded Majority: Contemporary Women as Mothers, reviewed by William T. Bailey / Ostracism: A Social and Biological Phenomenon, reviewed by Glendon Schubert	
<b>Current Literature and Films</b>	<b>9</b>
Articles and Journals, Books and Chapters.	
<b>Bulletin Board</b>	<b>12</b>
Vacancies and Announcements. Unable to Forward.	

## Newsletter Submissions

Anything which might be of interest to ISHE members is welcome: society matters, suggestions for Forum topics, Mini Communications, Current literature and films, and material for the Bulletin Board such as announcements of meetings, sabbatical opportunities, employment opportunities, etc., should be sent to the Editor.

Suggestions for books to review, or reviews, should be sent to the nearest Book Review Editor dealing with the language concerned. A list of the book review editors is printed in the column inside the backpage.

Submissions in any legible format are acceptable as long as these are in English. Floppy disks containing Wordperfect files produced on an IBM-PC (compatible), or ASCII files can be processed as well and are in fact preferred, because they lower the production costs.

## SOCIETY MATTERS

### Questionnaire on Training Programs in Human Ethology

So far only 8 institutes have responded and returned the questionnaire form (see September issue). Surely, there must be more institutes involved in training programs in Human Ethology or in course work from an ethological perspective. It is only a small effort to fill out the form and return it to the editor. **Please, do it now.**

## New Members

Apparently a bit of public relations work and some advertisement through free copies of the Newsletter are no waste of money. The Society has over 350 members now. Keep up the good work. It must be possible to increase membership to 400. That would pull us out of the financial danger zone.

## FORUM

The following two contributions are reactions to the forum discussion concerning the "Statement on Violence" in the June issue. The first reaction is part of a letter by Douglas Fry. The second reaction is the summary of a paper presented at the conference of "European Psychologists for Peace" in Helsinki, August 1986, which the author sent to me after reading the forum discussion in the June issue.

Dear Dr. Wrangham,

I write to you regarding your Forum article on the Statement on Violence in the *Human Ethology Newsletter*, June 1987.

First and least importantly, I should mention that one misspelling of my name (Frye) has led to another (Freye). Also, I draw your attention to the fact that I am not a signatory of the Statement on Violence, and therefore it is inappropriate to refer to this document as "Freye (*sic*) et al." Please pardon what might seem trivial; I mention these points in an attempt to avert confusion regarding the Statement on Violence that might result from the proliferation of simple errors of citation.

Second, I am in wholehearted agreement with your points # (a) — regarding the role of natural selection on aggression — and (c) — "that it is easier to foster peace by understanding rather than ignoring the biological conditions that have favored violence and war" — (although I might quibble over your use of the word "favored"; I would prefer "permitted"). However, regarding your point # (b), first, I would like to know more precisely what you mean by "particularly extreme forms of aggression," and second (guessing you mean human warfare?, mass murder? and the like?) I draw your attention to the possibility that given human behavioral flexibility, such types of human behavior implied by the words "particularly extreme forms of aggression" may often *not* be adaptive in terms of enhancing inclusive fitness.

Overall, I think some of the points you raise are important and interesting ones, but at the same time, it seems to me that some misunderstandings seem to have taken place regarding the intent of the Statement on Violence. I find myself very much in agreement with Dr. Hinde's reply to your article, and I won't repeat my own similar thoughts here.

Sincerely,  
Douglas P. Fry, Ph.D.  
Research Associate

## Seeking for Political World Harmony. (Approaches that are likely to be effective and those likely to be ineffective)

by: L.F. Lowenstein, M.A., Dip Psych. Ph.D., Chief Examiner in Advanced Educational Psychology, College of Preceptors, London, and currently, Director, Allington Manor School, Fair Oak, Eastleigh, Hants. SO5 7DE, England.

### Introduction

#### Ideals and/or Realities

It must be said from the start that one man's reality may be another man's ideal. The reverse is equally true. What follows seeks to be realistic but may be, as already stated, idealistic to another man's thinking.

It is my view that world peace and harmony can only be achieved once mutual trust has been achieved between nations, religious or ethnic entities. Without such trust it is unlikely that man will ever be willing to reduce armaments either unilaterally or multi-laterally.

The phasing out and complete elimination of weapons and multi-national arsenals can be achieved when there is a feeling of security between nations. This leads us to the next vital step — how can such security be achieved? How can suspicions between nations be reduced if not altogether eliminated? To approach the answer to such questions, we may look at small groups and learn from these what constitutes the reduced suspicion and the capacity to live together in harmony.

#### Control is Freedom

The requirements essentially are:

1. That there be some control over one's personal environment.
2. That one's personal environment and interactions come under some form of control by external forces which are acceptable to the individual and act as a compromise between total personal freedom and total personal oppression or subjugation. Man needs structure and control over himself as well as the freedom to express within that structure, his per-

sonal liberty and freedoms. Naturally it is vital that his own expressions do not come into direct conflict with the liberty and freedom of others in that structure.

As we are all aware there is free expression for good, positive and constructive forces as there are expressions of freedom for negative and destructive forces. Furthermore the needs of individuals vary in their desire to be controlled or to have control over their environment. There can therefore never be a perfect form of national or international structure or government that will please everyone totally. There can only be approximations towards one or other direction which may not satisfy everyone, but exists as a compromise and at least gives an opportunity for a solution to be reached.

The alternative to such structures is equally unpalatable. We are currently seeing an increase in international tension and actual outbreaks of violence and wars between certain powers or threats of such conflicts everywhere. Our current structure of the curbing of national interests or powers are severely lacking for it is unable to control these nations in conflict. It appears to everyone that our current 'international power' is standing impotently by providing suggestions and instructions which go unheeded. Nations are still taking 'the law into their own hands' something that would never be tolerated if it existed between individuals within a nation, or a society.

Why are we so comparatively liberal or passive in our acceptance of aggressive conflicts between nations while at the same time, not accepting it between individuals and groups within our own society or within a nation? The answer is not likely to surprise us. It is because while we have relative structure and control within a nation or society, we do not have anything similar between nations.

There is no effective international police force which can and does control 'unruly' nations or groups of unruly nations. The importance of promoting international responsibility and control can not be over-emphasised as a way towards world peace and harmony. Also commitment is necessary towards and international body, be it a real world government or united nations with authority to solve problems including aggressive conflicts between nations. Only in this way can international security and harmony be achieved in the long term. In order to achieve this there must not merely be a decision making process which will be heeded, but the mechanics in how to solve problems clearly understood.

In this way nations who are likely to come into conflict or who are already in conflict may know what is likely to happen as a result of their aggression. It is likely, if this is known, that less and less conflict will occur throughout the world. When it does occur it is the responsibility of all the nations of the world to deal with it and it is not the business merely of the nations in conflict. This is because conflict between nations tends to have an effect on their neighbours and even those more distant. It is not dissimilar to watching one's neighbours fighting and not involving oneself if one is a good neighbour to both. The initial reaction of any good neighbour watching his own neighbours conflict is to seek to separate them. Following this, it is the object of solving the problem without violence being used.

Once nations in conflict have been separated and the conflict has, in all extended purposes ceased, overt efforts may be made to mediate between the warring factions.

There are many opinions as to the art of mediation between warring factions but certainly the first step must be that actual physical conflicts must cease. This is more easily done in the case of small nations although there are also difficulties even

here, when the conflicts are between major nations such as between U.S.S.R. and the United States and it is necessary for the smaller nations to act as mediators. Their power will be enhanced by the fact that although individually they are smaller and hence weaker, in combination they are probably stronger and larger.

#### **The art of mediation between warring factions**

1. Placement or site of meeting. This should be a neutral place, with privacy and no distractions. It should be informal so that parties can speak candidly and with less restraint.

2. Arrangement within sight. The seating should be so that the parties sit closer together than the mediator who sits some distance away. They should face each other at a comfortable distance.

3. Physical surroundings. These should indicate a minimal amount of distraction. The surroundings should be comfortable and the temperature correct with comfortable chairs and no or little distraction.

4. The timing of the meeting should be when there is likely to be less distraction for either party.

5. Willingness to compromise requires talking and not merely listening to another. This is in order to move toward the reconciliation. Each person should have time to present his own views. There should be only two disputing parties attending at a time with no observers present.

6. Duration. The duration of the meeting should be between 75 and 90 minutes at least. If less time is required then it should be discontinued. There should be a definite closing time arranged beforehand. The mediator must judge this sensitively.

7. Interruptions. Should be kept to a minimum. No telephone calls or anyone coming to interrupt.

8. The mediator's role. The mediator convenes the get-together and must be seen as totally neutral and possess some power and respect. Power may depend on expertise, reputation, personality, etc.

9. Preparation for meeting. It is important to speak to the individual factions before they get together. These discussions have two purposes:

(a) To make each person tell his or her side of the story without interruption or criticism.

(b) To inform each of the purpose of the coming mediation session and how the mediator intends to proceed, to optimise chances of success.

10. Follow-up to the meeting. It may be necessary for several meetings to take place in order to reach agreement. Remediation meetings should be held as often and as long as necessary to solve the problems that exist.

**What to do in the case of those in conflict refusing to end conflict?**

Perhaps the most pressing need at the present time is to know how to deal effectively with groups or nations in conflict who refuse to heed the advice or recommendation of the central body to end conflict and sit down and mediate their dispute. It must be said that such conflicts and physical violence are partly determined by the fact that there is unlikely to be a central power to intervene or stop such conflict. Nations therefore feel that they are at liberty to fight their own battles whatever the result may be. Each of course, hopes to win regardless of the casualties that may be involved on both sides.

The first request must be to ask them to stop fighting and return to their various geographical or political boundaries. The second will undoubtedly be to demand that they do this. The third will be that the united force of the world will threaten to

intervene physically through an international force should, by a certain time, both nations have failed to adhere to the requests of that power. The fourth will undoubtedly be an actual physical involvement by an international force which would set up a buffer zone between the two nations in conflict and retaliate by defending its buffer zone if either or any of the adversaries seek to break through that buffer area. The buffer area should be large enough for both countries to feel that they have been deprived of a certain amount of territory and jurisdiction over their territory. The fifth will be an appeal to seek to solve their problems without recourse to physical aggression. The methods outlined in the previous section could then be followed. Meetings must and should continue until a solution is found which is likely to end the conflict. The appeal must be to a combination of reason as well as emotion. It is undoubtedly the object of the mediator to seek to develop a relationship between the leaders of the two warring factions and one which would help them to prevent further conflict and blood-shed.

Finally it must be the purpose of the buffer force to remove itself as soon as the conflict has been solved and the two nations can live in relative harmony with one another once again.

---



---

## **MINI COMMUNICATIONS**

The objective of this section is short empirical or theoretical papers which inform and would benefit from the input of peers. If readers wish to comment, write directly to the author(s).

### **Positive Assortative Mating and the Human Hemochorial Placenta**

by: Wenda R. Trevathan, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, New Mexico 88003.

Selection has consistently favored mating strategies that increase gene duplication in succeeding generations. One strategy that is apparently followed in a variety of taxa is positive assortative mating, i.e., the tendency for individuals to mate with others that share some of the same phenotypic (and, thus, at least in some cases, genotypic) characteristics. The result of positive assortative mating, as Thiessen and Gregg (1980) have suggested, is that the offspring that are produced are related to each parent by a factor above the expected 50%. This mating strategy would be favored up to the point at which similarity between mates is so great that inbreeding depression occurs, as is the case with incest. Thus, the optimal strategy is "to select a mate who is similar to family members, but one who is outside the family group" (Thiessen and Gregg, 1980:123).

Besides increasing relatedness to offspring, there is also evidence that positive assortative mating for such characteristics as anthropometric variables (Clark and Spuhler, 1959), intelligence (Spuhler, 1967), and education levels (Kiser, 1968) increases fertility in couples pursuing such a strategy. One explanation for the increased fertility of many such matings is the capacity for the mother to respond immunologically to fetal antigens unlike her own. As Goodman (1960) suggests, this capacity has become a major selective agent for all viviparous

animals. Clearly, selection will be stronger when the immunological systems of mother and fetus are more intimate. Thus, females of species in which maternal-fetal intimacy in pregnancy is great would be selected to choose mates whose phenotypes (and associated genotypes) are more like their own, and thus, less likely to evoke maternal isoimmunization if transmitted to offspring. A key to understanding this process is the mammalian placenta.

Mammalian placentas have been classified very generally according to their shape and structure. Four types will serve to illustrate the significance of the placenta in mate selection. The epitheliochorial placenta (characteristic of horses, pigs, and lemurs, for example) has six layers between the maternal and fetal systems; the syndesmochorial placenta (sheep, bison, cattle) has five layers; the endotheliochorial placenta (cat, dog) has four layers; and the hemochorial placenta (humans, rodents, rabbits) has three layers.

The fact that animals with epitheliochorial or syndesmochorial placentas can carry a pregnancy resulting from a heterospecific mating suggests that greater genetic differences are tolerated, or not detected, because of the thicker placental barrier. Mating between horses and donkeys, horses and zebras, cattle and bison, cattle and yak, yak and bison, and possibly, sheep and goats, are all known to have occurred, resulting in live, albeit usually sterile, offspring. Conceptions occur, but viable offspring are rare or unknown in heterospecific matings among rats, mice, hamsters, rabbits, guinea pigs, and haplorhine primates, all species with hemochorial placentas.

Selecting a mate from a species other than your own is an extreme example of negative assortative mating, a strategy that has little or no selective advantage. Not surprisingly, selection has favored the ability of animals to recognize members of their own species, and, with increasing intimacy between maternal and fetal systems associated with placental evolution, the ability to recognize as optimal mates, those with fewer antigenic differences.

Although there is no evidence for positive assortative mating for single gene traits (see Cavalli-Sforza and Bodmer, 1971), a useful illustration of fertility problems that arise because of maternal-fetal incompatibility is seen in the ABO blood group system. In an ABO incompatible pregnancy, the fetus has antigens that the mother lacks: for example, fetus type A or B, mother type O. This, of course, means that the father of the child also had the antigens that were potentially incompatible with those of the mother. Circulating in the systems of type O mothers are naturally-occurring antibodies to antigens A and B. Thus, it is possible for those antibodies to cross the placenta and destroy erythrocytes of the fetus, resulting in intrauterine anemia or problems at birth that would kill the fetus. Several studies of ABO-incompatible pregnancies have revealed a net deficiency as high as 25% of A children in father A-mother O matings (Waterhouse and Hogben, 1947; Cavalli-Sforza and Bodmer, 1971). Chung and Morton (1961) found that maternal-fetal incompatibility in their sample reduced fertility by 6.3% and caused elimination of 9.4% of incompatible zygotes. Gualtieri, Hicks and Mayo (1985) note that perinatal mortality due to incompatibility increases with birth order. Renuka Nair and Murty (1985) found higher incidences of neonatal jaundice, asphyxia, and neonatal mortality in incompatible mating, although the effects of incompatibility were reduced in the presence of inbreeding.

Another familiar example of maternal-fetal incompatibility occurs when the mother is Rh- and the fetus (and thus, the father) is Rh+. In a European-derived population, the expected

ly 9% in the absence of preventive therapy; it is estimated that 75% of these infants would have died in the past (Cavalli-Sforza and Bodmer, 1971).

Certainly, there is no evidence to indicate that mates are selected based on ABO or Rh blood type, but these examples suggest that there are other intrauterine deaths due to incompatibilities that have affected mating preferences of past and contemporary human populations.

In summary, because of the capacity of the maternal system to respond immunologically to fetal antigens different from her own, the human female must select a mate more like herself to increase likelihood of conception, normal gestation, and uneventful birth. Natural selection would favor ability to recognize genetic similarities using phenotypic cues such as stature, weight, eye color, hair color, and ethnicity. The result would be the tendency for positive assortative mating to be the norm in the human species.

#### References:

- Cavalli-Sforza, L.L., Bodmer, W.F. *The Genetics of Human Populations*, San Francisco: W.H. Freeman, 1971.
- Chung, C.S., Morton, N.E. Selection at the ABO locus. *American Journal of Human Genetics* 13:9-27 (1961).
- Clark, P.J., Spuhler, J.N. Differential fertility in relation to body dimensions. *Human Biology* 31:121-137 (1959).
- Gualtieri, C.T., Hicks, R.E., Mayo, J.P. ABO incompatibility and parity effects on perinatal mortality. *Social Biology* 32 (1-2):129-131 (1985).
- Goodman, M. On the emergence of intra-specific differences in the phenetic development of human behavior. *American Naturalist* 94(875):153-166 (1960).
- Kiser, C.V. Assortative mating by educational attainment in relation to fertility. *Eugenics Quarterly* 15:98-112 (1968).
- Renuka Nair, R., Murty, J.S. ABO incompatibility and inbreeding effects: evidence for an interaction. *Human Genetics* 69:147-150 (1985).
- Spuhler, J.N. Behavior and mating patterns in human populations. In *Genetic Diversity and Human Behavior*, J.H. Spuhler (Ed). Chicago: Aldine, 1967, pp. 241-268.
- Thiessen, D., Gregg, B. Human assortative mating and genetic equilibrium: An evolutionary perspective. *Ethology and Sociobiology* 1:111-140 (1980).
- Waterhouse, J.A.H., Hogben, L. Incompatibility of mother and foetus with respect to the isoagglutinin A and its antibody. *British Journal of Social Medicine* 1:1-17 (1947).

## From an Ethologist's Journal

by: William T. Bailey, Psychology Department, Tulane University, New Orleans, LA 70118 U.S.A.

This month I want to discuss certain aspects of "modern" living which may not be as up-to-date as they first seem. For instance, an interesting possibility suggested by historical and cross-cultural data is that paternal childrearing (other than resource provisioning and defense) during the past hundred years or so was particularly low — compared to human phyletic (long-range) history. It may be that fathers' childrearing has traced a U-shaped (or perhaps parabolic) function (see, Demos, 1983; Day & Mackey, 1986; Mackey, 1981, 1985). A similar, though perhaps not parallel, function has been used to describe

mothers' involvement in resource acquisition (i.e., labor force participation) (Davis, 1984; Pampel & Tanaka, 1986; Rossi, 1986; Ware, 1981). According to the functions, paternal childrearing decelerated more rapidly, and is accelerating more slowly, than maternal resource acquisition.

Similarly, one of the frequently discussed effects of industrialization is that "resource production/acquisition" is separated from the family, home. But these activities were only united in agriculture (broadly defined). Under those conditions people live on and in the farm; they acquire resources and consume them in the same place. In the environment of evolutionary adaptedness (EEA), hunting-gathering, these activities were/are separated. Separated sites of resources and living/consuming are the norm in hunter-gathering. Hunters go forth to hunt game, gatherers to gather plant material; then they return "home" to consume these. Hence, modern industrial resource acquisition/consumption patterns more closely approximate the distant past (EEA) than they do more recent (historical) times down on the farm. These activities can also be described by the U-shaped function discussed above.

I wish to thank all of you who offered to review books for the newsletter in response to my call in the last issue. Any one else who might be inclined to review is also encouraged to write to me.

Again, I want to mention our ability to communicate across time (zones) and space using BITNET. If you have access to BITNET drop me a note including your name, address, interests, etc. and your BITNET ID and address. So far two members of ISHE have contacted me on BITNET and I've started transmitting a newsletter there we call ETHONET. It can serve as a source of communicating ideas, data, notices, whatever. If you want to receive it, send to the address above.

Apparently I have been around for so long and written so much here that many of you have come to think of me as one of the "granted old men" of human ethology. Perhaps I am; I did get in on the ground floor so to speak. Be that as it may, it is also true that I am a graduate student and, finally, I am about to finish my Ph.D.! If your department, or one you know of, might want to hire a new professor who is a knowledgeable ethologist, who studies contemporary fathers and families and tries to understand how they evolved and what their function is, I would very much appreciate your sending me any relevant job notices. Would also be interested in learning about any relevant post-docs.

#### References:

- Davis, K. (1984). Wives and work: the sex role revolution and its consequences. *Population and Developmental Review*, 10, 397-417.
- Day, R.D., & Mackey, W.D. (1986). The role of the American father: an examination of a media myth. *Journal of Comparative Family Studies*, 17(3), 371-388.
- Demos, J. (1983). The changing faces of fatherhood: a new exploration in family history. In F.S. Kessel & A.W. Siegel (Eds.), *The child and other cultural inventions* (pp. 158-181). New York: Praeger.
- Mackey, W.C. (1981). A cross-cultural analysis of adult-male child proxemics in relation to the plowman-protector complex: a preliminary study. *Behavioral Science Research*, 16, 187-223.
- Mackey, W.C. (1985). *Fathering behaviors the dynamics of the man-child bond*. New York: Plenum.
- Pampel, F.C. & Tanaka, K. (1986). Economic development and female labor force participation: a reconstruction. *Social Forces*, 64, 599-619.
- Rossi, A. (1986). Sex and gender in an aging society. *Daedalus*, D 1986 (Winter), 141-169.
- Ware, H. (1981). *Women, demography and development*. Canberra: The Australian National University.

---



---

## BOOK REVIEWS

**Ostracism: A Social and Biological Phenomenon.**  
New York: Elsevier Science Publishing Co., 1986. Edited by Gruter and Masters.

**Reviewed by Glendon Schubert.**

Department of Political Science, University of Hawaii at Manoa, Honolulu, HI 96822, USA.

#### Banishment as Biosocial Behavior

The editors introduce the volume by defining ostracism as the "process of rejection and exclusion" from human groups, which (they assert) can also be observed "in many other species." But the book reports very little other than anecdotal evidence, to support the latter claim as an empirical generalization.

What the book does show to be true of *both* humans and other animals is that sick, injured, and otherwise abnormally behaving individuals, plus strangers (whose behavior cannot be predicted on the basis of the reactor's experience) are typically shunned and/or attacked, because of fear of their oddness. The asserted evolutionary explanation is that such avoidance or elimination of atypical conspecifics enhances the survival and hence the fitness of the "normal" animals that comprise the discriminating group. This kind of primal social exclusion is what probably characterized gathering and hunting human bands (until about 14 thousand years ago or less) and it is the most universal kind observed in contemporary species of other animals. The social exclusion of pubescent individuals of either sex (but typically of males in simians) is a very different process of species-specific phylogeny in direct relation to the reproductive sociobiology of species' subgroups; and this kind of exclusion is bountifully described for diverse human cultures by both historians and social anthropologists. But it too has a direct and readily explicable biological base, in species genetic-environmental breeding practices (in other animals), and in environmental-cultural breeding and socio-economic-political practices (among humans). Comparative empirical analyses of other kinds of social exclusion, as between other animals and humans, are also possible. Here I just want to make the point that a symposium on ostracism as a biosocial empirical behavior *could* have been organized in such a way as to explore the available data, on a cross-species basis, with the objective of constructing theory based on empirically supported or disconfirmed hypotheses. But this book does not do that.

Even at the more transcendental level of speculative "theory" on which most of these chapters operate, the editors' thesis is never brought into a common focus; the book is replete with comments such as the editors' seeming approval (p. 2) of the finding, of various observers of simians, that shunning seems "to play an integral role in the maintenance of social order" — which is a *conservative* stance in terms of human political ideology. But this book is equally replete with affirma-

tions of the virtues of individual freedom of choice and of democratic decision-making (e.g., at page 245, the ultimate sentence of this book: "an evolutionary approach to a phenomenon like ostracism reminds us that vigilance and effort are necessary if one is to preserve a free and humane civilization"; and Kort's advocacy of civil liberties in counterpoint to ostracism). The problem is that the generally cruel, authoritarian, and inhumane behaviors of ostracism — however security-enhancing for the group — are not otherwise brought into direct confrontation with the platitudes about civilization and democracy except in the last two chapters, and by the same two political scientists just mentioned.

### I.

The best of the primatological chapters is Jane Goodall's discussion of the observations of Gombe chimpanzees over a period of almost a quarter of a century; but except for Goodall, the biology discussed is almost completely irrelevant to the ostensible subject of this book. One has to conclude that, notwithstanding the editors' promises to the contrary, there is little in this book that provides any empirical evidence supporting the hypothesis that ostracism is a behavior found among any other animals than humans, except in regard to the social avoidance of odd individuals, the rejection of strange ones, and the ejection of sexually maturing ones (discussed *supra*). Goodall finds no evidence of group punishment ("as practiced in human groups") among chimpanzees; but she does suggest three types of social rejection. 1. (Male competition): Sometimes two or more males will gang up on a rival third male, and continue to drive him away by assault, thereby denying the isolated animal access to social interaction with other members of the group. 2. (Territoriality): strange adult females, including those with offspring, typically are physically attacked on sight by resident adult males and females alike. 3. (Abnormal behavior): sick and/or injured animals are sometimes avoided and become isolated from a group because their impairment, in combination with the avoidance behavior of the "normal" group members, peripheralizes the abnormal, thereby excluding them from normal social interaction and exposing them to greater additional environmental risk. Sufficiently persistent and/or lucky individuals sometimes overcome any of these three types of exclusion, because a countervailing process of social bonding, based primarily on familiarization, is a strong component of normal chimpanzee behavior, so that time itself tends to work continuously in favor of social integration: "the social bonding mechanisms of the chimpanzee are extraordinarily powerful and, in most cases, strongly counteract aggression patterns that might otherwise lead to a total rejection or exclusion" (p. 80).

Three chapters are authored by researchers of the UCLA Department of Psychiatry, who do experimental studies of non-human primates. Kling ablates monkeys in three specific brain regions, presuming linear causation (subject to environmental variance), between brain loci and species-specific behavior. McGuire and Raleigh write about drugging monkeys, not about ostracism; and their discussion (e.g., p. 43: of "officers" and "initiates" of "fraternities" in fact deals with groups of vervet monkeys whose serotonin levels were experimentally manipulated pharmacologically) is blatantly anthropomorphical, and as such is equally blatantly sexist (e.g., pp. 59-60). Indeed, their conclusion is that "certain types of social interaction" [among monkeys: that's what their data are about] contribute to "our" [presumably, humans'] "sanity" [in quotes, no doubt, because the authors are psychiatrists]. But they are to be commended for their frank admission that "there are very few well-controlled studies of humans that examine behaviors [of] ostracism" (p. 41) and that "adequate human data are not available" in regard

to the neurologically pathological changes that they associate with socially isolated monkeys (p. 47). It is the more strange, therefore, that in neither of their two chapters do these authors mention or cite the work on serotonin levels among human subjects in experimental research on political leadership, reported in a pair of recent articles in the leading professional journal of political science, by McGuire's chief (and only) political science disciple (Madsen, 1985, 1986).

Lancaster's chapter also is replete with anthropomorphism, and it relies upon very strained definitions of "ostracism" in her attempt to demonstrate its relevance to the nominal topic of the symposium.

De Waal's chapter describes as "ostracism" the killing of a chimpanzee locked up in a cage. He also notes, with what I think is misdirected satisfaction, the belated reporting of that event (and cf. his self-serving footnote on p. 101, in which he states that the initial public mention of that death of an adult male chimpanzee [who was — incredibly — left in an unmonitored (even by video) cage with two others who killed him during the night] came "only" three years and ten months after the event. De Waal neglects to mention that the zoo director who permitted this belated disclosure is the brother of the Waal's thesis director, who made the announcement of it, in Nairobi and in my presence.)

At that same Nairobi meeting, de Waal described as "suicide" the subsequent death by drowning of one of the two survivors of the cage assault, who tried but failed to jump across a moat covered with thin Spring ice. He might as well have added: "out of remorse over guilt for his sins, which lay heavy on his soul." I thought (Schubert, 1986:652-655) and think that describing the normal coalitional behavior of chimpanzees as "ostracism"; and describing the unsuccessful efforts of another chimpanzee — who did escape out of his cage onto the only available land, and tried to keep on running but made the mistake in judgment of overestimating his broad-jumping abilities — as "suicide"; these are nonsense attributions.

The remaining "physiological-ethological" chapter, by Alexander, is strictly definitional and devoid of empirical data; his method here is Socratic, not Darwinian. His main example seems to be the argument that the evolution of social grooming behavior resulted in "ostracism" as the consequence of *overgrooming* (i.e., tickling behavior, among primates), which leads to laughter, which isn't necessarily the expression of joy, which may be intended to and in fact may cause status degradation, which may result in alienation/isolation of declassé monkeys or apes — their "ostracism", as he calls it, because "Ostracism is a topic of almost unbelievably broad significance. I see it as varying from such extremes as shunning, excommunication, and designation of 'outlaw' to the most subtle forms of status shifting through implied or real, partial or complete exclusion from temporary or even momentary and casual groupings of social interactants."

### II.

The best of the chapters on human ostracism is by Boehm; but beyond that the pickings are slim in the latter half of the book. I shall discuss primarily Boehm's anthropological analysis of clan feuding in Monegnegro, plus the chapters by two of the political scientists (Berner-Barry; and Masters); the other half dozen chapters will get only the short shrift that they require.

Boehm presents a straightforward professional ethnographic analysis of ritual murder among the displaced Turks whose traditional organization is as tribes segmented into patriarchal clans. He defines social disapproval (pp. 159-160) as behaviors ranging from (1st) voice tone to (20th) execution

in an ordinal scale on which several of the last seven ranks seem most relevant to the book's theme: (13th) physical avoidance; (14th) denial of all social intercourse; (17th) temporary exclusion from the group; (18th) permanent banishment; and (19th) declaring a person ritually dead. Boehm's subject, however, is (20th) execution; and his conclusions make it clear that in focusing on that he considers himself to be dealing with the most extreme form of *ostracism*, which he characterizes as "a human universal as a means of social control."

Boehm's attempts to relate his ethnography to "a biological perspective" and to "behavioral genetics" (p. 169) are not very persuasive: assuming Boehm is correct that his Montenegrin clansmen *do* believe that "criminal behavior is genetically inherited" — so what? Does their beliefs about genetics make *their* behavior "biologically" motivated? I do not doubt for a second the importance of the psychobiological neural limbic system substrates emphasized by the editors (p. 1) as critically involved in *all* human attitudes; but that doesn't make beliefs about genetics any different than beliefs about pixies. Patently Boehm is speaking as a cultural anthropologist in describing Montenegrin ideology; and all of the evidence that he cites is *cultural*, not biological. Even — or perhaps better said, *especially* — human beliefs *about* biology, are themselves cultural. If Dr. Kling (*supra*) had worked with human instead of monkey subjects then he might be in a position to make neurological statements about the effects of ablation on human attitudes. But surely neither Boehm nor his Montenegrin subjects can do so.

Barner-Barry reports on her observations of the shunning of a barely four-year-old bully by others in a group of four-to-six year-old pre-school children. Methodologically her work is much closer to the studies of chimpanzee behavior discussed by Goodall; and it is implicitly based on evolutionary theory. But: (1) She overgeneralizes (her subtitle is "Children's Tacit Use of Peer Ostracism to Control Aggressive Behavior") from the one "case study" that she presents. (2) Her development of the case was adventitious rather than experimental, and (3) Her description of her own behavior in relation to that of her subjects belies her self-perception of objectivity and neutrality (e.g., p. 138, "Rob managed [sic] to get involved," and "My comment was, 'Rob tends to try to be a bully when protected'"; p. 139, para. 3: "it was clear that the other children wanted nothing to do with Rob"; p. 142, para. 3: "'I haven't seen Rob bullying anyone today . . . The group sanctions appear to have taken effect,'" plus hearsay evidence noted by the observer about Rob's "bitchy" and "unsmiling" mother.) These remarks indicate that as a well-educated, trained, and experienced adult, Barner-Barry had insight into what was going to happen long before any of her four-to-six year-old subjects did. That in turn makes it appear as though *she* quickly identified (for herself) a cognitive schema that guided her in choosing how to write the notes that were preserved for her own subsequent use in a post hoc search for field observations on ostracism. But if one takes Piagetian theory seriously, then it is apparent that these four-to-six year-olds were all too young to be themselves cognitively capable or experiencing the moral cognitions attributed to them by Barner-Barry's analysis of their behavior.

To be sure, Barner-Barry took pains to move quickly to posit the premise that ostracism does not need to be based on either moral judgment or a collective decision: "It can be the spontaneous outgrowth of a number of sufficiently similar individual decisions by group members" — and we surely can concede that this presumption should be made for Goodall's chimpanzees. And again, at the very end of her chapter Barner-Barry concludes that "It was as though the children were [individual-ly?] weighing Rob's positive or neutral behaviors against his

disruptive behaviors and deciding whether to avoid or exclude him on the basis of the direction in which the balance tipped." However, her very next sentence is: "Human beings make such judgments all the time." Oh, yes, but human beings of what age? Clearly middle-aged women can make such judgments; but five-year-olds? And a bevy of them individually? It is more probable that the decision about Rob's ostracization was made by the observer's projection rather than by the aggregated individual soul-searching of her subjects.

The other chapters in Part II, and all except one of those in Part III, are easier to summarize. Gruter proffers an anecdotal summary of a county trial-court decision on Amish shunning, which is relevant (as exemplary) but irrelevant to either biological causes or general behavioral theory. Mahdri's discussion of feuding among aboriginal tribes on the Afghan/Pakistan border is anecdotal ethnography, entirely legalistically cultural in its conceptualization, and unscientific in its approach. Of most interest, perhaps, is his empirical assertion that Pathan clans are quick to protect *themselves* by ejecting trouble-making members, to avert feuds — which Montenegrins appear to do only as a last resort. Anawalt, Bruch, and Weisberger each writes a legalistic and irrelevant (to this book's theme) analysis of a legal question: on defamation, child custody, and marital-property control, respectively. Bruch, for example, concedes (p. 192) that she defines ostracism "loosely" as "exclusion due to social disapproval," reflecting "not any specialized training or knowledge in psychology, sociology, or the behavioral sciences." [Whether parental or surrogate parental access to children — clearly a matter of social *approval* as well as disapproval — is best described as ostracism, she does not even discuss.] Weisberger writes on sexual economic equality, and her critique of economic patriarchy is one that I personally applaud — but what has it to do with ostracism? She genuflects in the direction of evolutionary theory, by referring to sexual dimorphism; but she ends up with the weak assertion that exclusions from *property*, based on law, may be deemed "one form of social ostracism." The suggestion is certainly not a compelling one.

Political scientist Kort accepts banishment as one literal meaning of ostracism, and then devotes his chapter to an attempt to identify it figuratively with the denial of civil liberties. To help in this endeavor he presents a parabolic curve that suggests to him the hypothesis "that the survival of a political regime is a nonlinear function of the extent or 'volume' of ostracism." Or, more crudely put, the less civil liberty (which is the more ostracism, in this specially defined sense) the shorter the survival prospects of the regime. Again, I personally applaud this clever semantic for turning the tables on social order, by putting ostracism to work for political change (and see Schubert, 1988); but as the reviewer here, I am dubious that it contributes much to whatever attempts otherwise are made in this book to develop a biosocial theory of ostracism.

### III.

The last chapter in the book is by its co-editor, political scientist Roger Masters, who begins with the assertion (p. 231) that "Ostracism can be viewed as a coercive or involuntary rupture of social bonds." I reiterate: *that* is much too broad, in the absence of further defining parameters beyond the question of "voluntariness" (on which this chapter focuses). Surely "social bonds" are involuntarily ruptured by: (1) birth, either through abortion or at term; (2) weaning, from the perspective of either the infant or the mother; (3) adolescence; (4) accidental death, at any age; (5) death from disease, at any age; (6) death from old age; etc. The list is endless; so is the scope of the concept, as defined by Masters.

The reason for Master's specific definition is to set up his

invocation of Hirschman's (1974) theory of involuntary "exist", which proffers an excellent preface to Libertarian political theory. Masters uses exist theory as a metaphor for (1) classical-economics free-market human behavior; and (2) sociobiological (as distinguished from social biological) theory of genetic competition as the grundnorm of animal social behavior — which is Smithian-Ricardian-Marxist free-market behavior once removed (and see Schubert, 1981a:193). My problem with Masters' analysis is not his invocation of the economic premises of Reaganomic public policy; chacun à son goût. What I question are the liberties that he takes with empirical knowledge about animal (including hominid) social behavior. He proclaims, for example (p. 237), that "Prior to the emergence of the state, exit is always an option" — and I think that that is demonstrably false, empirically; nor does his caveat "albeit sometimes [sic] a dangerous one" let him off the hook. He says: *always* an option, and *sometimes* dangerous; I say *sometimes* an option, *always* dangerous.

I have seen the Australian film *Walkabout* half a dozen times; adolescent manhood rituals sometimes are positively reinforcing for those who perform them, so it is by no means clear that they should be described as always involuntary. And neither now nor six nor ten nor thirty thousand years ago were there other than human animals in Australia capable of pre-dating on solitary Aboriginals. (Poisonous snakes and insects were and are threats but not predators.) But on the African savannah, or in Eurasia, or even in North America prior to the "Pleistocene overkill" (or whatever the causes may have been) 14 to 15 thousand years ago (and see Schubert, 1988), there were many large and dangerous predators of solitary human strangers; and it is contrary to the overwhelming weight of the evidence not to assert that an human expelled from his or her group was not always put at great risk of survival. Indeed, I would argue the opposite position to Masters': that ejected human individuals had a much better chance of survival *after* what he calls "the state" emerged in the Golden Crescent five to six thousand years ago, because agriculture and/or pastoralism had so denaturalized the locale that it was much less habitable for the land megafauna (mostly felids and canids and ursids [elsewhere] and ungulates that predate on humans. The hominid adaptation has always been a social one; and that includes (still) homo sapiens. One of the first things I learned about ethology is that a solitary baboon is a dead baboon.

Masters concludes with the confession (p. 242n.) that several of his "colleagues at the Second Monterey Dunes Symposium had strong reservations to [his] implication that some cultural or political patterns are 'natural' and others 'unnatural.'" Even though Masters rests his own case directly on the very best scholastic authority (i.e., Aristotle's *Ethics*, V.vii), I want to be counted among those iconoclasts of the Dunes who find no direct genetic base, sociobiological or otherwise, for human culture.

#### References:

- Hirschman, A.O. (1974), *Exit, Voice and Loyalty*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.
- Lodge, M., Tanenhous, J., Cross, D., Tursky, B., Foley, M.A. & Foley, H. (1976). The calibration and cross-modal validation or ratio scales of political opinion in survey research. *Social Science Research*, 5:325-347.
- Madsen, D. (1985). A biochemical property relating to power-seeking in humans. *American Political Science Review*, 79:448-457.
- Madsen, D. (1986). Power seekers are different: further

biochemical evidence. *American Political Science Review*, 80:261-269.

- Schubert, G. (1981a). the sociobiology of political behavior. In (White, E., ed.) *Sociobiology and Human Politics*. New York: Heath/Lexington, pp. 193-238.
- Schubert, G. (1981b). The use of ethological methods in political analysis. In (Watts, M., ed.) *Biopolitics: Ethological and Physiological Approaches*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, pp. 15-32.
- Schubert, G. (1982). Political ethology. *Micropolitics*, 50-86.
- Schubert, G. (1986). Primate politics. *Social Science Information*, 25:647-680.
- Schubert, G. (1988). Catastrophe theory, evolutionary extinction, and revolutionary politics. *Journal of Social and Biological Structures* (in press).

---



---

## CURRENT LITERATURE AND FILMS

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.

### Articles and Journals

- Academic Computing*. A fairly new journal, in its second year now. Deals with the topic in its title. It is *FREE* to faculty and staff of academic institutions who use computers in their work or teaching. For subscription information write: Academic Computing, Publications, Inc., 200 West Virginia, McKinney, Texas 75096, U.S.A.
- Albert, D.J., Walsh, M.L., Zaly, C., & Dyson, E.M. (1987). Maternal aggression and intermale social aggression: a behavioral comparison. *Behavioural Processes*, 14, 267-276. (Univ. British Columbia, Dept. of Psychology, Vancouver, B.C., Canada V6T 1Y7).
- Aronson, T.A. (1987). A naturalistic study of imipramine in panic disorder and agoraphobia. *The American Journal of Psychiatry*, 144, 1014-1018. (SUNY - Stony Brook, Health Science Center, Dept. Psychiatry and Beh. Sci. T-10, Stony Brook, New York 11794, USA).
- Barnett, B., Blignault, I., Homes, S., Payne, A., & Parker, G. (1987). Quality of attachment in a sample of 1-year-old Australian children. *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry*, 26, 303-307.
- Buller, D.B. (1987). Communication apprehension and reactions to proxemic violations. *Journal of Nonverbal Behavior*, 11, 13-25. (Univ. Arizona, Dept. Communications, Tucson, AZ 85721, USA).
- Calvin, W.H. (1987) Bootstrapping thought: Is consciousness a Darwinian sidestep? *Whole Earth Review*, 55, 22-28.
- Calvin, W.H. (1987). Darwin machines: Selection among stochastic sequencers in parallel command buffers as a mimic of consciousness. *Society for Neuroscience Abstracts*, 13(3), 428.16.



- Calvin, W.H. (1987). Of fast teeth and big heads. *Nature*, 328:481 (6 August; scientific correspondence). Birth canal bottleneck and the slowing of hominid development.
- Campbell, A., & Muncer, S., & Bibel, D. (1987). For disaggregation: A reply to Rushton and Erdle. *British Journal of Social Psychology*, 26, 90-92.
- Carmen, I.H. (1987). Bioconstitutional politics - toward an interdisciplinary paradigm. *Politics and the Life Sciences*, 5, 193-207. (Univ. Illinois, Dept. Political Science, Urbana, IL, 61801, USA).
- Chadwick-Jones, J.K. (1987). A social psychology of non-human primates: a developing field. *New Ideas in Psychology*, 5, 111-116. (St. Mary's University, Halifax, N.S., Canada B3H 3C3).
- Chow, S.L. (1987). Science, ecological validity and experimentation. *Journal for the Theory of Social Behavior*, 17, 181-194. (Univ. of Wollongong, Dept. Psychology, P.O. Box 1144, Wollongong, NSW 2500, Australia).
- Cohen, L.A. (1987). Diet and cancer. *Scientific American*, 257(5), 42-8. ("Modern people are living in a biological time warp: their Stone Age physiology contends daily with a 20th-century diet to which it is poorly adapted").
- Coker, D.A., & Burgoon, J.K. (1987). The nature of conversational involvement and nonverbal encoding patterns. *Human Communication Research*, 13, 463-494. (Univ. Arizona, Communications, Tucson, AZ 85721, USA).
- Cooper, W.S. (1987). Decision theory as a branch of evolutionary theory: A biological derivation of the savage axioms. *Psychological Review*, 94, 395-411.
- Crowell, J., Keener, M., Ginsburg, N., & Anders, T. (1987). Sleep habits in toddlers 18 to 36 months old. *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry*, 26, 303-307.
- Deutsch, F.M., Lebaron, D., & Fryer, M.M. (1987). What is in a smile? *Psychology of Women*, 11, 341-352. (Mt. Holyoke College, Dept. Psych., S. Hadley, MA 01075, USA).
- DiPietro, J.A., Larson, S.K., & Porges, S.W. (1987). Behavioral and heart rate pattern differences between breast-fed and bottle-fed neonates. *Developmental Psychology*, 23, 467-474. (Univ. Maryland, Inst. Child Study, 3304 Benjamin Bldg., College Park, MD 20742, USA).
- Engen, T. (1987). Remembering odors and their names. *American Scientists*, 75, 497-505. (Some interesting data and ideas here for those interested in olfaction as it affects parent-child relations).
- Fergusson, D.M., Horwood, L.J., & Shannon, F.T. (1987). Breastfeeding and subsequent social adjustment in 6-year to 8-year-old children. *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry and Allied Disciplines*, 28, 378-386. (Christchurch Public Hospital, Dept. of Pediatrics, Christchurch, New Zealand).
- Fisher, H.E. (1987). The four-year itch: do divorce patterns reflect our evolutionary heritage? *Natural History*, 96(10), 22-33.
- Gans, C. (1987). Punctuated equilibria and political science - a neontological view. *Politics and the Life Sciences*, 5, 220-227. (Univ. Michigan Div. Biological Science, Ann Arbor, MI 48109, USA).
- Ghiselin, M.T. (1987). Scientific revolutions and punctuated equilibria. *Politics and the Life Sciences*, 5, 228. (Calif. Academy of Science, Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, CA 94118, USA).
- Handberg, R. (1987). Bioconstitutional politics - Frankfurter on the new frontier. *Politics and the Life Sciences*, 5, 208-209. (Univ. Central Florida, Office of Grad. Studies, Orlando, FL 32816, USA).
- Hepper, P.G. (1987). The amniotic fluid a: an important priming role in kin recognition. *Animal Behavior*, 35, 1343-1346. (Some interesting comments on how an individual's prenatal olfactory environment might affect its extra-uterine behavior.)
- Herndon, J.F. (1987). Comments on Carmen interdisciplinary paradigm. *Politics and the Life Sciences*, 5, 210-212. (Virginia Polytechnic Inst. Dept. Political Science, Blacksburg, VA, 24061, USA).
- Horvath, T., Szmigelsky, L., & Fenton, L.A. (1987). Some attractiveness parameters from birth to four years. *Perceptual and Motor Skills*, 64, 1244-1248. (University of Windsor, Dept. of Psychology, Windsor, Ontario, Canada N9B 3P4).
- Howard, J.A., Blumstein, P., & Schwartz, P. (1987). Social or evolutionary theories? Some observations on preferences in human mate selection. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 53, 194-200. (Univ. Washington, Dept. Sociology, DK40, Seattle, WA 98195 USA).
- Jain, U. (1987). Effects of population density and resources on the feeling of crowding and personal space. *Journal of Social Psychology*, 127, 331-338. (Bhopal Univ. Dept. Psychology, Bhopal 462026, India).
- Johnson, G.R. (1987). Punctuated equilibria, political science, and paleopolitics. *Politics and the Life Sciences*, 5, 229-233. (Lake Superior State College, Dept. Social Science, Sault St. Marie, WI 49783, USA).
- Klar, S. (1986). Aggression und ihre Bewältigung in der Familie. Hinweise zur Gestaltung einer nicht unbedingt zerstörerischen Kraft, ausgehend von Ergebnissen der Ethologie. *Dialog. Information Ehe und Familie*, 3/86, 1-9.
- Kling, A.S. (1987). Brain mechanisms and social-affective behavior. *Social Science Information*, 26, 375-384. (Veteran's Adm. Medical Center, Psychiatric Services, 16111 Plummer St., Sepulveda, CA 91343, USA).
- Kofoed, L. and MacMillan, J.E. (1987). Sociobiology of addiction in adolescence. (Application of sociobiologic theory to understanding the causes and treatment of early-onset addictions). *Pediatrician* 14:39-45. (Psychiatry Service 116A, VAM&ROC, White River Junction, VT 05001).
- Levy, F., & Poindrown, P. (1987). The importance of amniotic fluid for the establishment of maternal behaviour in experienced and inexperienced ewes. *Animal Behaviour*, 35, 1188-1192.
- Maclean, P.D. (1987). Brain evolution relating to family affiliations. *Social Science Information*, 26, 369-374. (Nat. Inst. Mental Health, Bethesda, Maryland 20205, USA).
- Maisels, C.K. (1987). Models of social evolution: trajectories from the neolithic to the state. *Man*, 22, 331-359. (no address available).
- Martin, P., & Kraemer, H.C. (1987). Individual differences in behaviour and their statistical consequences. *Animal Behavior*, 35, 1366-2375. (Since evolution, which we are all interested in, operates at the level of the individual, there are some important considerations here.)
- McAndrew, F.T. (1987). Decoding visual dominance among Pakistani college students. *Journal of Social Psychology*.

- 127, 317-320. (Psychology Dept. Knox College, Galesburg, IL 61401).
- McGuire, M.T., & Essock-Vitale, S. (1987). Altruistic and affiliative behavior in the family and among friends - Possible interpretations. *Social Science Information*, 26, 385-402. (Univ. Calif - Los Angeles, School Medicine, Inst. Neuropsychiatry, 760 Westwood Plaza, Los Angeles, CA 90024, USA).
- Mehm, J.G., & Knutson, J.F. (1987). A comparison of event and interval strategies for observational data analysis and assessments of observer agreement. *Behavioral Assessment*, 9, 151-168. (Univ. of Iowa, Dept. of Psychology, Iowa City, IA 52242, USA).
- Midgley, M. (1987). Evolution as a religion: a comparison of prophecies. *Zygon*, 22, 179-194. (1A Collingwood Terrace, Newcastle Tyne NE2 2JP, England).
- Montepare, J.M., Goldstein, S.B., & Clausen, A. (1987). The identification of emotions from gait information. *Journal of Nonverbal Behavior*, 11, 33-42. (Wellesley College, Ctr. Res. Women, Wellesly, MA 02181, USA).
- Nelson, C.A. (1987). The recognition of facial expressions in the first two years of life: mechanisms of development. *Child Development*, 58, 889-909. (Univ. Minnesota, Inst. Child Dev., 51 E River Road, Minneapolis, MN 55455, USA).
- O'Neal, E.C., Schultz, J., & Christenson, T.E. (1987). The menstrual cycle and personal space. *Journal of Nonverbal Behavior*, 11, 26-32. (Tulane Univ., Dept. Psychology, 2007 Percival Stern Hall, New Orleans, LA 70118, USA).
- Peterson, S.A. (1987). Biosocial predictors of older Americans political participation. *Politics and the Life Sciences*, 5, 246-254. (Alfred Univ., Div. Social Science, Alfred, N.Y. 14802, USA).
- Phillips, C.S. (1987). Politics - an aspect of cultural evolution. *Politics and the Life Sciences*, 5, 234-236. (Western Michigan Univ. Dept. Political Science, Kalamazoo, MI 49008, USA).
- Provins, K.A., Dalziel, F.R., & Higginbottom, G. (1987). Asymmetrical hand usage in infancy: an ethological approach. *Infant Behavior & Development*, 10, 165-172. (Univ. Adelaide, Dept. Psychology, Box 498 GPO, Adelaide, SA 5001, Australia).
- Rushton, J.P., & Erdle, S. (1987). Evidence for an aggressive (and delinquent) personality. *British Journal of Social Psychology*, 26, 87-89.
- Rushton, J.P. (1987). Distal-proximal approaches to aggression: A rejoinder to Campbell, Muncer & Bibel. *British Journal of Social Psychology*, 26, 185-186.
- Scarr, S. (1987). Three cheers for behavior genetics: Winning the war and losing our identity. *Behavior Genetics*, 17, 219-228. (University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA 22903, USA).
- Schmajuk, N.A. (1987). Classical conditioning, signal detection, and evolution. *Behavioural Processes*, 14, 277-290.
- Schmidhauser, J.R. (1987). Bioconstitutional politics - toward an interdisciplinary paradigm - a critique. *Politics and the Life Sciences*, 5, 213-219. (Univ. Southern Calif., Dept. Political Science, Los Angeles, CA 90089, USA).
- Schleidt, M., & Eibl-Eibesfeldt, I. (1987). A universal constant in temporal segmentation of human short-term behavior. *Naturwissenschaften*, 74, 289-290.
- Sherry, D.F., & Schacter, D.L. (1987). The evolution of multiple memory systems. *Psychological Review*, 94, 439-454.
- Smith, P.W. (1987). Maternal defense in columbian white-tailed deer: when is it worth it? *American Naturalist*, 130, 310-316. (Some interesting comments on parental investment in general).
- Sørensen, G. (1987). Stereotyped behaviour, hyperaggressiveness and "tyrannic" hierarchy induced in bank voles (*Clethrionomys glareolus*) by a restricted cage milieu. *Prog. Neuro-Psychopharmacol. & Biol. Psychiat.*, 11, 9-21. (Keywords: abnormal behaviour, cage milieu, hyperaggressiveness, model psychosis, social hierarchy, stereotypy).
- Sørensen, G. & Randrup, A. (1986). Possible protective value of severe psychopathology against lethal effects of an unfavourable milieu. *Stress Medicine*, 2, 103-105. (Keywords: stereotypy, tyrannic hierarchy, aggression, water-drinking, adaptation, milieu).
- Stifter, C.A., & Fox, N.A. (1987). Preschool children's ability to identify and label emotions. *Journal of Nonverbal Behavior*, 11, 43. (Penn State Univ. Dept. Individual & Family Studies, University Park, PA 16802).
- Strate, J.M. (1987). Punctuated equilibria and political science - a neontological view - review. *Politics and the Life Sciences*, 5, 237-238. (Wayne State Univ., Dept. Political Science, Detroit, MI, 48202, USA).
- Susman, E.J., Inoff-Germain, G., Nottelmann, E.D., Loriaux, D.L., Cutler, G.B., Jr., & Chrousos, G.P. (1987). Hormones, emotional dispositions, and aggressive attributes in young adolescents. *Child Development*, 58, 1114-1134. (NIMH, Dev. Psychology Lab, Bldg. 15K, 9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20892, USA).
- Tamachi, N. (1987). The evolution of alarm calls: an altruism with nonlinear effect. *Journal of Theoretical Biology*, 127, 141-154. (Kyushu Univ. Fac. Science, Dept. Biology, Fukuoka 812, Japan).
- Terborgh, J., & Stern, M. (1987). The surreptitious life of the Saddle-backed Tamarin. *American Scientist*, 75, 260-269. (Some interesting observations on how resources and resource acquisition may affect social grouping and reproductive strategy).
- Trillmich, F. (1987). Seals under the sun. *Natural History*, 96(10), 42-49. (Some very good observations on parent-offspring conflict, sibling rivalry, and "optimizing" reproductive strategies).
- Vanhanen, T. (1987). More than metaphors - a comment. *Politics and the Life Sciences*, 5, 239-245. (Univ. Tampere, Dept. Political Science, SF-33101 Tampere 10, Finland).
- Vickery, V.L. (1987). How to cheat against a simple mixed strategy ESS. *Journal of Theoretical Biology*, 127, 133-140. (Univ. Quebec, Dept. Sci. Biology, CP 8888, SUCC A, Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3C 3P8).
- Williams, B.J. (1987). Rates of evolution - Is there a conflict between neo-Darwinian evolutionary theory and the fossil record. *American Journal of Physical Anthropology*, 73, 99-110. (Univ. of California, Los Angeles, Department of Anthropology, Los Angeles, CA 90024, USA).
- Zuckerman, M., Fischer, S.A., Osmun, R.W., Winkler, B.A., & Wolfson, L.R. (1987). Anchoring in lie detection revisited. *Journal of Nonverbal Behavior*, 11, 4-12. (Univ. Rochester, Dept. of Psychology, Rochester, N.Y. 14627, USA).

## Books and Chapters

- Badcock, C.R. (1987). *The Problem of Altruism*. New York: Basil Blackwell. (An examination from biological and psychodynamic perspectives).
- Belsky, J., & Nezworski, T. (1987). *Clinical Implications of Attachment*. Hillsdale, N.J.: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Inc.
- Bolles, R.C., & Beecher, M.D. (1987). *Evolution and Learning*. Hillsdale, N.J.: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Inc.
- Bornstein, M.H. (1987). *Sensitive Periods in Development: Interdisciplinary Perspectives*. Hillsdale, N.J.: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Inc.
- Campbell, A., & Gibbs, J. (1987). *Violent Transactions*. New York: Basil Blackwell.
- Crawford, C.B., Smith, M.S., & Krebs, D. (1987). *Sociobiology and Psychology*. Hillsdale, N.J.: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Inc.  
**Contents:** Part I - Ideas. C. Crawford, Sociobiology: Of what value to psychology? K.M. Noonan, Evolution: A primer for psychologists. M. Ruse, Sociobiology and knowledge: Is evolutionary epistemology a viable option? D. Krebs, The challenge of altruism in biology and psychology. Part II - Issues. D. Symons, If we're all Darwinians, what's the fuss about? J.L. Fuller, What can genes do? R. H. Porter, Kin recognition: functions and mediating mechanisms. I. Silverman, Race, race differences, and race relations: perspectives from psychology and sociobiology. Part III - Applications. M.S. Smith, Evolution and developmental psychology: toward a sociobiology of human development. R. Fagan, Play, games, and innovations: sociobiological findings and unanswered questions. R. Thornhill, N. Thornhill, Human rape: the strengths of the evolutionary perspective. M. Daly, M. Wilson, Evolutionary psychology and family violence. D. deCatanzaro, Evolutionary pressures and limitations to self-preservation. D.M. Buss, Sex differences in human mate selection criteria: an evolutionary perspective. P. van den Berghe, Incest taboos and avoidance: some African applications. N. Thornhill, R. Thornhill, Evolutionary theory and rules of mating and marriage pertaining to relatives. M.S. Smith, Epilogue.
- Gottman, J.M. (1987). The sequential analysis of family interaction. (Chapter in *Family Interaction and Psychopathology*, Ed. T. Jacob, New York: Plenum Publishing Co., pp. 453-480).
- Hughes, M., & Grieve, R. (1988). *Understanding Children*. New York: Basil Blackwell.
- Huntingford, F.A., & Turner, A.K. (1987). *Animal Conflict*. New York: Chapman & Hall.
- Dr. Eugeniusz Kořmicki, from Poznan, Poland, announces the completion of his thesis "Ethological and Sociobiological Extensions of the Biological Theory of Evolution; A Theoretical Study". A summary and table of contents in English is available. Dr. Kořmicki's address is: ul. Bulgarska 80A m.8, 60-321, Poznan 38, Poland.
- Krahn, G. (1987). Factors influencing the reliability and validity of observation data. (Chapter in *Family Interaction and Psychopathology*, Ed. T. Jacob, New York: Plenum Publishing Co., pp. 297-328).
- Liebowitz, M.R. (1963). *The chemistry of love*. Boston: Little, Brown and Co.
- Radnitzky, G. & Bartley, W.W. (1987). *Evolutionary epistemology, theory of rationality, and the sociology of knowledge*. Peru, Illinois: Open Court Publ. Co. (Philosophy of Biology versus philosophy of Physics. Contributors: Sir Karl Popper, Donald T. Campbell, W.W. Bartley III, Gunter Wächtershäuser, Gerhard Vollmer, John F. Post, J.W.N. Watkins, Gerard Radnitzky, Peter Munz, and Antony Flew).
- Radnitzky, G. & Bernholz, P. (1987). *Economic Imperialism. The economic method applied outside the field of Economics*. New York: Paragon House Publishers. (The central idea is that the basic concepts of economics — supply and demand, the assumption of rational behavior, scarcity of available resources, competing ends, etc. — can be used not only to forecast financial trends but to explain the behavior of living systems as well).
- Richards, Robert J. (1987). *Darwin and the Emergence of Evolutionary Theories of Mind and Behavior*. Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press.
- Sluckin, W., & Herbert, M. (1987). *Parental Behaviour*. New York: Basil Blackwell. (A cross-species review of parenting).
- Sørensen, G. (1987). Animal experiments indicating behavioural pathologies as high cost strategy of survival. In: P. Checkland & I. Kiss (Eds.), *Problems of Constancy and Change. The complementarity of systems approaches to complexity*. Hungary: International Society for General Systems Research. (Keywords: voles, lethal milieu-effects, defense, behavioural pathology, survival, systems approach).
- Dr. R. Srinivasa Rao, From Tirupati, India, announces the publication of his books: "Fundamentals of the Science of Sociobiology" (U.S.\$ 2.50 plus postage), and "The Science of Human Consciousness: Parts I & II" (U.S.\$ 5.00 plus postage). Please send your orders along with the cheque or draft to: Dr. R. Srinivasa Rao, Professor of Education, Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati-5175502, Andhra Pradesh, India.

---



---

## BULLETIN BOARD

### Vacancies

#### Faculty vacancies anticipated.

A faculty vacancy at the assistant professor level in developmental psychology, and possibly a second "research generalist" position, are anticipated at Eastern Kentucky University for fall 1988. The University is located near Lexington and the outdoor recreational opportunities of the Cumberland Mountains. A strong commitment to teaching is necessary, but the environment is supportive of research, and colleagues are engaged and productive.

Formal announcement of the position(s) will be made in the *APA Monitor*, but letters of inquiry can be sent to Bob Adams, Chair, Department of Psychology, EKV, Richmond, Kentucky, 40475, USA.

## Postdoctoral Traineeships in Ethology

The Graduate Program in Ethology at the University of Tennessee announces NIH traineeships starting September 1, 1988. Trainees are expected to establish a research program in human or nonhuman ethology focusing on communication (development, genetics, or physiology). A list of faculty, current research interests, and application guidelines are available upon request. Direct inquiries to: Dr. Richard Saudargas, Ethology Selection Committee, Department of Psychology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, TN 37996.

Application deadline: March 1, 1988.

## Research Fellowship in Evolution and Psychiatry

The University of Michigan, Department of Psychiatry

The Evolution and Psychiatry Project in The University of Michigan Department of Psychiatry offers a Research Fellowship to being July 1, 1987. This unique Program offers an opportunity to conduct research that applies recent advances in evolutionary theory to problems of human psychopathology. It is associated with The University of Michigan Evolution and Human Behavior Program, a University-wide interdisciplinary research group. The position offers clinical experience with anxiety disorders, but research can be in any area. Board eligible or certified psychiatrists are welcome to apply. Please send a C.V. and a brief letter that outlines your background and special areas of interest to:

Randolph M. Nesse, M.D., Evolution and Psychiatry Project, Department of Psychiatry, C440 Med Inn Building, University of Michigan Medical Center 1500 E. Medical Center Dr. Ann Arbor, MI 48109-0840, USA.

## Announcements

The 36th Annual **Nebraska Symposium on Motivation on Socioemotional Development** will be held on March 10 & 11, 1988, in Lincoln, Nebraska. Contact: Dr. Ross A. Thompson, Dept. of Psychology, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, NE 68588-0308. (phone: [402] 472-3721).

The **International Conference on Infant Studies** will be held in Washington, D.C., April 21-24, 1988. Contact: Nathan Fox, Department of Human Development, College of Education, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland 20742 (301) 454-2717.

The **Midwest Sociological Society** will meet March 23-26, 1988, in Minneapolis, on "**Relationship Between Parents and Adolescents.**" Paper deadline: November 15, 1987. Contact: Steve Carlton-Ford, Institute of Child Development, 51 East River Road, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455-0345.

The **Society for Behavioral Pediatrics** will hold its 6th annual meeting in Washington, DC on May 1-2, 1988 in conjunction with the SPR/APS/APA meetings. Abstracts deadline: December 15, 1987. Contact: Noreen Spota, SBP Business Administrator, 241 East Gravers Lane, Philadelphia, PA 19118, (215) 248-9168.

The eighteenth annual **Symposium of the Jean Piaget Society** will be held in Philadelphia on June 2-4, 1988. Research and conceptual papers, symposia, workshops, and discussions pertaining to Piagetian theory and application are solicited by November 20, 1987. Contact: Susan L. Golbeck, Graduate

School of Education, Rutgers University, 10 Seminary Place, New Brunswick, NJ 08903.

The **Southwestern Society for Research in Human Development** will hold its biennial meeting on March 17-19, 1988, in New Orleans. Submission deadline: October 15, 1987. Submission information: Roger D. Cox, Western TEACCH Center, 50 South French Broad Avenue, Suite 238, Asheville, NC 28801. Meeting information: Jeffrey J. Lockman, Department of Psychology, Tulane University, New Orleans, LA 70118, (504) 865-5882.

The **Society for Research on Adolescence** second biennial meetings will be held in Old Town Alexandria, Virginia March 25-27, 1988. Submission deadline: December 1, 1987, to: E. Mavis Hetherington, Chair, SRA Program Committee, Dept. of Psychology, 102 Gilmer Hall, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA 22903-2477, (804) 924-3374. Meeting information: Dan Keating, chair, SRA Local Arrangements, Department of Psychology, University of Maryland — Baltimore, Catonsville, MD 21228, (301) 455-2567. The fourth **World Congress on Infant Psychiatry and Allied Disciplines** will be held in Venice, Italy, March 12-16, 1989. Contact: WAIPAD Secretary-General, Joy D. Osofsky, Department of Pediatrics, Louisiana State University Medical Center, 1542 Tulane Avenue, New Orleans, LA 70112.

The **Pacific Rim towards Regional WAIPAD Congress on Infant Psychiatry** will be held April 3-6, 1988, in Honolulu, Hawaii, with the theme "Transcultural studies in infancy." Contact Justin D. Call, Division of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, UCI Medical Center, 101 City Drive South, Orange CA 92668, (714) 634-6023.

The tenth biennial **Conference on Human Development** will meet March 17-19, 1988 in Charleston, SC. Contact: Patricia or Scott Miller, Dept. of Psychology, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611.

The **Australian Council for Educational Research** will hold a **Seminar on Intelligence** August 24-26, 1988, in Melbourne, Australia, on intelligence and its improvement. Submission deadline: December 31, 1987. Contact: Helga A.H. Rowe, Chief Research Officer, Australian Council for Educational Research, P.O. Box 210, Hawthorn, Vic. 3122, Australia.

ISSBD sponsors the 5th **Australian Developmental Conference, "Directions in Developmental Studies,"** August 25-27, 1988, in Sydney, Australia before the International Congress of Psychology convention August 28-Sept. 3, 1988. Submission deadline: November 31, 1987. Contact: Jacqueline Goodnow, Behavioral Sciences, Macquarie University, Sydney, N.S.W. 2109, Australia, (02) 805.8066. For information about the International Congress: Narita Bishop, International Convention Management Services, G.P.O. Box 2609, Sydney, N.S.W. 2001, Australia, (02) 241.1478 or 27.6940.

A sample copy of the **Autism Research Review International**, a newsletter on biomedical and psychoeducational research on autistic children and adults, is available from: Autism Research Review International, Institute for Child Behavior Research, 4182 Adams Ave., San Diego, CA 92116.

The **Family Violence Research Group** is an interdisciplinary forum established in 1986 at the University of Leicester. For information: Kevin Browne, Department of Psychology, University of Leicester, University Road, Leicester LE 1 7RH, Great Britain, (5033) 522158 or 522481.

12th **Congress of the International Primatological Society**, at Brasilia, Brasil. July 24-29, 1988. For information contact Prof. Milton Thiago, Dept. Biologia Celular, University of Brasilia, Brasilia DF 70910, Brasil.

The **Biological and Politics Research Committee of the**

**International Political Science Association** will hold three panel sessions at the forthcoming IPSA XIV World Congress, August 28-September 1, 1988, at Washington D.C., U.S.A. One of the sessions will be on the topic "Globalization and Gender: the Biological Evidence". Individuals interested in participating in that session should communicate with Prof. Glendon Schubert, Dept. of Political Science, University of Hawaii at Manoa, Honolulu, HI 96822, U.S.A. the other two sessions will deal with research currently underway or recently completed, and not previously reported elsewhere. Those interested in serving as papergiver or discussant should communicate with Prof. Albert Somit, 256 Lesar Law Building, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL 62901, U.S.A.

**Sixth Congress of the European Anthropological Association**, at the Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, Hungary. September 5-8, 1988. Objective of the congress is "European Populations in Past, Present and Future". For information contact the Congress Secretariat: Prof. O. Eiben, Dept. of Anthropology ELTE, Puskin utca 3, Budapest, Hungary H-1088.

Annual ESS meeting in Oslo, Norway, on the general theme of "The Sociobiology of Sex differences". September 9-11, 1988. Local organizer will be Prof. Weiert Velle, Institutt for Fysiologi, Postboks 8146 DEP, 0033 Oslo 1, Norway. Please note that the dates fixed are still tentative.

The **British Psychological Society** has met in London, December 17 & 18, 1987. Part of the program was a symposium on "Ethological contributions to psychology". This symposium was convened by John Archer, and Robert Hinde was both chairman and discussant. Papers were delivered by T. Roper (The psychology and ethology of animal learning), J. Archer (Ethology and Developmental Psychology), J. Richer (Ethology and disturbed behaviour in children) and J. Macintosh (Ethology and Psychiatry).

## Unable to Forward

Newsletters of the following members were returned to sender, although they paid their membership dues recently. Would anyone who knows any of them be so kind to contact them and advise them to send me their new address.

Grenn Allen, 4601 N. Park Ave #1704, Chevy Chase, MARYLAND 20815, U.S.A.

Greg Moran, University of Western Ontario, London, ONTARIO, CANADA.

Karen E.Y. Burrell, Lanterman State Hospital, P.O.Box 100, Pomona, CALIFORNIA 91769, U.S.A.

### Membership Renewals

If the date on your mailing label is earlier than the current year, it is time to renew your membership. Renewal notices are not sent for economic reasons. No more than two warnings are given on the mailing label. Thereafter you are removed from the membership list.

Please, report any errors, changes of address, etc. to the editor.

### Book Review Editors

William T. Bailey, American  
Dept. of Psychology, Tulane Un.,  
New Orleans, Louisiana 70118, U.S.A.

Ian Vine, English  
Interdisciplinary Human Studies,  
Un. of Bradford,  
Bradford BD7 1DP, England.

Eduardo Gudynas and Fernando G. Costa,  
Spanish/Portuguese  
c/o ASMER's Regional Office,  
Casilla Correo 13125, Montevideo,  
Uruguay.

Jean- Claude Rouchouse, French  
Association ADRET,  
15, Rue Blanchard,  
92260 Fontenay aux Roses, France.

### Officers to the society

#### President

Irenäus Eibl-Eibesfeldt, Max-Planck-  
Institut,  
D-8131 Seewiesen, West Germany

#### Vice President

Robert M. Adams  
Eastern Kentucky University  
Richmond, KY, USA

#### Vice President for Information

Frans X. Plooi  
Paedological Institute of the city of  
Amsterdam, Netherlands

#### Secretary

Gail Zivin  
Jefferson Medical College  
Philadelphia, PA, USA

#### Treasurer

Herman Dienske  
Primate Center  
Rijswijk, Netherlands

#### Membership chair

Jay Feerman  
Presbyterian Behavioral Medicine Center  
Albuquerque, NM, USA

---

## INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR HUMAN ETHOLOGY

### Membership and Newsletter

The ISHE was formed with the goal of promoting ethological perspectives on the study of human behavior. It encourages empirical research that addresses the questions of individual development, environmental, ecological and social processes which elicit and support certain behavior patterns, the function and significance of behavior, and comparative and evolutionary problems. The Society has elected officers and a number of committees, publishes a quarterly Newsletter, collates an annual selection of human ethology abstracts, and meets annually, either independently or in conjunction with the Animal Behavior Society, the International Primatological Society or another major society.

YES, I WANT TO BECOME A MEMBER OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR HUMAN ETHOLOGY

Name	Institute
Address	(Continental European Postal Code+) City
State(+Anglo American Postal Code)	Country
Phone	
Discipline	
Research Interests	

Please, send this registration form to:

International Society for Human Ethology, Frans X. Plooi, Paedological Institute of the City of Amsterdam, IJsbaanpad 9, 1076 CV Amsterdam, The Netherlands.

Annual Membership Dues are \$10.00 U.S. (students \$5.00), including a subscription to the quarterly *Human Ethology Newsletter*. Preferably you pay once every three years at the reduced rate of \$25.00. You may also wish to recommend that your library subscribe. The library rate is \$20.00 per year or \$50.00 for three years.

Payment: members resident in the U.S.A., and the U.S.A. only, should send a *personal check* to:

Dr. J.R. Feierman, Membership Chair, ISHE, Presbyterian Behavioral Medicine Center  
1325 Wyoming Blvd, N.E., Albuquerque, NEW MEXICO 87110, U.S.A.

All other payments should be directed to the:

Treasurer International Society for Human Ethology Dr. Herman Dienske, Primate Center, TNO, P.O. Box 5815, 2280 HV Rijswijk, The Netherlands, preferably in the form of an Internatioanl Money Order in the Dutch currency: Dfl. 25,00 per year and Dfl. 60,00 for three years, or to this bank: Algemene Bank Nederland, Breestraat 81, Leiden, the Netherlands. Account number: 56.64.00.561. The Post Giro number of this bank is: 9013.

---