

# Human Ethology Newsletter

Editor : Frans X. Plooij

Paedological Institute of the City of Amsterdam

IJsbapad 9, 1076 CV Amsterdam, The Netherlands, Tel.: (20) 6643321 or (2963) 4197; Fax: (2963)4197

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## Newsletter Submissions

Anything which might be of interest to ISHE members is welcome: society matters, suggestions for Forum topics, Growing Points, 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.

Submission deadlines are as follows: the material should have reached the editor in Amsterdam before February 15, May 15, August 15, or November 15 for inclusion in the next issue of March, June, September, or December, respectively.

## Publishing Policy

No material in the Newsletter is selected by critical peer review and thus material is printed only to foster free and creative exchange of (even outrageous) ideas between researchers. The fact that material appears in the Newsletter never implies the truth of those ideas, ISHE's support of them, nor any support for any policy implications that one might be able to draw from them.

## SOCIETY MATTERS

### New Editor: Glenn E. Weisfeld

Glenn E. Weisfeld is Associate Professor in the Department of Psychology at Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan. He was educated in biology (zoology), medicine and psychology. A member of ISHE from the very beginning, he studied under Daniel G. Freedman at the University of Chicago, one of the founder members of ISHE. He was nominated for the American Psychological Association McCandless Young Scientist Award in Developmental Psychology, 1985, and received several other honors, grants and fellowships. His first research was on adolescents' dominance relations. He is still studying this topic and has some data on Chinese adolescents to analyze, and some USA data on the behavioral effects of dominance displays. Apart from an impressive list of publications, he has also translated two books, one book chapter, and four articles from French into English. At the moment, he is collaborating on a cross-cultural study of marital satisfaction and adult sex differences, writing a chapter on Arab social stratification, working on a manuscript on the function of humor, and writing a book on motives in adolescence. He has also assisted his wife Carol Cronin in her research on female inhibition.

His address is: Prof. Glenn E. Weisfeld, Department of Psychology, Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan 48202, USA. Tel.: +1 313 577 2835 or +1 313 393 2403.

### From the Outgoing Editor

I must admit that I am writing this farewell on a rainy saturday morning with some relief. At the outset, I "signed" for three years and the extra, fourth year was not easy, with new professional responsibilities pressing and an unexpected loss in the family. In the same time, however, I feel I am going to miss this job. It was a great experience: rewarding, stimulating, and nice to get to know all those wonderful people. If anybody got something out of the newsletter, it was me. I learned a great deal.

A newsletter is never the product of one person. It is created by the many dedicated members of the Society for all members of the Society. It is the lifeline of the Society, and the reason that each newsletter issue was easily filled was that the Society is very much alive. A few members deserve extra credit, though, such

# ISHE MEMBERSHIP 1987-1990

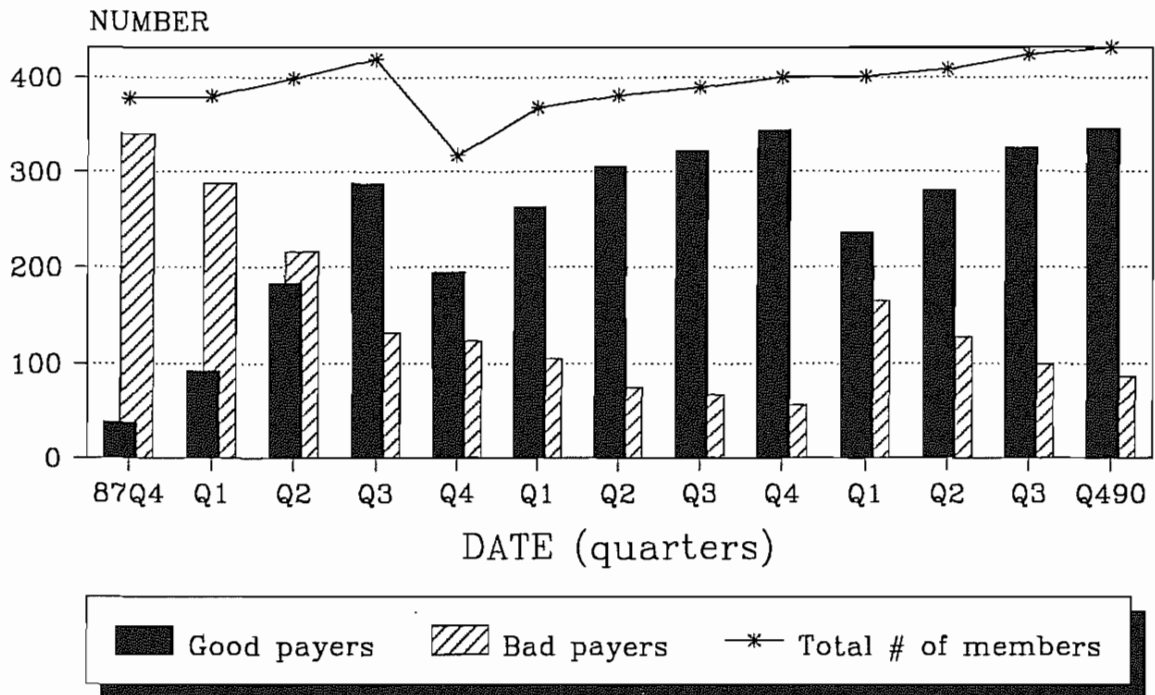


figure 1

as Bob Adams, Bill Bailey, Eduardo Gudynas, Ian Vine, Susan Weiss, and Gail Zivin. I am extra grateful to Susan Weiss who was so kind to do the technical editing of all articles by non-(Anglo/American)-native authors.

Over the years I kept some statistics on our membership. These are presented in figure 1. The total number of members is given in the top of the figure. By the end of 1987 this number had risen to nearly 400, but most members were behind in the payment of their dues. Up till that point in time, our membership never received a reminder for the payment of their membership dues by letter, because mailing costs were too expensive. We started to remind members through the mailing label on each newsletter issue (no extra costs involved!). The results are clear. Within one year the tables were turned. However, a hard core of members remained who had not paid their dues for many years. We decided to take them off the membership list after an extra warning by letter. This explains the drop in the total number of members towards the end of 1988. No harm was done. Since then, the total number of members has risen to the highest number ever recorded: 432. The doubling of the membership dues in 1990 has not affected this increase.

In the first quarter of every year the number of "good payers" (those who have paid their dues up to and including the current year) drops. Approximately 100 members fail to pay their dues for the next year before New Years day. In the course of the new year their payments slowly come in. It seems to me that we are in a position now to start warning the members half

a year earlier, say from September onwards. That would make no difference to our members and it would allow us to follow the same policy as other Societies: if one has not paid by the first of January, mailing of the newsletter is stopped.

If one is going out, one has the opportunity to say things one would not say otherwise. I strongly feel that we should pay more attention to our elections. The delay in elections caused me an extra year in office, so I know what I am talking about. Our constitution proscribes that we have six officers and that the posts will rotate to create three overlapping periods of 3 year terms (Human Ethology Newsletter, (1986) vol. 4, issue 11, pp. 19-20). This means that two new officers should be elected every year. The board of officers admits that this issue has been neglected in the past, but decided to make up for it as from 1990. In the past year the vice-president, Bob Adams, went out of office, and Bill Charlesworth was elected to be the new Vice-President as from 1991. I am sure our president will thank Bob and welcome Bill in the next newsletter issue.

The Society's choice of the very capable Glenn Weisfeld is a wise one. I am sure Glenn is going to do a wonderful job and I urge all of you to give him the same kind of support you have given me, and urge those of you who have not become involved to do so. You will find it very rewarding.

Frans X. Plooi

## 11th International Congress of Human Ethology

The 11th International Congress of Human Ethology will be held in Amsterdam, the Netherlands, July 27-31, 1992. Early arrivals are possible from July 25 onwards, and late departures are possible until Sunday, August 2. The location has been chosen already. The congress will be held in the Tropical Institute, which is next to the Tropical Museum and the Amsterdam Zoo "Artis". Free entrance to the museum has been assured, and free entrance to the zoo is being negotiated. The organizing committee managed to reserve at least 70 cheap beds (35 double rooms) for those who have little money to spend. An early pre-registration form will be sent out soon.

### New Membership Directory

The response to the Membership Directory Questionnaire was quick and strong. Thank you very much, all of you. Not all members have paid their dues for 1991 yet. The new membership directory will be mailed soon to all members who have paid their dues for 1991 or beyond. So for those of you who have been too busy, now is the moment to grab your check-book and pay your dues. The last year you paid your dues is shown on the address label, after your name. If it says 1990 or less, it is time to pay NOW.

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### 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).

### On Ethology's Future

By: David Alan Munro, 802 Bluebird Cn Dr, Laguna Beach, CA 92651, U.S.A.

Ethology needs to come out of the closet. I suggest someone write and someone publish *Biology Is Destiny* even though that may not be wholly true. At least it can, in brief and in effect draw a line in the sand. Here we are, for example, poised on the brink of a ruinous (possibly world) war. But despite *On Aggression*, *The Territorial Imperative* and *The Biology of Peace and War* our leaders, certainly, and our academes partially have failed to comprehend the full sweep of the ethological, semi-suicidal, compulsions involved in organized warfare.

This is absurd. Are we lemmings?

Furthermore, this gathering revolution in social science awaits the Kuhnian kicker, the event which should get us off this dead-center — this solstice, this period after Watsonian blank-slatism was mortally wounded but before Lorenzian bio-behaviorism formally can take over. That will usher in the new "paradigm," in Kuhn's terms: a new, wider and more powerful assumption accepted by the science.

That will open the academic door not only to biology-based psychologies, sociologies, anthropologies and linguistics, but also — because of the added empowerment — to a breach of the barrier into the humanities. Certainly the introduction of more rigorous terms and concepts is long over-due in the analysis of literature. And certainly historians, who've long attempted to psych and socio-psych their material, can use a sharpening of these instruments. In sum, the science of man is due to enter a new phase . . . .

But are these inevitables? Is man indeed *der vorprogrammierte Mensch* as Eibl-Eibesfeldt's title suggests? Or is this only a lesser part of basic human nature? Mysteries remain. For example, human imprinting. If the acquisition of language is by imprinting mechanisms, as Chomsky, Lenneberg and Sperry suggest, then all species-specific behavior, human and non-human, is ontogenetically timed and cerebrally "pre-wired for" by these imprinting mechanisms — and all human children must grow through "sensible periods," in Montessori's terms (as Englished), of readinesses for the learnings we all want, expect and need. The answer therefore is yes, man is *der vorprogrammierte Mensch*. And we proceed unaware of it at our peril.

My guess is that the Great Wheel has remained locked at dead-center since Ed Wilson's *Sociobiology* (1975), and that we won't get on with our work until someone gives it a nudge.

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### BOOK REVIEWS

**Pedophilia: Biosocial Dimensions.**

Springer-Verlag New York Inc., 1990, 594 pages, Jay R. Feierman, M.D., Editor.

Reviewed by **Kathryn J. Dolan.**

Adjunct Assistant Professor of Public Health and preventive Medicine at Texas College of Osteopathic Medicine, 3728 West 5th Street, Fort Worth, Texas 76107, U.S.A.

The business of talking about the biological bases of human social behavior is difficult, not only because of the tremendous scientific challenge in identifying and manipulating variables for hypothesis testing, but also because of the social and cultural milieu of scientists which influences even scientific concepts of phenomena. The same can be said about the business of studying "adult/child sexual behavior" in humans. Combining the two may have more than additive effects. This volume can be seen as an attempt to broaden the base of scientific inquiry into human pedophilia, by including data from other species, other societies, and other historical times. The chapters are organized into sections on background, evolution, cause, function, and development, to develop a framework for an ethological approach. The content is loosely oriented toward a refutation of the social learning hypothesis found in the sociological and social-psychological literature on "child sexual abuse". As is the case with many edited volumes based on conference presentations and invited papers, much of the job of developing bodies of data and lines of argument falls on the editor and reader. Perhaps one of the more difficult decisions Dr. Feierman had to make as

editor, was the exclusion from this volume of any authors representing the field of "child sexual abuse". It seems clear that in doing so, there is an attempt at presenting a more thorough and objective view on the subject matter, free from "a narrow anthropo-, ethno-, and chronocentrism that precludes any real understanding of the topic with anything more than the preconceptions of our times." It is not clear, however, that each of the chapters contributes soundly towards that goal.

The **Background** section includes three papers; an overview of bio-social factors in adult human sexual behavior with children and adolescents by Feierman, an historical account of these behaviors in western societies by Bullough, and a discussion of socio-political biases in the literature on "child sexual abuse". Feierman provides a lengthy behavioral/ethological analysis of components of sexual behavior between adults and children or adolescents, from sexual motivation, attraction, arousal, stimulus discrimination, reproduction, parental investment, to embryological hormonalization. He concludes the chapter with a brief discussion of the concepts of consent and harm to distinguish between adult human sexual behavior with children and adolescents and sexual abuse of children and adolescents. These are pivotal issues in any discussion of pedophilia, and there is extensive discussion and research on them in the "child abuse" literature. Their treatment in two pages here seems far too brief for a reader unfamiliar with the topic, and does not directly address the question of when in the course of socio-bio-psycho-sexual development does a child or adolescent have sufficient knowledge, judgment, and free choice to consent to sexual activity with an adult? Bullough addresses the question of how historical changes in prevalence and incidence as well as social attitudes and values effect current social and scientific understanding. The account is largely anecdotal, and not clearly related to the conclusion that adult/child and adult/adolescent sexual behavior occur less frequently now than in the past. He suggests that while attitudes towards adult/child sexual behavior have changed little over time, current policies and attitudes regarding adult/adolescent sexual behavior constitute a significant shift from the (more "tolerant") past. In the next chapter, Okami argues that much of the literature in "child sexual abuse" has a socio-political bias, and that there is a substantial body of research that contradicts the "victimology" research. Okami is correct in stating that feminist theory has had an impact on this field. His highly selective quotes of the "sociopolitical biases" he finds in this literature however, is at times both inflammatory and a misrepresentation. One example is his neglect in defining the concepts of coercion and force in critiquing the notion that these behaviors are considered violent crimes. He states "virtually all research..... documents the low incidence of violence or forceful coercion in cases...." and goes on to argue that "(f)rom an empirical point of view, then, it is incongruous to categorize such interactions as violent crimes...". As ethologists, might we say by analogy then, that spatial displacement, because there is no empirical evidence of fighting, is incongruously categorized as a dominance interaction? Most unfortunately for the readers of this volume, much of this chapter is flawed by this lack of a careful examination of issues.

The section on **Evolution** addresses phylogenetic origins of sexual behavioral patterns. Medicus & Hopf, and Eibl-Eibesfeldt discuss the role of social hierarchy in sexual behavior in vertebrate courtship patterns. Both papers illustrate the relevan-

ce of male/female differences in sexual behavior in the animal kingdom, in particular the association between aggression, dominance, and successful courtship and mating in males. They also point out that some morphological traits and courtship behaviors in adult females resemble those of children. Both Medicus & Hopf, and Eibl-Eibesfeldt suggest that this pattern of dimorphism helps to explain "why adult human sexual behavior with children and adolescents is almost exclusively an adult male phenomenon." Eibl-Eibesfeldt goes on to suggest that humans, perhaps due to fewer safeguards of phylogenetic adaptation, are more vulnerable to behavioral disorders than is the social behavior of other species. Anderson & Bielert, and Pusey discuss inbreeding avoidance and other factors that appear to account for the rare observation of adult/immature sexual relations in non-human primates.

Research based on animal models is again discussed in the section on **Cause**. Udine presents data which suggests early imprinting of cross-fostered rodents determines selection of mating partners later in life. Domjan's study of mating behavior in quail points to the role of learning in species-specific consummatory sexual behavior and shows how sexual behavior can be conditioned to "arbitrary stimuli" in both avian and mammalian species. Gladue reports on hormonal and neuroendocrine correlates of sexual behavior in humans. He notes that pedophiles show markedly elevated LH response to LH-RH infusions, and that there is no apparent relationship between levels of T and sexual object choice. While this data suggests possible organizing effects of hormone levels on the development of the nervous system, Gladue points out that there is as of yet no generally accepted model of the role of these factors in sexual object choice. Mackey's contribution is one of the more difficult for this reviewer to relate to etiology of pedophilia. He presents data from observational studies of adult male/juvenile interactions in 19 societies which shows higher than expected frequencies of juvenile males in adult male only groups, and older juvenile male/adult male dyads. Mackey suggests these affiliative and alliance forming behaviors "reflect the primordial pattern in which older males recruit peripubescent males (e.g., hunting and scavenging groups)." The reader is left to wonder is it proximity, affiliation, or alliance forming behaviors that constitute these "biosocial roots of sexual behavior" and whether these are to be seen as proximate or ultimate causes.

Herman Dienske opens the discussion on **Function** with an overview of the concept of evolutionary function. He points out that while the concept of adaptive function provides useful insights into evolutionary mechanisms, there are many cases in which empirical demonstration of adaptive function can be "very difficult or impossible". He argues that with regard to the evolution of sexual development "the advantages of a general flexibility in.... the attributes to which one is sexually attracted may be so great for so many individuals that these advantages outweigh the disadvantage to the relatively small number of other individuals who develop nonprocreative sexual attractions under particular or unusual environmental circumstances." It may be the case that this is the strongest argument that can be made for the role of natural selection in the case of pedophilia and pedosexual behavior. Taub reviews data on non-human primate paternalism and observes that male primates have a phylogenetically old capability to use infants as objects and to harm or put infants at risk for the selfish purpose of enhancing the male's social and competitive position. He also

concludes that there are no behaviors or relationships between adult male and infant primates that are analogous "to human pedophilia in which the primary motivation, at least for the adult, appears to be sexueroetic gratification." Frans de Waal's observations of sociosexual behavior in bonobos are remarkable for documenting high frequency levels and considerable variations in age, sex and behaviors in dyads. De Waal concludes that in bonobos "socio sexual behavior occurs in all possible age and sex combinations as a mechanism of reassurance and appeasement.... (however) males appear to limit penetration and ejaculation to contacts with mature females." The reader is left to draw their own conclusions on the functional significance of these behaviors.

Schieffenhövel's description of ritualized adult male/adolescent male sexual behavior in Melanesia is a valuable illustration of the role of culture in defining and shaping sexual development. Most importantly, Schieffenhövel describes wide spread adult heterosexual practices typical of the Papuan societies in which adult males and adolescent males engage in sexual behavior within male initiation ceremonies. He argues that this behavior occurs in some Papuan societies and not in others with very similar culture and ecology due to variations in cultural beliefs regarding semen. The pattern of ritualized sexual behavior between adult and adolescent males in these societies does not lead to homosexual or pedosexual behavior in non-ritual contexts. Cross-generational sexual behavior in traditional Hawai'i is also described in a broader cultural context. Adults routinely instructed and trained both males and females considered "old enough". Sanctions for sexual behavior were related to social class. Intercourse between socially inferior males and female royalty could result in death, and while incest was acceptable for royalty, it was forbidden to commoners. Diamond concludes that traditional Hawai'ians view of sex as positive and pleasurable freed them from most of Western society's sexual fears and dysfunctions. Despite the limitations of relying on anecdotal historical accounts in reconstruction of the ethnographic records, descriptions such as these of the cultural context and adult sequelae are significant contributions to our understanding of bio-social dimensions of pedophilia.

The section on **Development** begins with John Money's theory that pedophilia originates in the development of paraphiliac love maps. A love map is defined as a developmental representation or template in the mind and brain depicting the idealized lover and program of sexueroetic activity. Money's concept of paraphiliac love maps has tremendous implications for understanding the non-volitional nature of sexual attraction for pedophiles. Money argues that for the pedophile, sexueroetic bonding becomes entrained with parent/child bonding, and may have as its origin an error in the neurochemical differentiation of sexual pathways in the developing brain. He is careful to point out that the factor or factors leading to this vulnerability are not precisely known. The following chapter beings "I believe I was born as a pedophile" and goes on to give an autobiographical account of the social and sexual history of a pedophile from childhood, including his sexual experience with an adult at age 15, through medical training, a marriage, and finally incarceration. While this material has human interest and some value clinically, for individuals reading this volume with little or no previous exposure to clinical material on pedophiles, this chapter might be particularly misleading. For example, several statements made by this author would be considered "textbook"

examples of denial, cognitive distortions, and rationalizations common to pedophiles. It may not have been feasible for the purposes of this volume to offer a clinical discussion following this case. As it is presented, however, there is no information for the reader to know how the children he was sexually involved with understood their experience. In the next chapter Garland & Doughter assert that it is "(a) widespread belief among the general public and professionals alike that sexual abuse causes sexual abuse." They go on to accurately report the lack of evidence supporting the abused/abuser hypothesis, however they do not correct the impression that current professional literature continues to support this hypothesis exclusively. They do point out the well accepted and thoroughly documented finding that "sexual contact with an adult during childhood and adolescence is neither a necessary nor a sufficient cause of adult sexual interest in children or adolescents." Hutchison & Hutchison discuss the organizational role of androgens in brain development with respect to sexual behavior. Research on the ontogeny and regulating mechanisms of steroid metabolizing enzymes in the intact brain during development may lead to further progress in establishing sensitive periods and target areas in the brain. And finally, Zivin addresses the need for models of behavioral development that can handle the complexity of such behaviors. A systems perspective allows for the synthesis of seemingly contradictory research results, and a move beyond the nature/nurture dichotomy.

Feierman, in his summary and conclusion, addresses not only issues of data and evidence, but also of social attitudes towards pedophilia. He closes expressing the hope that better understanding of pedophilia may lead to more opportunities for pedophiles "to receive help to lawfully live with the reality that the object of their sexual desires is socially proscribed as illegal."

This volume, and the conference that lead to its creation, represent an important step in our efforts to examine diverse data and initiate dialogue across vastly different disciplines and professional perspectives on the subject of human pedophilia. There is, however, a need for much greater cross-fertilization of data and theoretical perspectives if we are to develop a broader, more balanced understanding of the phenomena of pedophilia in human societies.

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Abstracts are due by April 1, 1991. Program schedule will be made by May 1, 1991. Please submit the abstract in a format suitable for publication: 4 x 6 inch area; title on line 1, author(s) on line 2, institutional affiliation and address on lines 3-5. Abstracts will be considered for both lecture and poster formats; state your preference. Send abstracts to the program co-chairs: Nancy Thornhill and Randy Thornhill, Dept. of Biology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque NM 87131.

Those who wish to participate in the competition for "best young investigator" are to submit their paper to the Program Chairs, Nancy and Randy Thornhill, in final draft by April 1, 1991 on 8 1/2" x 11" paper, double-spaced. To be eligible one must be currently registered as a graduate student or within 5 years of having received the doctorate degree. The student must be the sole author on the paper. Papers will be judged by a panel of society officers and members, with a monetary prize awarded to the winner.

For further information about the meeting please contact Margo Wilson or Martin Daly, Department of Psychology, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, CANADA L8S 4K1; 416/525-9140 ext. 3033; FAX: 416/529-6225; e-mail: DALY@MCMASTER.CA.

**The Chemical Signals in Vertebrates VI symposium** will be hosted by the University of Pennsylvania Smell and Taste Center, Philadelphia, June 16-22, 1991.

Conference information: Conference Management Associates, Inc., 127 Brook Hollow, Hanover, New Hampshire 03755, U.S.A. Tel.: +1 603 643 2335. Fax: +1 603 643 1444.

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## Project on Friendship

An international, intercultural, interdisciplinary project to study the rules and roles, structure-function-meaning of the intimate human social behavior FRIENDSHIP seeks the collaborations of scholars from the fields of anthropology, sociology, psychology, human ethology and allied disciplines. We have an anthropological bias, cross-cultural and trans-historical in perspectives, and will be involved in conceptual and terminological analysis of "friendship". Data will be collected from fieldwork as well as published literature. At least, three societies will be studied in depth: a) an Oriental society, say Chinese or Indian, b) a Western society, say French or Italian, and c) a tribal society, say one of sub-Saharan Africa. Friendship among women both in the domestic and workplace spheres — both in rural and urban contexts will receive special attention. All contributions including supplying of photographs and bibliographies will be given proper credits. PLEASE address your enquiries to: Prof. Samir K. Ghosh, Director, Indian Institute of Human Sciences, 120-A, Sri Aurobindo Road, Konnagar, W.B. 712 235, India.

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## BULLETIN BOARD

### Announcements

**Human Behavior & Evolution Society** will hold its third annual meeting August 22-25, 1991 at McMaster University, Hamilton, CANADA.

The Human Behavior and Evolution Society was formed to promote the exchange of ideas and research findings among scientists in all disciplines who are using evolutionary theories in their study of human behavior.



## Washington Evolutionary Systems Society

646 E. Capitol St. NE, Washington, DC 20003. Office: (202) 547-4701. FAX: (202) 543-8393. WESSNET: (703) 739-0688.

The Society evolved from an informal discussion group on evolutionary systems initiated in the mid 80s by a small group of academic and government professionals in Washington, DC. No constraint was placed on the type of system to be explored, a scope that has since come to be characterized by the phrase "from cosmos to consciousness". Interest in the group grew rapidly and in 1988 it became advisable to formalize our existence as a professional society, and to incorporate as a non-profit research and education organization.

In its first year WESS grew to a membership of 130, and at the end of our second year (June 1990) it stands at 180. About one-third of the membership resides outside the Washington area in 23 states of the US and in 18 other countries. Over 60 disciplines and sub-disciplines are represented by the membership, covering fields as diverse as mathematics, physics, engineering and computer science; chemistry, biology and ecology; anthropology, sociology and economics; law, medicine, psychology, religion and neuroscience, to name but a few. We are proud to count Nobel Laureate Ilya Prigogine as an Honorary Member.

The Society's members work within the context of the new evolutionary synthesis, which hold that all that we see about us and experience are the products of ongoing evolutionary processes. In addition to fostering the development and acceptance of this paradigm among scientists, we bring to the attention of the informed public, as well as leaders in government, education and business, its power to provide a deeper understanding of the complex systems of which we are a part and to develop ways to assure long-term viability.

To achieve its objectives the Society holds monthly meetings in Washington featuring a speaker on a topic of evolutionary interest. We issue a Quarterly Newsletter, operate an electronic bulletin board WESSNET, distribute scientific papers and coordinate with other evolutionary organizations world-wide. We cosponsor with the Smithsonian Institution public lecture series on evolutionary topics. Starting in 1991 the Society will publish a technical journal.

Above all, the Society provides a means of networking people within a across disciplines who have common evolutionary interests.

WESS offers memberships in the form of an Associate at \$25/yr or a Correspondent at \$15/yr, the latter intended for those who wish only to receive the Quarterly Newsletter. For students and those outside the US, special arrangements can be made through the Secretary. For more information, or an application form, contact the Secretary.

US residents: The Society qualifies as a tax exempt organization under IRS rules.

Robert W. Crosby, Secretary

### 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.

Membership dues are U.S. \$20.00 (f40,00 guilders) per year (students U.S. \$10.00) and U.S. \$50.00 (f100,00 guilders) per 3 years. The library rate is twice these amounts.

Directions for payment are given on the last page of this newsletter. Payment reaching the treasurer before February 1, May 1, August 1 or November 1, will be processed in time for indication on the mailing label of the next newsletter issue.

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

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