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First Annual Moscow Summer School a Success!



The First Annual Moscow Summer School was held in Zvenigorod from June 19 to 26, 2001. Organized by ISHE members, Marina Butovskaya and Frank Salter, this year's conference addressed a wide range of research issues dealing with the theme: "Evolution, Behaviour and Society" with a special emphasis on Human Ethology. Faculty from many different countries representing a wide variety of scientific disciplines, including primatology, anthropology, sociology, behavioral genetics, developmental psychology, and human ethology

provided background lectures and cutting edge research presentations on topics dealing with fundamental questions of human evolution and adaptation. The audience of lecturers and students was treated to a number of outstanding talks, with plenty of time for films and discussions, including an impromptu panel on violence, its causes and strategies to contain or prevent it, a highly animated slide lecture on cross-cultural aspects of pregnancy and birth, and a multi-media display of a Darwinian analysis of aesthetics and human beauty. The week long meetings in Zvenigorod, a woodland retreat on the Moscow river, also provided an ideal venue for relaxed exchanges between Russian faculty and students and Western visitors.

Our Russian host, Marina Butovskaya, of the Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology, Russian Academy of Sciences, and the Center of Cultural Anthropology Russian State University for the Humanities in Moscow, directed an army of efficient students in providing all manner of assistance to their guests, including organized tours of the Kremlin and several monasteries near Zvenigorod ("City of Bells"). The conference was made possible by the enterprising efforts of ISHE Secretary, Frank Salter of the Max Planck Society, Andechs, Germany; and Human Sciences Centre, Ludwig Maximilians University, Munich. Together, Frank and Marina made an outstanding team and are now busy planning a second conference. A complete list of speakers and topics for the first of what promises to be an interesting series is provided on pages 11-14, along with photos from the conference and tours.

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Book Reviewer Position Available

We are seeking one additional international scholar for help organizing and editing reviews. Those interested in this position should send their CV and current research interests to the editor or book review editor.

BOOK REVIEWS

Jacobson's Organ and the Remarkable Nature of Smell

By Lyall Watson. Penguin Press, 1999, and Penguin Books Canada Ltd., 2000, US \$14.00; \$18.99 CAD, xi + 255 p., ISBN 0452282586.

Reviewed by Glenn Weisfeld, Dept. of Psychology, Wayne State University, Detroit, MI 48202, US, weisfeld@sun.science.wayne.edu.

Olfactory influences are an eminently suitable topic for ethological analysis. They are largely unconscious, and so tend to be ignored by mainstream experimental psychology. They are best understood by appreciating their phylogenesis and physiology, levels of analysis that are sometimes neglected by evolutionary psychologists. They also seem to have interesting developmental aspects such as sensitive periods. These mysterious but fascinating olfactory phenomena are competently described in this lively work by a biologist and science writer, Lyall Watson.

Watson begins by tracing the phylogenesis of olfaction. Many crustaceans sense amino acids using receptor cells on the legs. If these invertebrates had specialized receptors for amino acids, it is plausible that advanced mammals such as humans possess evolved preferences for essential amino acids. The hagfish has a single opening above the mouth leading to paired chambers where odors are isolated for identification of the first nose. In migratory fish such as the salmon, paired nostrils conduct olfactory information to separate olfactory bulbs for stereo analysis and improved localization. Toads have a bicameral nose. Just inside each nostril is a valve for directing airborne and waterborne odors to separate chambers for analysis. When the toad is on land, it senses volatile air-borne odors; when in the water, dissolved and heavier molecules are detected. Aquatic turtles have stuck with this amphibian arrangement.

The noses of some amphibians contain sensory cells of a new type. In terrestrial reptiles such as some tortoises, lizards and snakes, these cells are concentrated in separate chambers of their own. This is Jacobson's (vomeronasal) organ of the accessory olfactory system. In garter snakes Jacobson's organ is essential for locating prey; the main olfactory system seems to have little function. By contrast, crocodiles are aquatic and terrestrial, and rely on both olfactory systems. Arboreal reptiles such as tree snakes and lizards have direct contact with few socially meaningful odors, and so have no Jacobson's organ. The same seems to be true of birds. However, many birds, especially carrion eaters, have a good sense of smell, mediated by the main olfactory system and used for identifying food and toxins.

Mammals have an extensive olfactory epithelium and hence an excellent sense of smell, but seem to rely on Jacobson's organ for detecting pheromones. Newborn mammals are guided to their mother's nipples and milk by Jacobson's organ. Mammalian mothers and their young identify each other by olfaction as well as other senses. Ungulates direct inspired air toward Jacobson's organ during flehmen, a flaring of the nostrils, so as to test females for impending ovulation. Most mammalian pheromonal phenomena seem to depend upon Jacobson's organ, including the Coolidge, Whitten, Lee-Boot, and Vandenbergh effects and territorial scent marking.

Watson maintains that the main olfactory system is a generalist, whereas Jacobson's organ detects social information about gender, maturity, and reproductive status. Jacobson's organ is located near the nostril where it can detect heavy, less volatile molecules such as pheromones. This accessory olfactory system sends information via a branch of the trigeminal nerve (the vomeronasal nerve) through the accessory olfactory bulb directly to the amygdala and hypothalamus. Steroids from human skin attach to Jacobson's organ, which then stimulates the limbic system.

The main olfactory system routes information from the olfactory epithelium, which detects volatile chemicals arising through the nasal cavity, to the olfactory nerves to the olfactory bulb to the cortex en route to the limbic system.

This, Watson claims, permits cortical modification of motivated responses, and accounts for the conscious nature of the main olfactory system as contrasted with the largely unconscious accessory system. Actually, the main olfactory system leads first to the prepiriform cortex, a limbic structure. From there signals go to neocortical areas of the orbitofrontal cortex and then to the amygdala (Gloor, 1997).

Watson emphasizes the vital importance of olfaction. Feral children have relied heavily on their sense of smell, perhaps in lieu of verbal labels for sensory stimuli. Anosmics have a high suicide rate and are prone to accidents from failure to detect smoke, putrefaction, and other hazards. Watson speculates that without Jacobson's organ puberty could be delayed, since removal of the olfactory bulbs leads to atrophy of internal genital structures in male and female mice. In fact, this is Kallman's syndrome, characterized by anosmia and failure of pubertal development, and incomplete development of the olfactory bulb. However, the accessory olfactory system may actually be involved (Gloor, 1997).

Olfaction is important esthetically. Our ability to identify familiar scents verbally is generally poor, but task performance and mood are affected by exposure to particular scents, few of which are affectively neutral. Many common varieties of incense derive from a handful of resins bearing chemical similarity to natural steroidal sexual attractants. Women who were exposed to the scent of truffles, which resembles that of men's armpits, rated photos of men as more attractive. Women are drawn to such odors and, after exposure to them, are more proceptive and receptive to men. Hair color is associated with producing certain odors and preferring others. However, Watson fails to note that vaginal copulines released around ovulation can raise men's testosterone level (Grammer, 1996).

The book describes the literature on kin recognition in humans. Identification through olfaction is facilitated by genetic relatedness, not just familiarity. Subjects have been able to match mothers with their children but not husbands with their wives. However, Watson fails to explain the importance of kin recognition for kin altruism, and also neglects

assortative mating and how it is apparently abetted by olfactory cues.

The adaptive interpretations offered are usually sound. The main male skin pheromone is consciously perceived by both sexes, but the female one is not: consistent, Watson notes, with the common female advantage in concealing her sexual status and inclinations. A baby's hair contains an endorphin that raises others' blood levels of oxytocin, a social bonding hormone. Watson argues that our large cortex probably compensates for humans' relatively low number of olfactory cells for odor interpretation. So olfaction, although largely unconscious, is probably very important for our ineffable sensory preferences as well as our social behavior. Unfortunately, Watson invokes a Freudian explanation for our lesser aversion for our own feces than for others'; obviously, others' excreta are more dangerous since we have already been exposed to our own pathogens.

Jacobson's Organ is easy to read, except for some incomplete sentences and imprecise patches. It is illustrated with prints of botanical woodcuts, but would have benefited from anatomical drawings of the olfactory pathways. Classical and literary references are offered for the reader's delectation. The book provides a tantalizing introduction to this neglected but already significant field of research.

References

Gloor, P. (1997). *The Temporal Lobe and Limbic System*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Grammer, K. (1996, June). The human mating game: the battle of the sexes and the war of signals. Paper presented at the Human Behavior and Evolution Society meeting,

Recently overheard at the Moscow lectures:

"Can someone please turn on the lights, so that I do not have to speak into the darkness."

- I. Eibl-Eibesfeldt

(Ed.: Was Eibl requesting that an assistant turn the lights back on while technicians adjusted the video, or was he summing up his lifelong mission to inform behavioral scientists as to the vital importance of human ethology?)

Genes, Peoples, and Languages

by L. L. Cavalli-Sforza. New York: North Point Press, 2000. 228p. ISBN: 0-86547-529-6 [Hdbk: \$24.00]

Reviewed by W.C. McGrew, Anthropology and Zoology, Miami University, Oxford, OH 45056, U.S.A. Email: mcgrewwc@muohio.edu

It is rare these days to find a polymath, but Luigi Luca Cavalli-Sforza may well be one. The Italian geneticist and emeritus professor at Stanford University is much more than a populational and molecular student of genes (even though few people are both). He is also an ethnographer (of central African pygmies), a phylogenetic modeler, a cultural theorist, a student of prehistoric agriculture, and an evolutionary linguist. (This makes it hard for a mere mortal to review his synthetic book). Genes, Peoples & Languages ties together all of these strands, but is mostly an update and popularization of his monumental, The History and Geography of Human Genes (Princeton University Press, 1994, co-authored with P. Menozzi and A. Piazza). At 78 years of age, Cavalli-Sforza also frames the material with autobiography, so that it is less a survey of current knowledge and more of a summary of a scientific life that has touched many bases.

In his preface, Cavalli-Sforza calls it a history drawn from three disciplines – archaeology, genetics and linguistics – but socio-cultural and biological anthropology also make major contributions. All are tied together by neo-Darwinian evolutionary theory, and the key phenomenon is dispersal (sometimes called migration or diaspora), which here means the movement and consequent distribution in space and time of gene-bearing, speaking and cultural organisms. (Of which there is only one example, Homo sapiens, he says.)

To understand this fully means crosscutting from the archaeological record of past cultural achievements, especially technological innovation and cultural change. For example, when Neolithic domestication of cereals spread into Europe from the Middle East, what moved, the farmers, the farming techniques, or both? Also needed is a reconstruction of the evolution

of language so that phylogenetic trees can be constructed. Thus, the Basques can be seen as linguistic survivors from millennia past, surrounded by newcomers. Finally, the frequency and distribution of genes in modern populations can tie all of this together. Genotypes give us lines of descent in ways that phenotypes can not since phenotypes are complicated by forces like adaptation in response to environmental influences. (This is not to say that gene frequencies are straightforwardly understood; distinguishing between the results of natural selection versus random genetic drift is sometimes hard.) Cavalli-Sforza clearly shows that genetics and linguistics are powerful corroborative enterprises, sometimes uncannily congruent. At the very least, each throws up hypotheses for the other to test, whether the problem is the peopling of the New World, the colonization of Pacific islands, the prehistory of European settlement, or the origins of humanity in Africa. (All are based on dispersal!)

The book originated in the 1980s, but has been repeatedly revised, so that this is its fifth "version". It was written in Italian and then translated by a graduate student, Mark Seielstad. There are a few slips in which meanings get reversed, but overall the result is more readable than many produced by native English-speakers. The content is user-friendly for the non-specialist; maps and evolutionary trees as illustrations make all the difference in making the arguments intelligible. This reader's only real frustration was the lack of notes. There are no citations in the text (rightly so for a popular book), but with a limited bibliography of only 86 references and no notes, the reader cannot seek the sources of claims made or counter-arguments dismissed. This is exacerbated by the limited scope of the references, as 34 of 86 were authored by Cavalli-Sforza!

Few scholars would even have thought of such a challenging book, much less attempted to write it. Fewer still would have succeeded in making such a range of science so accessible to the general public. This reviewer read the book while sitting on a Caribbean beach, on Spring Break, and highly recommended it as holiday reading, especially when it comes out in paperback. [The paperback is now available: ISBN: 0520228731, \$15.95 USD – ed.]

Human Instincts, Everyday Life, and the Brain: A Paradigm for Understanding Behavior

By Richard Wills, The Book Emporium,
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island,
Paperback, 1998, 510p. ISBN 0-9684020-0-3.

Reviewed by Bill Charlesworth, P.O. Box 18,
Stockholm, WI 54769 USA

This book is the first volume in a multi-volume series. This raises the problem of what to do with those related volumes to come. My solution was to interview the author during the ISHE convention in Salamanca in August 2000 where a symposium was held on the significance of naturalistic observation for human ethology. Thus, the present review is a consequence of both reading the first volume and interviewing the author himself about future volumes.

In his *Origin of Species*, Darwin noted that the "noble science of Geology loses its glory from the extreme imperfection of the [its] record" (p. 372). Contemporary geology has gained glory with the assistance of vastly better technology and, of course, thousands of painstaking field studies conducted since Darwin's time. In contrast, the science of human behavior from an ethological perspective has yet to gain glory. A "glorious" science of ethology, in my opinion, has to begin with a comprehensive and reliable picture of behavior. In chemistry this picture is the periodic table; in genetics it is the full complement of sequenced human DNA. Both pictures are grand, minutely detailed and absolutely indispensable. An analogous picture of human behavior does not exist. What does exist are tens of millions of travel narratives, letters, novels, journalistic accounts, clinical reports – in short, micro-studies of relatively small specimens of human behavior scattered over centuries of different genres, disciplines, and approaches. Many of these micro-pictures are interesting, some are true, some not. The vast majority, however, are not scientifically respectable since they omit any account of the methods used to produce them. Unlike geology or

astronomy, sciences of human behavior in general have not constructed a universally-accepted method of description and classification required for a reliable and comprehensive atlas of human behavior. There are, of course, a few partial exceptions to this broad claim. We do have a mini-atlas for facial expression as well as good descriptions of children's play and agonistic behavior. Still, no overall atlas of human behavior exists.

I can think of at least four reasons why this may be the case: (1) atlases are labor and time intensive, (2) they are usually not as professionally rewarding as hypothesis testing studies, (3) they are frequently unexciting, especially when their content is familiar as is the case with much of human behavior, and (4) given the complexity of human behavior, establishing universally satisfactory units or categories for coding is a difficult task. Despite these obstacles, producing an atlas is indispensable for doing research on human behavior. Not only do atlases depict the content of a field, they also stimulate further research. As Wills (2000) pointed out in his ISHE symposium paper, "if our understanding of phenomena is messy, it means the models we are using are inappropriate and need to be replaced. Field studies enable us to discover new models." In his own work, Wills structures his field research (he describes it as "biological") in terms of both instincts and the brain as they are expressed in "everyday life". For him instinctual behaviors are observable on a daily basis; he simply infers the brain as the origin and guiding mechanism of the instinctual behavior. He finds no need in defining the brain in traditional terms of anatomy and specific function.

Wills spells out the rationale behind his approach in the book's introduction which covers 19 pages and contains 137 ideas or models that have been produced by his research to date. And what a list! To me they appear as a set of mixed Wittgensteinian propositions of fact, faith cogitation and speculation, all written with great confidence, many requiring explication of terms. Nevertheless, they are clearly worthy of attention. The familiar human behavior incidents that constitute the empirical basis of these 137 "Ideas or models" are clustered in such categories as "Feelings as

Instincts", "Tense and Release", "Culture", "Formation of Categories". "The Mind", and "Humans and Other Species". The origin of these categories is not indicated. More specifically, there is no reference to scientific predecessors that used such categories. For example, there is no mention of the "ecological psychologists" Barker, Wright, Gump, and Schoggin, all of whom who have done extensive and intensive work observing and categorizing everyday behavior. When I pressed Wills in Salamanca on his predecessors, he hesitated and then said "I guess Thomas Kuhn, his idea of paradigms". This is an astounding answer. Most field researchers are aware of pre-existing category schemes and build on them or attempt to improve them. Wills seems not to be aware of the history of his approach. This makes me think he may have well gone into this massive undertaking as a pretty much blank slate.

As I delved into the book and found 110 photographs of humans caught engaging in a wide range of everyday behaviors ñ smiling, crying, laughing, positively interacting with a cat, hugging and throwing a temper tantrum ñ it became clear that what Wills was doing was what any good ethologist does: observe behavior, document it, then try to categorize and comment on it. In the eight pages of what he calls "theory", Wills distinguishes between a "Traditional paradigm" and an "Alternative paradigm". The former is the paradigm that asserts that human behavior is based on reasoning and learning whereas animal behavior is based on instinct. Added to that is the assertion that humans are unique and infinitely malleable. Wills claims that the traditional program is misleading; humans are also biological beings and, hence, not infinitely malleable, and they hold no unique position in the universe. Nothing new here. The idea that humans are not unique has been around for a very long time as has the idea that humans, like animals have instincts. But such rudimentary theorizing does not diminish the value of this book. What is of value is the enormous volume of his empirical findings.

Wills presents a record of 1,155 incidents ("independent units" or "case studies") of "specific behaviors" elicited in "response to feelings". These incidents, observed and recorded during interviews made between 1973

and the present on Prince Edward Island, are divided into four major categories: "Seeking positive reactions", "Avoiding embarrassment", "Avoiding criticism", and "Not hurting others", which are then broken down into various subcategories and sub-subcategories (approximately 187 by my loose count). This appears to be an excellent start toward a comprehensive human behavior taxonomy.

It should also be mentioned that Wills precedes each major category with a brief definition (and often an interpretation or tentative explanation) of the incidents covered. For example, when discussing the "tactics used in seeking positive reactions" [from others], he discusses briefly a wide range of behaviors such as, "taking center stage", "expressing interest", "joining a group effort", "acting upset", "being a nuisance", and "displaying achievements", then instantiates them with examples from real life.

But what does it all tell us? Most of the incidents are likely to appear commonplace for the vast majority of behavior scientists. Is cataloguing these familiar incidents necessary? I think so. Inventories of information, no matter how familiar, can have great scientific value because they can serve as benchmarks for comparisons with new information as well as provide grounds to formulate new hypotheses. For example, observations using Wills' categories can be used to compare populations living a hundred years from now with those he portrays in his volume.

And his future volumes? Wills has nearly completed several of them and hopes to publish them within the next few years. If you believe we already have an adequate picture of human behavior, then this book most likely will not appeal to you. But if you are not satisfied with what we now have, then you should take seriously what Wills is advocating. As he pleaded in Salamanca: "Do more field studies. They will lead to more complete, and hence more satisfactory, models of behavior. They may even bring about a new paradigm."

Reproduction in Context: Social and Environmental Influences on Reproduction

Edited by Kim Wallen and Jill E. Schneider, MIT Press, 2000. ISBN: 90262-23204-9, 520pp, US\$60.00 (cloth).

Reviewed by Linda Mealey, Psychology Department, College of St. Benedict, St. Joseph, MN, 56374 USA

This 15-chapter book presents cutting-edge, integrative summaries of what is, to me, one of the most interesting questions facing those who take a biosocial perspective: What are the causal feedback links from the physical and social environment that affect behavior, hormones, and gene expression? Most scientists take a reductionist, bottom-up approach, giving only lip service to the notion that situational contexts can significantly influence biology. The contributors to this text were chosen specifically because they use both the bottom-up approach and the top-down approach to identify causal (and reciprocal) inputs to behavior.

The book begins with an introductory chapter by one of the editors (Schneider) that serves as a long (helpful) preface to what follows. Next, three sections discuss (physical) environmental influences on reproduction in general (IA), in birds (IB), and in mammals (IC). To very briefly summarize what is in fact, a huge amount of technical material, ethologists might conceptualize the content presented in these chapters as an evolutionary life history analysis of cyclical behavior and the zeitgebers that modulate them. Especially thorough and useful chapters are by eco-reproduction guru Frank Bronson ("Puberty and Energy Reserves: A Walk on the Wild Side") and avian ecologist John Wingfield et al. ("Toward an Ecological Basis of Hormone-Behavior Interactions in the Reproduction of Birds").

Then sections IIA and IIB discuss social influences on reproduction. The division and order of presentation of these six chapters is less obvious than for Section I, but include editor

chapter on sexual desire cycles in rhesus monkeys, French & Schaffner's chapter on monogamous primates, a very long chapter on human pheromones by Martha McClintock, and then three chapters addressing the mechanisms of top-down feedback loops affecting reproductive physiology. The closing chapter by David Crews is not only a nice, relatively short summary of his (and others') well-known work on non-chromosomal mechanisms of sex determination, but an eloquent statement about the importance and relevance of top-down feedback for all of biology.

This is not a book one can just sit down and read. Neither is it the kind of book one can pull off the shelf to consult for a quick reference. The material presented requires significant time and depth of attention, and even then, no one could possibly keep all of this material in their head. With only one chapter specifically on humans, most readers of the HEB will probably not find the time investment this book requires to be worth their while. But for anyone specifically interested in the biosociology of reproduction, it is the definitive text, providing both a comprehensive and current overview of the relevant facts, as well as an extraordinarily refreshing, non-simplistic view of the philosophy of social biology. At over 500 pages and only \$60, it is an aberration in the old dictum "what you pay is what you get": this book gives far more for the money than most and, being both comprehensive and forward-looking, it will not be out of date for a long time.

Comments from a Reader:

Dr. Rosenwasser,

I was delighted to read your review of Gray, *Psychology*, 3rd, printed in the *Human Ethology Bulletin*, 16 (2), 2001. I am a retired psychology teacher from St. Lawrence University in Canton, NY, and used the first two editions with great glee. I loved them.

My reason for writing is your comments on students who said your course did not have enough "real psychology." Students frequently told me they signed up for a real psychology course, not a biology course. So I asked them how they knew anything about psychology and...

they did not! So I suggested that they had four options. Stay in my section and realize that humans are biological organisms and we are going to study them. Or, try to get into another section with another teacher. Or drop the course - I would be pleased to sign the necessary forms for them. Or take geology. I guess astronomy would also be good. But I refused to budge or to say the blame is mine if an uneducated undergraduate had the gall to inform me that they knew more about the subject that I had been studying and teaching since 1953 than I did. In other words, I support your position 100% and wish there were more like you in the field of academic psychology. I think more are getting there, but the realization of what the human organism is taking a lot of time. Keep up the good work!!!

John Ross, Ph.D.

St. Lawrence University
jmross@northweb.com
 Fortunately retired!

**A Trio of Friends in Zvenigorod
 (Photo courtesy of Linda Mealey)**



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Society News

CALL FOR PAPERS

ISHE 2002

Montreal, August 7 - 10

The 16th biennial meeting of the International Society of Human Ethology will be held in Montreal at the Hotel Gouverneur from Aug 7 to Aug 10. Symposia, individual papers and poster proposals that address any aspect of research within Human Ethology are welcome. 100 word abstracts for all papers and posters (including symposium papers) should follow the following format: Line 1: authors' names, last name first. Line 2: institutional address(es). Line 3: e-mail address of first author. Line 4: title of presentation in capital letters. In addition, proposals for symposia should include a 250-word description of the symposium theme together with individual abstracts of the set of related papers (usually 3 or 4 papers plus discussant). Be sure to specify if you intend to make a powerpoint presentation.

All proposals should be submitted to Frank Salter, and will be reviewed by Frank and Astrid Jütte. **Submission by e-mail is preferred**, but hard copies on disk with the name of the operating system, word processing program, and email address of author will also be accepted. Abstracts for all submissions have a deadline of April 1, 2002, but earlier submissions are urged.

Send proposals to:

Frank Salter, ISHE Secretary

(address in Officer's box at left)

Minutes, ISHE Board Meeting Moscow June 20, 2001

Present:

Linda Mealey (President)
Peter LaFreniere (Bulletin editor)
Frank Salter (Secretary)
Johann van der Dennen (President elect)
Astrid Juette (Membership Chair)

Topic: Membership Dues

LaFreniere proposed that membership dues would need to be raised as of 1 January 2002 in order to meet increased costs for Bulletin production and mailing. Proposed rate increases:

1 year membership from \$25 to \$40
3 year membership from \$60 to \$100
Students and retired from \$10 to \$15

Topic: ISHE Website

It was also proposed that we need to make "Webmaster" a new officer position. Besides maintaining an informed and up-to-date website, the tasks of the webmaster would also include formulating a policy for links to websites and creating a new domain name: www.ishe.

It was decided that both proposals be put to a vote by general membership in the September 2001 Bulletin. (See Ballot below)

This was followed by an open meeting:

Topic: 2002 ISHE Congress

LaFreniere recommended a downtown hotel venue since Montreal was the preferred site but no ISHE member volunteered to host at their University. The theme proposed for plenary speakers was the intersection between primatology and human ethology. A number of potential speakers were suggested. A steering committee of Officers, Mealey, van der Dennen, and La Freniere was composed to handle plenary invites and other decisions related to conference budget and expenditure. A Program Committee of Officers, Frank Salter and Astrid Juette was also composed to take responsibility for evaluating and selecting symposium and poster submissions

and communicating the program to the Bulletin Editor.

Topic: Interviews for Bulletin

Members agreed that it would be desirable to continue this tradition. Percy Rhode volunteered to conduct an initial interview.

Topic: How to promote ISHE

Mealey: Members could advertise their membership on their e-mail signature.

Eibl: Send invitation for papers/conference to HBES. Need to choose speakers for plenaries.

LaFreniere: The secretary should form alliances with secretaries from other organizations.

Jütte: Add 1 year membership to student prize.

Salter: Should offer ESS members something of thematic interest.

Van der Dennen: Should send a letter to ex-ESS members urging them to join ISHE.

Ballot

A. Dues Increase Proposal

YES, I vote in favor of the proposed increase

NO, I vote against the proposed increase

B. Proposed Website Manager Position

YES, I vote in favor of creating this position with Karl Grammer as ISHE Webmaster

NO, I vote against creating this position

Ballots must be mailed or emailed to ISHE Secretary, Frank Salter by October 1, 2001.

Frank Salter, ISHE Secretary

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Moscow Summer School- 2001.**Evolution, Behaviour and Society:****Human Ethology.****Zvenigorod, 19-26 June 2001.****PROGRAM****20th June:**

Eibl-Eibesfeldt I. (Center for Human Ethology, Andechs, Germany), "Ethological Concepts and their Implications to the Sciences of Man" (in two parts)

Tishkov V. (Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology, Moscow), "Violence and conflict in anthropological perspective".

Schiefenhoevel W. (Center for Human Ethology, Andechs, Germany), "Crosscultural Studies and Trends in Modern Obstetrics".

Salter F. (Center for Human Ethology, Andechs, Germany), "Social Technology Theory: Resolving the Nature-Nurture Debate in Sociology".

21st June:

Mealey L. (College of St. Benedict, US), "Evolution of Sex Differences: An Overview".

Mealey L. (College of St. Benedict, US), "Evolution and Psychopathology: An Overview".

Grammer K. (Institute of Urban Ethology, Vienna, Austria), "Darwinian aesthetics and human beauty: an n-dimensional feature approach".

Grammer K. (Institute of Urban Ethology, Vienna, Austria), "E-motion: digital image analysis of human body movements".

Suetterlin Christa, (Center for Human Ethology, Andechs, Germany), "What appeals is beautiful? Ethological aspects of art and aesthetics" .

Artemova O. (Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology, Moscow Russia) Social stratification and gender roles in pre-industrial societies: cross-cultural perspective.

Sarich V. (University of California, US), " Evolution, Behaviour, and Society: the Significance of group differences"

Segal N. (California State University, Fullerton, US), "Twin Research Findings and Methods and their implications for Human Behavioral Development".

Thierry B. (CNRS & University of Strasbourg, Strasbourg, France), "How Evolutionary Processes May Have Shaped Primate Social Organizations: What Macaques Teach Us".

23rd June.

Gottfredson L. (University of Delaware, US), "Biological Basis of Differences in Intelligence".

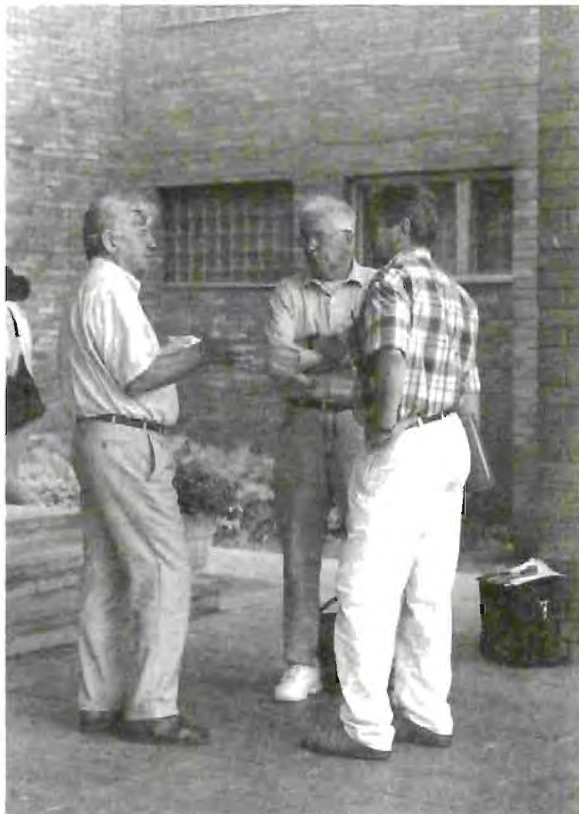
Gottfredson L. (University of Delaware, US), "How Differences in Intelligence Shape a Society".

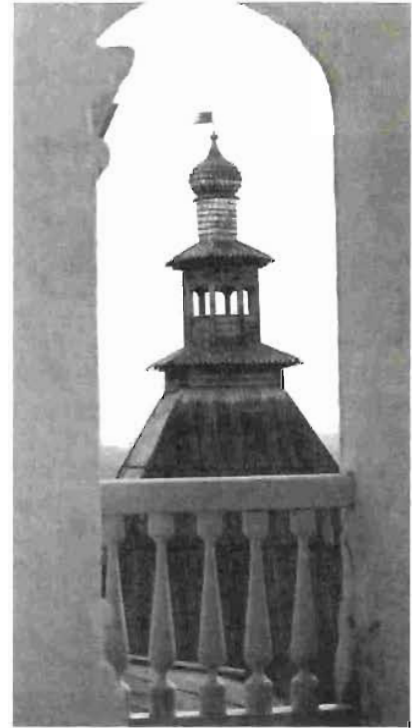
Charlesworth W. (University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, US), "Ethology of Human Development".

Charlesworth W. (University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, US), "Intelligent Behavior: Basic Concepts and Methods".

LaFreniere P. (University of Maine, Orono, US), "Socio-Emotional Development in Children: One Species, Many Cultures".

LaFreniere P. (University of Maine, Orono, US), "Universal Patterns of Socio-Emotional Development".





Clockwise starting at top left:
(a) Professors Eibl-Eibesfeldt, Charlesworth and Tishkov in conversation at Zvenigorod; (b) Inside the Kremlin walls; (c) Host Marina Butovskaya flanked by HEB Editor Peter LaFreniere and her daughter, Polina; (d) Monastery bell tower; (e) Audience at Moscow lectures; (f) Co-organizer Frank Salter surrounded by Russian students; (g) Russian girl awaiting her parents after a service; (h) New Jerusalem.
Photos by LaFreniere

Moscow program continued:

25th June:

Bjorkqvist K. (Abo University, Finland), "Social intelligence, empathy and aggression".

Bjorkqvist K. (Abo University, Finland), "Aggression in children: gender differences".

Butovskaya M. (Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology, Moscow, Russia), "Bio-social basis of peacemaking in humans".

Miele F. The U.S. media treatment of ethology and evolutionary psychology.

Rohde P. (Kassel University, Germany), "Reconstituted families: how they originate and why they are different".

Bojko E. (Russian State University for the Humanities, Moscow, Russia), "Birth ranks and maternal favouritism: Russians and Crimea Tatars Compared".

Jutte A. (Institute of Urban Ethology, Vienna, Austria), "Human pheromones - social and sexual cues".

Diakonov, I. (Russian State University for the Humanities, Moscow, Russia), "Structure of social identity and emotional profile of Moscow beggars".

Letter to the Editor

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ISHE President Linda Mealey's perceptive overview of the field and her thoughtful suggestions for the future of ISHE have prompted some admittedly more radical suggestions that, I hope, will at least be worth thinking about.

As Linda says, there has been very little penetration of the social sciences by what could broadly be called an interactional, "behavioral biology" or "biobehavioral" paradigm, despite over 30 years of effort by a dedicated small community of scholars, many of whom have taken risks with their careers. On the merits, an interactional approach is an "inevitable discipline" (as E.O. Wilson put it long ago), but it remains an elusive goal. Ethology has had relatively little acceptance in the U.S., though it has a better track record in Europe, while sociobiology and evolutionary psychology have proved to be highly contentious. Beyond that, evolutionary anthropology and the newer field of "bioeconomics" have made only limited progress in their parent disciplines. "Biopolitics" is, in fact, the oldest of the interdisciplinary "movements," but it remains isolated from the "mainstream" of its discipline to this day -- except perhaps in the public policy area, where biological "parameters" are inescapable.

Accordingly, a clear challenge for the coming decade(s) is to build broad acceptance for the fundamental soundness of an interactional paradigm. What is needed, perhaps, is a more focused collective effort to advance this objective and a "strategic plan" for how to achieve it. Moreover, it seems to me that no other existing organization would be better suited for carrying

this flag and taking a leadership role in this effort. ISHE is international in its membership; it is biobehavioral in orientation; and it is less burdened by the "politics" and the dogmatism of other possible standard bearers.

What might this strategic plan entail? Here are just a few thoughts: (1) A concerted, collaborative effort to synthesize and articulate the case for developing an interactional, biobehavioral/biosocial science. One useful vehicle for this purpose might be an ISHE sponsored conference and edited volume designed to help "make the case." (2) Curriculum development. Tom Shellberg's success in teaching the "basics" (reported in the last newsletter) is a model for what might be possible everywhere in higher education, with obvious implications for the future viability of behavioral biology as a teaching and research "niche". (The scholars associated with biopolitics have also made some efforts along these lines over the years.) (3) More research that is self-consciously addressed to demonstrating "interactional" causation in animal and human behavior. (4) Efforts to become more inclusive, perhaps eventually with separate "sections" for bioeconomics, biopolitics, biosociology, bioanthropology, etc. (5) A name-change for the organization. Most likely this will be an unpopular idea, but if the future for ISHE is less about its past and the tradition of ethology and more about a broader mandate and purpose, the existing name could become a liability. In the business world, names are all about "packaging" (brand identification and marketing) and serve best when they are also descriptive. So, in this spirit, I would suggest "International Society for Ethology and Biobehavioral Science." I know, ISHE is easier to pronounce than "ISEBS". Still, it would be easier on the mouth than HBES. (I'm sure there are other alternatives as well -- maybe just Biobehavioral Science, though it may be hard to let go of the ethology label.)

Of course, we are all busy pursuing our own careers and agendas, but to the extent that we can make our personal objectives mesh with the larger, more concerted purpose of advancing a multidisciplinary biobehavioral science paradigm, it could become a win-win "game".

Reminder to ISHE Members:

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All items of interest to ISHE members are welcome: Society Matters; articles; replies to articles; suggestions; announcements of meetings, journals or professional societies; etc. These sorts of submission should be sent to the editor. Book review inquiries should go to the book review editor. All submissions should be in English, and sent to the appropriate editor via e-mail, as an attachment in order to maintain formatting. If e-mail is impossible, hard copies will be accepted, as long as they are accompanied by the same text on diskette (preferably in Microsoft Word version 6.0 or earlier). Shorter reviews are desirable (less than 1000 words). **Please include complete references for all publications cited.** For book reviews, please include publisher's mailing address and the price of hardback and paperback editions.

Submissions are usually reviewed only by the editorial staff. However, some submissions are rejected. Political censorship is avoided, so as to foster free and creative exchange of ideas among scholars. The fact that material appears in the newsletter never implies the truth of those ideas, ISHE's endorsement of them, or support for any of them.

New Books

de Bonis, L., Koufos, G. D., & Andrews, P. (eds.). Hominoid Evolution and Climatic Change in Europe: Vol. 2: Phylogeny of the Neogene Hominoid Primates of Eurasia. Cambridge Univ. Press, 2001. ISBN 0521-660750

Boysson-Bardies, B. How Language Comes to Children: From Birth to Two Years. MIT Press, 2001. 274p. ISBN: 0262-541254

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Gisolfi, C.V., & F. Mora. The hot brain: Survival, temperature, and the human body. Bradford (MIT) Press, 2000. 288p. ISBN: 0262-071983

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