

Human Ethology Bulletin

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New ISHE web site

Thanks to the hard work of Karl Grammer and others, ISHE now has a new and improved web site. The URL address remains:

<http://evolution.anthro.univie.ac.at/ishe>

ISHE members should know that the site has links that provide information about the *Bulletin*, the officers, ISHE awards, upcoming conferences, membership, and other topics. A link to the Membership Directory is now included under the Membernet heading (use the ABOUT US tab).

The webmaster would like to include links to members' own websites, and asks that members send their web site addresses to him at: karl.grammer@univie.ac.at

1926 from the University of Berlin. In 1928 he became a field naturalist doing extensive field work in the Malaysian archipelago where he identified over 20 new species of birds as well as many species of orchids.

When he arrived in the U.S. in 1931, he served as associate curator at the American Museum of Natural History in New York, and later as director of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard where he became the Agassiz Professor of Zoology. In the late 1930's, along with Theodosius Dobzhansky, George G. Simpson and others, he constructed the neo-Darwinian synthesis that integrated Mendelian genetics, paleontology, and ecological/geological factors.

Mayr's definition of a species (individuals that can breed amongst themselves) and his concept of "reproductive isolation" solved the problem of speciation which had eluded Darwin. Mayr also argued convincingly that to understand species evolution one has to think in terms of populations of individuals instead of mutually exclusive types.

Mayr's relevance for ethology, as the biological study of behavior, became clear in *Population, Species, and Evolution* (Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 1970). In this volume he stressed the significant role that behavior plays in contributing to fitness as well as to allowing species to shift to new ecological niches. His later concept of "open and closed" genetic programs for behavior

Obituary

Ernst Mayr (1904-2005)

Ernst Mayr died in early February of this year. His professional life was one of uninterrupted achievement, even up to several months before his death. Born in Germany, he first studied medicine, then switched to zoology, receiving his Ph.D. in

did much to obliterate (in many minds at least) the nature/nurture dichotomy.

One final note: Ernst Mayr was a consummate letter writer. For example, in a letter he wrote me five months before his death, he discussed Hamilton's explanation of group behavior and noted that his latest book, *What Makes Biology Unique?* (Cambridge University Press, 2004), was in press – an awesome achievement for a centenarian.

Bill Charlesworth
Stockholm, WI

[An interview with Ernst Mayr conducted in 1999 by Bill Charlesworth was published in the Sept. 1999 issue (Vol. 14, #3) of this *Bulletin*.]

Peter Gray is resigning from the position of Chief Book Review Editor effective with the publication of this issue of the *Bulletin*. Peter has served as Chief Book Review Editor for the past year, having previously served as the Associate Book Review Editor. As authors of books reviews handled by Peter know, he did an outstanding job as editor. We thank Peter for his service and wish him well as he continues work on the latest revision (5th ed.) of his evolutionarily themed textbook, *Psychology* (Worth Publishing).

A call for nominations for a new book review editor appears in this issue. Meanwhile, book review submissions and inquires may be directed to the Editor or the Assoc. Book Editor. (Contact information is printed in the Bulletin Staff box.)

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Bulletin Policies

Submissions: All items of interest to ISHE member 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 reviews and review inquiries should go to the book review editor. Guidelines for book reviews are available from the editors, and on the ISHE web site.

All submissions should be in English, and sent to the appropriate editor via email, preferably as an attachment. If email is impossible, hard copies will be accepted, as long as they are accompanied by the same text on diskette (preferably in Microsoft Word). Submissions are usually reviewed only by members of the editorial staff, although outside reviewers are used occasionally. Some submissions are rejected, but political censorship is avoided so as to foster free and creative exchange of ideas among scholars.

Disclaimer: The opinions expressed in the *Human Ethology Bulletin*, and any policy implications that might be inferred from them, do not necessarily reflect those of the editorial staff or ISHE. Informed responses offering alternative views are welcome and can be sent directly to the Editor.

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Attention ISHE Members

The *Bulletin* is seeking one to two individuals to serve as Book Review Editors. Book review editors must have

access to a computer with internet connections, and excellent command of written English.

Interested individuals should send inquiries, or letters of application with some indication of relevant experience, to the *Bulletin* Editor at: Alley@clemsun.edu. ISHE members may also nominate another ISHE member for this appointed position.

<u>2004 Treasurer's Report</u>	
(U.S. accounting only)	
CREDITS:	
Beginning balance	\$28,980.88
Membership income	\$4,500.00
TIAA-CREF transfer	\$55,000.00
Conference income	\$21,020.80
<u>TOTAL CREDITS</u>	\$109,501.68
<u>DEBITS:</u>	
Bank charges	\$3,009.92
Printing	\$2,168.01
Postage	\$1,620.88
BOT/Officer's expenses	\$1,356.61
Editor's expenses	\$120.00
Editor's compensation	\$2,500.00
Treasurer's expenses	\$630.00
<u>Conference Expenses</u>	
Hotel and coach	\$31,377.38
Awards & travel reimbursements	\$46,231.42
<u>TOTAL DEBITS</u>	\$89,014.22
<u>END BALANCE</u> (credits less debits)	\$20,487.46

BOOK REVIEWS

Niko's Nature: A life of Niko Tinbergen and his science of animal behavior

By Hans Kruuk. Oxford University Press,
Great Clarendon St., Oxford OX2 6DP, U.K.,
2003, 391 pp., ISBN 0-19-851558-8 [Hdbk, \$30.]

Reviewed by **W.C. McGrew.** Depts. of
Anthropology and Zoology, Miami University,
Oxford, OH 45056, U.S.A.
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Hearing that the Big Three (Karl von Frisch, Konrad Lorenz, Niko Tinbergen) had won the 1973 Nobel Prize for Physiology and Medicine is for me a "flashbulb memory." I was then in Tanzania studying behavioural development in wild chimpanzees, and that evening we toasted the trio with konyagi, a vile local gin. As a onetime student of Tinbergen's (1965-66), the news had special meaning for me. For that same reason, I had mixed feelings about the opportunity to review this book. Former students bring inside knowledge (good) but also inevitable bias (bad) to the job, and such conflicting drives are bound to elicit displacement activities.

This paradox is important here because the author of this biography is also one of the Maestro's former students, Hans Kruuk, late of the Institute of Terrestrial Ecology at Banchory and the University of Aberdeen, Scotland. Himself a prize-winning behavioural ecologist, Kruuk is more pertinently also a Dutchman who moved to the United Kingdom, and even

more pointedly, is a self-professed naturalist (not a laboratory ethologist or an observer of domesticated species). (This is proclaimed by the book's title and chosen cover photograph, of Niko looking through binoculars, while a tame crow sits atop his head!)

Kruuk's Dutchness is also crucial for another reason: like many of his countrymen, he is a plain speaker. As Richard Dawkins (another Tinbergen student) has said, this book is no sycophantic hagiography. Kruuk praises or chides, as appropriate to the occasion. Just as Tinbergen had warmth and concern, especially for his beloved students, he also suffered from bleakness, and retreated into lengthy depressions. His field experiments set new methodological standards for ethology, but every one of the classic studies (male stickleback released by red belly, herring gull chick pecking at bill spot, black-headed gull egg-shell removal) was flawed. While to many, Tinbergen epitomised the Oxford school of animal behaviour, he loathed the ritual of college life and must have been disappointed when upon retirement, his post went to a number-cruncher who never set foot in the field.

The book's format is a straight-forward chronology of eight chapters, from birth to death, sandwiched by an engaging introduction and a thoughtful summing-up. The latter includes thumbnail sketches of 20 "torch-bearers," that is, students of Tinbergen who have gone on to a variety of influential careers; for human ethologists, such names as Nick Blurton Jones, Robert Hinde and Desmond Morris stand out. There is a complete list of Tinbergen's 350+ publications (1923-89), and the book is illustrated by 76 black-and-white photographs and 67 charming drawings, mostly by Tinbergen. Kruuk's writing style is down-to-earth narrative, marred only by a tendency to repetitiveness

that should have been caught by editing, e.g. how many times does the reader need to be told that brother Jan Tinbergen won the Nobel Prize for pioneering work in econometrics?

Kruuk's judgement of Tinbergen's place in history is revealed by the choice of subtitle: ethology is "his science." (Lorenzians may demure, but see below.) To Tinbergen, arguably, ethology owes its rigour and its very structure, as given in the four "whys" of causation, ontogeny, function, and evolution. Tinbergen's inductive approach, insistence on objectivity, and "total dedication to rooting out obfuscation" are a tonic, even now. His demonstration that limited but crucial experimentation could be done with the organism in nature, whether grayling butterfly, bee-wolf wasp, or black-headed gull, was revelatory. All of this has a lasting influence, even if ethology is now reconfigured into hypothesis-driven behavioural ecology. Tinbergen's impact is all the more impressive, given that he ignored ecology and avoided quantitative methods. (He once told me that the ideal study produced such clear data that statistical testing would be superfluous. I am still seeking that grail.)

Von Frisch is almost absent in the book, but much space is rightly given to the relationship between Tinbergen and Konrad Lorenz. This friendship waxed, waned, then waxed again, despite (or because of?) the obvious differences between the two great men: Tinbergen the quiet, modest naturalist; Lorenz the eloquent, expansive participant observer. (A telling contrast is that Tinbergen never had companion animals, not even a single dog, while Lorenz surrounded himself with a menagerie.) Unfortunately, Kruuk is notably negative about Lorenz, describing him as bombastic, pompous, domineering, and worse. In the end, one is impressed by how two such strong personalities could remain friends for 50 years, despite the ups and downs, especially

their experiences in the Second World War. Tinbergen was confined for two years in a Nazi detention camp, while Lorenz was a National Socialist, later captured and imprisoned by the Soviets.

Tinbergen's relationship to human ethology is a contradictory one. For most of his career, he avoided mammals, preferring instead that he and his students focus on insects, fishes, and birds. However, after finishing his empirical work in the early 1960s, he turned to *Homo sapiens*. This emerged in two main ways, observational study of autistic children, done with his wife (not with students), and comparative commentaries on human nature and the human condition. The former was stoutly resisted by the psychomedical community and was highly derivative of work done by another Oxford couple, Corinne and John Hutt. Kruuk acknowledges them in only a single sentence. The latter was exemplified by his 1968 article in *Science* on war and peace in animals and man, and his 1972 Croonian lecture to the Royal Society on functional ethology and the human sciences. (It may not be widely appreciated that Tinbergen was instrumental in the creation of the interdisciplinary curriculum in human sciences at Oxford.) Unfortunately, Tinbergen's least happy engagement with human ethology came in his Nobel lecture, where he eschewed animals and spoke only of humans. In it, he split his time between childhood autism and a strange form of postural therapy called the Alexander technique. As Kruuk says, "...perhaps the Nobel lecture would be best forgotten."

It is hard to guess the impact of this book, as classical ethology is largely gone; even its derivative, human ethology, is lost in a maze of over-lapping ideas and terms (Myrsterud, 2004). What is certain is that Tinbergen (1963) influences us still, every day, whether we know it or not. It is just as well that we know

something about the man behind the powerful ideas.

References

Mysterud, I. (2004). One name for the evolutionary baby? A preliminary guide for everyone confused by the chaos of names. *Social Science Information*, **43**, 95-114.

Tinbergen, N. (1963). On aims and methods of ethology. *Zeitschrift für Tierpsychologie*, **20**, 410-433.

William C. McGrew is Professor of Anthropology and Zoology at Miami University (Ohio). His D.Phil. at Oxford was on ethological studies of 3-5 year-old children, but now he chases wild chimpanzees in Africa.

[See listing of Bill McGrew's new book in his month's *New Books* section – Ed.]

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Darwin and International Relations: On the evolutionary origins of war and ethnic conflict

By **Bradley A. Thayer**, Lexington, KY: University Press of Kentucky, 2004, xiv + 425pp. US\$40.00. ISBN: 0813123216

Reviewed by **Johan M.G. van der Dennen** (University of Groningen, the Netherlands).

Evolutionarily-informed branches of traditional disciplines (such as evolutionary psychology, Darwinian psychiatry, human

ethology, bioanthropology, bioeconomics, biosociology) abound nowadays and have achieved respectable academic status, sometimes after stubborn resistance of 'orthodox' scholars. Biopolitics, the biologically-informed branch of political science, represented today by the Association for Politics and the Life Sciences (APLS), acknowledged the relevance of 'proximate' factors as revealed by genetics/genomics, neurophysiology and endocrinology ('genes and hormones' for short) for political science and international relations theory. However, the ultimate 'why' question, the 'nature-of-human-nature' question (why has natural--and cultural--selection produced a political and warmaking animal arrogantly calling itself *Homo sapiens sapiens?*), using concepts like reproductive success and inclusive fitness, has, for the most part, been lacking. Bradley Thayer's *opus magnum* has now, audaciously, filled this gap. Groundbreaking in both its scope and conclusions, *Darwin and International Relations* refocuses the study of international affairs through the lens of Darwinian evolutionary theory.

Thayer's central argument is that evolutionary biology (consisting of genetics, cognitive or behavioral neuroscience, evolutionary psychology, human ethology [or behavioral biology], human or behavioral ecology, and Darwinian evolutionary theory) contributes significantly to theories used in international relations and to the understanding of the causes of war and ethnic conflict. The benefits of such interdisciplinary scholarship are, potentially, enormous. Evolutionary theory and its relevance for social science are extensively discussed in the introduction and Chapter 1 ("Evolutionary Theory and its Application to Social Science").

In Chapter 2 ("Evolutionary Theory, Realism, and Rational Choice"), Thayer explains how evolutionary theory contributes to the realist

theory of international relations and to rational choice analysis. Traditional realist arguments rest principally on one of two intellectual foundations. The first is Reinhold Niebuhr's argument that humans are evil. The second, anchored in the thought of Thomas Hobbes and Hans Morgenthau, is that humans possess an innate *animus dominandi*: a drive to dominate. Thayer argues--convincingly in my opinion--that evolutionary theory provides a much stronger foundation for the realist argument than that used by either Morgenthau or Niebuhr. Evolutionary theory also gives rational choice theorists the first scientific foundation for their theory and affords a better understanding of human preferences and decision making.

In Chapter 3 ("Evolutionary Theory and War"), Thayer shows how evolutionary theory and human ecology allow us to comprehend why our ancestors would wage war for offensive and defensive reasons: to gain and to protect resources, including the always scarce resource of security, from attack.

Chapter 4 ("Implications of an Evolutionary Understanding of War") builds directly on Chapter 3. Having explained the origins of warfare among humans, Thayer discusses the implications of warfare for human evolution, in particular the growth of human intelligence and human society. He explores warfare among other animals, particularly ants and chimpanzees, and argues that Carl von Clausewitz's famous observation that war is politics conducted by other means is correct -- wars certainly are conducted for political ends -- but is far from the whole story. The understanding of the origins of warfare provided by the life sciences lets us recognize that other animals fight wars and that war evolved in humans because it is an effective way to gain and defend resources.

This is essentially what I (van der Dennen, 1995, 2002) have called a "phylogenetic continuity" argument as opposed to the traditional 'cultural invention' argument. Human beings did not have to 'invent' war (or its nonhuman equivalent); evolution by means of natural selection had done that long time before it 'invented' human beings--as demonstrated by ants and by many primate species, including chimpanzees. In this chapter Thayer also examines how evolutionary theory helps explain the physically and emotionally stimulating effects of warfare on combatants. Lastly, he argues that a life science perspective allows scholars to understand why disease will become increasingly important in international relations as new diseases and new strains of existing diseases emerge and make biological warfare a progressively more effective weapon of war. In this section Thayer attempts to show that disease significantly affects international relations, first by analyzing biological warfare and second by examining the role that diseases have played in human history and European imperialism. Bubonic plague, smallpox, anthrax, botulism, influenza, cholera, measles, typhus, and other diseases have exterminated many millions of individuals and have decimated, and otherwise radically transformed, entire populations. Epidemics will remain a significant national security concern for some time to come.

In Chapter 5 ("Evolutionary Theory and Ethnic Conflict"), Thayer uses evolutionary theory to explain why in-group/out-group distinctions, xenophobia, and ethnocentrism evolved in humans and, in turn, why ethnic conflict occurs and recurs in international relations. Moreover, the chapter provides important insights for scholars and policymakers who seek to prevent or mitigate ethnic conflict.

In the final chapter of the book Thayer provides some conclusions to the study and

discusses an agenda for further research. Thayer claims that the central argument of his book makes four important contributions. First, it contributes to the project of applying evolutionary biology to social science in order to produce a new synthesis to explain human behavior. The second contribution is to what methodologists term 'theory improvement'. Evolutionary theory may be used to place some social scientific theories, specifically realism and rational choice, on a scientific foundation. The third contribution concerns specific issues in international relations. He uses concepts from evolutionary biology to explain the origins of warfare and ethnic conflict. And fourth, incorporating evolutionary biology into the discipline of international relations can benefit each of the three levels of analysis traditionally used in that discipline: the individual, the state, and the international system.

Most themes and issues treated by Thayer – the evolutionary understanding of tribal warfare, intergroup and intercoalitional violence in animals, ethnocentrism/xenophobia and ethnic (sometimes genocidal) conflict, combat motivation, and war atrocities – are neither novel nor original. Thayer acknowledges his indebtedness to many intellectual fathers but he has succeeded in a major synthesis of the evolutionary dimension underlying these phenomena. This book should be obligatory reading for social and life scientists alike and deserves to become a standard work in political science. It is also a pleasure to read.

The book contains an index, 85 pages of notes, and a 45-pages bibliography.

References

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Morgenthau, H.J. (1967). *Politics among Nations: The struggle for power and peace*. 4th ed. New York: Knopf.

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Van der Dennen, J.M.G. (1995). *The Origin of War: The evolution of a male-coalitional reproductive strategy*. 2 vols. Groningen: Origin Press.

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Johan M.G. van der Dennen (Ph.D.) is senior researcher on war and peace at the University of Groningen, the Netherlands, and author of *The Origin of War: the evolution of a male-coalitional reproductive strategy*, co-editor (with V.S.E. Falger) of *Sociobiology and Conflict: evolutionary perspectives on competition, cooperation, violence and warfare*. (London: Chapman & Hall, 1990), and co-editor (with D. Smillie and D.R. Wilson) of *The Darwinian Heritage and Sociobiology* (Westport CT: Greenwood Press, 1999). He has published and edited more than 200 books and articles on war and violence in general.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Linda Mealey Award for Young Investigators

The International Society for Human Ethology has officially established a fund to maintain the **Linda Mealey Award for Young Investigators** in perpetuity. The Society wished to honor Linda, a past president and chief book review editor, for her tireless work for the Society, her outstanding scholarship, and her devoted mentoring of students. The Society seeded the fund with \$40,000 and Linda's father, George Mealey, matched that amount. The award will go to outstanding researchers at the graduate school level in Linda's field, human ethology.

In the past, the equivalent award, the Young Investigator Award, went to one or more young researchers at each biennial congress, who received a nominal sum. With the new, well-endowed fund, ISHE will be able to provide appreciable funds for winners. Fund earnings over the two year period between conventions should cover most of the recipients' travel expenses to the subsequent congress, and an additional cash award may also be possible. To make the award even more substantial and thereby further encourage and reward researchers in human ethology, ISHE is hereby soliciting additional contributions to the fund. Mr. Mealey has kindly offered to match additional contributions by individuals, dollar for dollar, up to \$10,000. Donations should be sent to our treasurer, Dori LeCroy (see back cover for her address and payment information), made out to ISHE but designated for the Linda Mealey Fund.

Note: The 2004 winners of the Linda Mealey Award were announced at the 17th biennial ISHE conference in Gent, and were listed in the minutes from the conference published in Vol. 19, #3 (2004) of the *Bulletin*.

Electronic Subscriptions

Want to receive the *Bulletin* sooner? Wish you had an electronic version to allow easier searching of the *Bulletin's* contents? Now you can request an electronic version. Switching to an electronic version will get you the *Bulletin* faster, and with the occasional full color photograph and working URL, while reducing the environmental impact of the *Bulletin* and saving ISHE the funds required for printing and mailing.

To request an electronic copy in place of the printed version, members should send their full name and e-mail address to the Editor at: Alley@Clemson.edu.

Membership Services

Members wishing to make address changes or other changes in their membership information should send their requests to the ISHE Membership Chair, Astrid Juette, at: astrid.juette@kli.ac.at

ISHE now has an interactive web site (url) that allows current members to check their entries, change, or complete them. (See announcement on cover page for further information.)

New dues & Subscription policies

Thanks to the financial consequences of the generous bequest of former member Owen Aldis, ISHE has lowered its membership dues. The new rates are printed on the membership application included in this issue. Note that free 1-year memberships are available to students and low-income scholars.

JEAN-MARIE DELWART FOUNDATION

2005 Animal and Human Ethology Award

The Jean-Marie Delwart Foundation will award in 2005 a prize for an original work or series of works, individual or collective, realized in the joint perspectives of **Ethology and Cultural Anthropology**. The Prize of \$10,000 will be given to works written or translated in French or English, which should be sent by **15 April, 2005** to the following address:

Fondation Jean-Marie Delwart
A l'attn de Raphaëlle Holender
U.C.L. Bâtiment Pythagore
4, Place des Sciences (Bte 4)
B-1348 Louvain-la-Neuve
Belgique

Candidates can submit their own application or be presented by a specialist in the field or an academic institution. All applications should be accompanied by a letter of presentation, a detailed C.V., and a complete list of publications, in 4 copies. The candidate should include reprints, books and anything else he would consider relevant.

The Jury is composed of members of the scientific committee of the Jean-Marie Delwart Foundation and of members of the Académie Royale des Sciences de Belgique. The Prize will be awarded in **December 2005** at the occasion of the Public session of the Académie Royale des Sciences de Belgique.

info@fondationdelwart.org

<http://www.fondationjeanmariedelwart.org>

Upcoming Conferences

Human Behavior and Evolution Society (HBES)

1-5 June 2005

University of Texas, Austin, TX

Conference information: www.hbes.com

13th biennial International Conference on Perception and Action (ICPA13)

5 - 10 July 2005

Asilomar Conference Grounds, Monterey, California (U.S.A.)

This conference will provide an opportunity for researchers from multidisciplinary backgrounds to discuss issues broadly related to information-based perception and action. Topics typically presented and discussed at ICPA include perception, visual, auditory, and haptic information, action and coordination, dynamical systems modeling, event perception, affordances, infant perception and action, social coordination and affordances, speech/language perception and production, human and animal cognition, neurodynamics, human factors and tool use, robotics, physical biology and psychology, intentionality and issues in philosophy of mind. Prospective authors and symposium organizers are invited to submit abstracts and symposia proposals following the guidelines posted on the ICPA13 website

(<http://www.psych.ucr.edu/ICPA13/index.html>)

29th INTERNATIONAL ETHOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

This conference (IEC) will be held in **Budapest, 20-27 August**, organized by the Hungarian Ethological Society. The conference will be held at the famous Eötvös University situated at the Danube (Duna) riverbank near the city centre. This conference will emphasize the integrating power of ethology. The IEC is held every second year (the last conference was in Brazil). The last European Conference took place in Tübingen (Germany) where the number of participants was over 600.

Conference web site: <http://www.behav.org/IEC/>

Measuring Behavior 2005

5th International Conference on Methods and Techniques in Behavioral Research

30 August - 2 September 2005

Wageningen, The Netherlands

An interdisciplinary event for scientists and practitioners concerned with human or animal behavior. Presentations deal with methods and techniques in behavioral research, with special emphasis on the methodological aspects.

Conference website: www.noldus.com/mb2005

18th biennial conference of the International Society for Human Ethology

Tentative dates are **30 July - 3 or 4 August 2006**

Wayne State University in Detroit, Michigan (U.S.A.)

New ISHE Officer

Congratulations to **Hiram Caton** who has been elected to the position of **Information Officer**.

Hiram Caton was Professor of Politics and History at Griffith University, Brisbane, Australia until his retirement. His chief research area is political ethology with emphasis on crowd behavior and psychosocial identity. His current writing activity is a book, *Evolution in the Century of Progress*, and aspects of the Freeman/Mead controversy. He has held visiting appointments at the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, the Department of Government, Harvard University, the Institut für Zeitgeschichte, Munich, and the Max Planck Forschungsstelle für Humanethologie, Andechs. He was a National Humanities Fellow (USA), 1982-1983, and Research Fellow in the Research School of Social Sciences, Australian National University, 1971-1976. He took his PhD in Philosophy from Yale University and was awarded the Doctor of Letters for his 1988 book, *The Politics of Progress: The origins and development of the commercial republic, 1600-1835*.

Full contact information for Hiram is available on the back of this issue in the listing of ISHE officers.

Call for Volunteers to Judge the Owen Aldis Award

ISHE needs scholars to judge applications for the Owen Aldis Awards. Judges should be experienced researchers. The Board of Officers will select five judges, representing a diversity of expertise and geographical background, from those who volunteer.

The deadline for volunteering is 30 May, 2005.

Please consider volunteering for this rewarding activity. To volunteer or for more information, contact the Secretary, Frank Salter, at: salter@orn.mpg.de

NEW BOOKS

Any qualified individual interested in writing a review of one of the following books, or any other recent and relevant book, should contact one of the Book Review Editors.

Publishers, authors, and others may call attention to recently published or forthcoming books by contacting the Chief Book Review Editor.

Baillie, H. W., & Casey, T. K. (Eds.) Is Human Nature Obsolete?: Genetics, bioengineering, and the future of the human condition. MA: MIT Press, 2004, 440pp. ISBN: 0262524287.

Borofsky, R. Yanomami: The fierce controversy and what we can learn from it. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 2005, 372pp. ISBN: 0-520-244044.

Boyd, R., & Richerson, P. J. The Origin and Evolution of Cultures. Oxford University Press, 456pp., 2005, ISBN: 019518145X.

Ellis, B. J., & Bjorklund, D. F. (eds.). Origins of the Social Mind: Evolutionary psychology and child development. New York: Guilford Press, 2004, 540pp. ISBN: 1593851030

Henrick, J., Boyd, R., Bowles, S., Camerer, C., Fehr, E., & Gintis, H. (Eds.). Foundations of Human Sociality: Economic experiments and ethnographic evidence from fifteen small-scale societies. Oxford University Press, 320pp., 2004, ISBN: 0199262055.

Mayr, E.. What makes Biology Unique?: Considerations on the autonomy of a scientific discipline. Cambridge

University Press, 2004, 246pp. ISBN: 0-521-841143.

McGrew, W. The Cultured Chimpanzee: Reflections on cultural primatology. Cambridge University Press, 2004, 248pp. ISBN: 0-521-53543-3.

Oller, D. K., & Griebel, U. (eds.). Evolution of Communication Systems: A comparative approach. MIT Press, 2004, 338pp. ISBN: 9780262-151115.

Plotkin, H. Evolutionary Thought in Psychology: A brief history (Blackwell Brief Histories of Psychology, 2). Blackwell Publishers, 2004, ISBN: 1405113782

Reardon, J. Race to the Finish: Identity and governance in an age of genomics. Princeton University Press, 2005, 312pp. ISBN: 0-691-11857-4.

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