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Important notice for members!

This issue contains a call for votes for two trustees and for a new Vice-President/President Elect. **Please read the section on candidates and voting in this issue, then submit your votes.**

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Announcing the 18th Biennial Conference of the International Society for Human Ethology (ISHE06)

30 July – 3 August, 2006
Wayne State University
Detroit, Michigan U.S.A.

The 18th biennial conference of ISHE will be held at Wayne State University (WSU), in Detroit's Cultural Center. The WSU campus is ideally situated in Midtown Detroit, with the Detroit Art Institute, Historical Museum, and other cultural attractions within a short walk.



Detroit skyline viewed from Canada

All conference sessions will take place in WSU's McGregor Memorial Conference Center, designed by Minoru Yamasaki, who also designed the former World Trade Center in NYC. There will be two housing options within walking distance of the McGregor Conference Center: a prize-winning bed-and-breakfast complex (The Inn on Ferry Street); and private or shared dorm rooms in the new WSU graduate student residences.

We urge you to begin to research transportation soon. Metropolitan Detroit Airport is a hub for Northwest Airlines, with nonstop flights to and from major cities worldwide. Detroit is centrally located, making ancillary trips to Toronto, Niagara Falls, Chicago and other destinations convenient and affordable. You may also want to schedule an extra day to visit the Henry Ford Museum/Greenfield Village [www.hfmgv.org/museum], Detroit's great zoo [www.detroitzoo.org/critters2.html], or Detroit's new baseball stadium (Comerica Park). More information on Detroit and the surrounding area is available at <http://www.visitdetroit.com/> & www.travel.michigan.org/city/?city=G2974&m=0

Watch for information concerning registration, housing, and paper/poster submissions in future Bulletins, and on the ISHE website:

evolution.anthro.univie.ac.at/ishe

Questions can be sent to Carol Weisfeld <weisfecc@udmercy.edu> or Glenn Weisfeld <ad4297@wayne.edu>.

See you in Detroit!



Above: ISHE06 host Glenn Weisfeld in front of the WSU Psychology Dept. [photo by F. Abati]

Below: McGregor Memorial Conference Center



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Call for Associate Editor

The *Bulletin* is seeking a qualified individual to serve as **Associate Editor for Book Reviews**. We seek a person to assist two other Associate Editors with the management of book reviews, including some reviewing and editing of submitted reviews. 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@clermson.edu. ISHE members may also nominate another member for this appointed position.

Forthcoming:

- A review of *Origin of Mind* by D. Geary (American Psychological Association, 2005)
 - reviewed by **Kevin MacDonald & Dan Chiappe**
- A review of *Evolutionary Thought in Psychology* by Henry Plotkin (Blackwell Publications, 2004)
 - reviewed by **Stephen M. Colarelli**
- Information on registration and program submissions for **ISHE06**
- A tribute to **Bill Charlesworth**
 - by **Peter LaFreniere**

Bulletin Policies

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

All submissions must 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 or CD-R (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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BOOK REVIEWS

From Mukogodo to Maasai: Ethnicity and Cultural Change in Kenya

By **Lee Cronk**

Westview Press (5500 Central Avenue,
Boulder, CO 80301 USA), 2004, xv + 172 pp.
ISBN: 0-8133-4094-2. [Pbk, \$19.00]

Reviewed by **Wm. C. McGrew**

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Lee Cronk has written a book on human ethology, yet he never uses the phrase. This is an intriguing paradox that deserves further attention. Cronk is a professor of anthropology at Rutgers University, and is probably best-known to readers of HEB for his previous book, *That Complex Whole: Culture and the Evolution of Human Behavior* (1999, Westview Press). [previously reviewed in HEB (1999, #4) by Bill McGrew – Ed.] Cronk was trained in cultural anthropology, and the new book is presented as “an ethnography...with a large dose of ethology.” The subject of the book is ethnic plasticity; a case study in how a group of people re-invented themselves. So, where does ethology come in?

First, the substance of the book. Cronk and his wife work with the Mukogodo people of northern Kenya. (Older publications and

data-bases on hunter-gatherers variously labeled these people as Dorobo, Ndorobo, Wandorobo, etc.) Over the last century, this traditional society went from being foragers and beekeepers living in rock-shelters to pastoralists with herds of cattle. They adopted the age-set (cohort) system of initiation and embraced clitoridectomy. They even rejected their ancestral language and adopted another, in their aspirations of change. Now, the Yaaku (Mukogodo) call themselves Maasai, in order to be part of that ethnic group known to westerners for their tallness, cattle-raiding, lion-killing, and reputed arrogance. (Whether or not any of these stereotypes is accurate is not the subject of this book.) In summary, in Cronk's words, the Mukogodo have pulled off an impressive feat of "ethnicity management."

But why? Cronk's explanation is that British colonialism created a knock-on effect whereby pastoralists were displaced into the Mukogodo homeland, and their brideprices paid in cattle trumped the traditional bridewealth of the Mukogodo in bee hives. For Mukogodo men to get wives in such a competitive market, they had to turn to cattle-herding. In shifting their mode of subsistence, all else followed.

The ethology comes in what Cronk calls "human behavioral ecology", which amounts to cross-cultural human ethology (Eibl-Eibesfeldt, 1989) plus evolutionary theory. Thus, in addition to interviewing informants about their reproductive life histories, genealogies, 24-hour diet recalls, etc., Cronk also used participant observation. He did intensive observations of individuals and instantaneous scan-samples of groups. Thus, he collected both emic and etic data (Harris, 1979, pp. 32-41) on Mukogodo life, and these two independent sources of information cross-validate one another in a way that neither could do alone. In Cronk's words, "If

you want to know how people spend their time, the best way is simply to watch them" (p. 87).

However, the ethological imperative (as opposed to the ethological alternative) emerges when emic (how people explain themselves) contradicts etic (what people actually do) data. When asked, Mukogodo parents say that they prefer sons over daughters. When observed, it emerges that instead they favor daughters over sons (e.g., daughters are held by caregivers twice as long as sons, are suckled for almost three times as long as sons, etc.). The evolutionary explanation for this (the Trivers-Willard hypothesis) is the same as in a variety of animal species. That is, natural selection favors parents who favor daughters when conditions are poor (versus favoring sons when conditions are good). Cronk concludes that the data on parental behaviour taught him a "valuable lesson about the superiority of systematically collected quantitative information over anecdotes and subjective impressions" (p. 120). Human ethology, indeed!

The book is explicitly aimed at students – e.g., it includes a 59-item glossary of basic terms – but will be enlightening to anyone from a natural science tradition. There is a useful bibliography (181 items), a 10.5 page index, and 25 figures and tables. Each chapter ends with a handful of recommended readings. Cronk's writing style is crisp and engaging, and the purchase price is attractive. All in all, the book is good value.

So how much does it matter if Cronk has written a book that could be claimed as human ethology, but without mentioning it? Each reader must judge for herself, based perhaps on the relative importance of labeling versus content.

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New York: Aldine de Gruyter.
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struggle for a science of culture*. New York:
Vintage Books.

William C. McGrew is Professor of Anthropology and Zoology at Miami University of Ohio, but about to become Lecturer in Biological Anthropology, and Fellow of the Leverhulme Centre for Human Evolutionary Studies, University of Cambridge. His latest book is *The Cultured Chimpanzee: Reflections on Cultural Primatology* (2004, Cambridge University Press).

Human Evolution: An Illustrated Introduction (5th Edition)

By **Roger Lewin**

Blackwell Publishing, 2005, 288p. ISBN 1-4051-0378-7 [Pbk, US\$44.95]

Reviewed by **Andreas Wilke**

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“Discoveries don’t get better than that” reported the journal *Nature* in late October 2004. A new human-like species – pygmy sized and small brained, dating from about 18,000 years ago – was found on the island of Flores (Brown et al., 2004; Dalton, 2004). The astonishment among the scientific community was immense and went far beyond the fields of archaeology and paleoanthropology, because an archaic hominid of such recent date also challenges our existing knowledge of human evolutionary geography, biology, and culture (Dawkins, 2004). However, *Homo floresiensis* is an exciting discovery also on other grounds: Even allowing for their small body stature (about a meter in height), *H. floresiensis* had a small brain for a human. The Flores woman’s encephalization quotient, a relative measure of brain size, is about the same as that of one of our earliest ancestors, the *Australopithecus*, or of a modern chimpanzee. Still, the discovered site gave up remains of sophisticated stone tools, which in all likelihood were used for hunting and food processing. Another remarkable fact is that *H. floresiensis*’ small stature shows us that hominids were, in spite of their “cultural

niche", subject to the same evolutionary forces as other mammals, with local isolation and small population sizes producing differentiation in size and form.

Most of us involved in teaching courses that relate to human evolution need to introduce our students to the origins of modern humans and what we can learn from the fossil record. I am glad to have Roger Lewin's newly updated textbook on human evolution as part of my teaching preparation.

The book is organized in nine parts, each consisting of a handful of short chapters, referred to as "units," that together present larger topics. For instance, Part 1, Human Evolution in Perspective, starts by putting major philosophical and biological ideas into their historical context and then shows how paleoanthropological viewpoints have changed over time. Whereas human evolution was initially understood as having occurred under special circumstances, that is, distinct from the evolution of other animals, and was explained with a full measure of narrative storytelling, later work accepted humans as animals and as having evolved in similar ways. Another unit in this section covers the influence of modern evolutionary theory (i.e., the modern synthesis, mechanisms of micro- and macroevolution) and explains which factors most influence the evolution of new species as well as the extinction of existing species. Here, Lewin goes far beyond the standard treatment of other textbooks in identifying not only the biotic context (interactions between members of a species or between different species), but also the physical context (geography and climate) that determines which types of species can thrive in particular regions of the world.

Part 2 presents crucial background on techniques for studying human evolution

such as methods for dating the age of fossils and artifacts. While some techniques provide information about the site in question by referring to other fossil sites or other sources of information (e.g. faunal correlation), most of the techniques described in this section date material via physical measurement of the item (e.g. based on the decay of radioactive isotopes). Other units in this section expand the reader's understanding of evolutionary history through the examination of relationships among species. At this point, we get introduced to morphological and molecular systematics and how biologists have to be able to distinguish between characteristics that indicate shared descent (homologies) and those whose similarity is coincidental (analogies).

The evolution of body size and shape was influenced by many factors including climate and lifestyle activities. The third part of the book deals with such dependencies in prehistoric and modern populations but also shows how body size per se is an important predictive variable of life-history factors (e.g. age at maturity, length of gestation, lifespan). Major approaches to making inferences about the social structure of early hominids are reviewed, such as models based on living primates, those that examine the phylogenetic history, and models that build on principles from behavioral ecology.

The fundamental chapters of Lewin's book are clearly found in Parts 4-7, where the fossil record of our human evolutionary past is treated. Starting with the appearance of the anthropoids (monkeys and apes) and hominoids (apes and humans), we proceed to the origin of modern humans. Detailed accounts of the anatomy and behavior of the Australopithecines, *H. habilis*, *H. erectus/ergaster*, and *H. neanderthalensis* are given with additional chapters examining the adaptations, such as bipedalism, that all these

hominids have in common. We learn about jaws and teeth and why they provide a rich source of information about a species' subsistence and behavior. Discussions of the origin of tool use and the later enhancement of these tools span the four text parts; evidence of major technological advances (e.g. from simple Oldovan stone flakes to sophisticated Upper-Paleolithic artifacts) are put in historical perspective. Finally, the fossil findings are considered in regard to their anatomical and genetic evidence to determine which of two principal hypotheses regarding our origin is supported: multiregional evolution or single origin (the "out of Africa hypothesis").

Part 8 addresses the evolution of the brain and which theories best explain the significant boost in brain expansion. Some theories focus on the influence of factors such as the making of tools and their use, other on the skills needed to live a hunter-gatherer's life. More recent theories stress the cognitive demands of an increasingly complex social context. Concluding units deal with the emergence of language and the study of prehistoric art created during the period 35,000 to 10,000 years ago.

The book ends with a final part on fossil evidence from the "New Worlds" (North America, South America and Australia) and the adoption of agriculture as a critical event that paved the way to a tremendous increase in population size.

All of the 35 chapters are extremely well written and explain even the most complex issues in accessible and non-technical language. Chapters can be worked through independently but cross-references to other chapters are given when necessary. The book offers a multitude of wonderful illustrations and figures, which elaborate on key issues and are well chosen. As one would expect

from a well-organized textbook, important technical terms are highlighted as key words and appear in the glossary. Each chapter ends with key questions one can use for student assignments and with key references that point the interested reader to valuable additional information.

In this 5th edition of his book Lewin has made great effort to incorporate and discuss even the latest fossil discoveries. *Human Evolution* is an engaging textbook worth recommending to lecturers and undergraduates alike in the fields of psychology, anthropology, and biology who prepare (or take) courses in human evolution.

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Andreas Wilke is a predoctoral research fellow at the Max Planck Institute for Human Development. His research interests include judgment and decision making, evolutionary psychology, and evolutionary and behavioral ecology.

Evolutionary Perspectives on Human Development (2nd ed.)

By **Robert L. Burgess & Kevin
MacDonald** (Eds.).

Sage Publications, 2005, xii + 452pp. ISBN:
0-7619-2790-5. (Pbk, US\$49.95)

Reviewed by **Shawn A. Collier**

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Burgess and MacDonald have compiled some fascinating articles into a second edition of MacDonald's 1988 volume, *Sociobiological Perspectives on Human Development*. As the authors explain, the reason for the name change ("*Evolutionary*" instead of "*Sociobiological*") was in part political, due to the ill fame cultivated by critics of the sociobiological movement, but was largely due to the application of evolutionary theory to other topics in addition to social behavior. The fecundity of research programs and the conceptual unity that evolutionary theory has provided psychology have been profound if not altogether surprising. This new edition illustrates the progress that has been made in the integration of evolutionary and developmental theory in the 17 years since the first edition, and it expands upon the implications of this synthesis.

In Chapter 1, Burgess sets the stage in an elegant essay on the importance of evolutionary theory for an understanding of human development. He addresses the resistance of many in the social sciences to the integration of evolutionary theory and traditional social science models and he presents a useful framework for the chapters to come. He invokes Tinbergen in describing the various levels of analysis at which

researchers operate when seeking explanations for the manifestation of a trait, levels that are represented throughout the book. These levels are: 1) a trait's evolutionary history, 2) a trait's adaptive function, 3) its manifestation and development throughout the life span, and 4) specific proximal causes for trait expression. Chapter 1 also introduces the mechanisms of evolution that are responsible for both the commonalities of human nature and the diversity of behavior – from the broad domain of human culture to variations in individual development.

Several concepts are prominent throughout the book and serve as touchstones between chapters. This review is organized around two of the book's major themes: 1) the importance of domain-general mechanisms, 2) the centrality of cooperation and competition to human adaptation.

Domain-Specificity and Domain-Generality

Several authors, particularly MacDonald, are critical of evolutionary psychology as it is currently conceived. This is most evident in several chapters that discuss the importance of domain-general mechanisms for human cognition and behavior. MacDonald states that "evolutionary psychology offered radical critiques of all the theories that traditionally held sway in developmental psychology. The attempt was not to integrate and amend, but to overthrow and discard" (p. 21). As this volume's purpose is the integration of evolutionary and developmental theory, the authors are not looking to discard traditional developmental theory.

A fundamental issue is how best to portray the cognitive mechanisms that serve human problem-solving flexibility. Cosmides and Tooby (2000) invoke the view of William

James in proposing that what enables such unique flexibility is our possession of a greater number of cognitive 'instincts' than is found in other species. This view is based on the notion that natural selection has designed a human mind composed of content-specific modules, each specializing in formulating solutions to a particular class of adaptive problems. The operations of these modules are largely effortless and unconscious. According to Cosmides and Tooby, it is the sheer number of modules that permits the great flexibility of human problem-solving. Burgess, MacDonald, and several other authors disagree with this characterization. While acknowledging that content-specific modules exist, they favor a view in which the flexibility of human problem-solving is served primarily by powerful domain-generality. From this view, we are able to use the same non-specialized cognitive machinery for many different tasks. These authors view domain-generality as an adaptation that allowed our ancestors to formulate solutions to novel problems presented in variant environmental conditions. This is not an either/or argument regarding the existence of domain-general and domain-specific mechanisms, as most agree that "the either-or camps on this issue are doomed to early extinction" (LaFreniere, 2003, p. 5). Instead, the disagreement concerns the *importance* of domain-generality with regard to our problem-solving abilities.

Chapter 2 (MacDonald & Hershberger) serves as the heart of the rebuttal to evolutionary psychologists, while Chapters 4 and 7 (Geary and LaFreniere, respectively) remain consonant with the thesis of Chapter 2. Part of MacDonald and Hershberger's rebuttal is the proposition that motivational systems are capable of solving the "frame problem" – the problem of recognizing the stimuli and actions relevant to solving a particular problem and recognizing problems that are relevant to survival. According to Cosmides

and Tooby (1987), modules respond to specific classes of stimuli with "Darwinian algorithms" that attend to tasks of adaptive importance, thus solving the frame problem. Alternatively, MacDonald and Hershberger propose that motivational systems solve the frame problem by informing the organism, via emotional signals, of progress toward adaptive goals.

Geary (Chapter 4) contributes a great deal to the discussion in his analysis of cognitive development. Discussing plasticity of content-specific modules, Geary portrays modularity as compatible with 'open programs'. This is consonant with Ernst Mayr's notion that "an open program is by no means a tabula rasa; certain types of information are more easily incorporated than others" (1974, p. 652). Geary also discusses the relevance of fluid intelligence for domain-general problem-solving and he aligns crystallized intelligence with knowledge represented by content-specific modules.

In Chapter 7 (LaFreniere), emotional signals, particularly fear, are considered significant sources of information, serving functions across general and specific domains. LaFreniere illustrates how cognition may serve the ends defined by emotion. This view, and similar models of the role emotions play in cognition, stress the adaptive value of emotions in identifying a "behavioral option...that approximates an optimal solution to a problem posed by the environment" (Andrews, 2001, p. 16).

The domain-generality argument is developed in service of two central ideas: 1) evolutionary theory is an informative and integrative influence on traditional developmental theories and there are no empirical grounds that warrant a summary ousting of these theories, and 2) the development of domain-general functioning

is central to understanding the disproportionately long period of brain maturation in the human species.

Cooperation and Competition

It would be hard to overstate the importance of conspecific cooperation and competition for the development of the unique cognitive abilities possessed by human beings. Flinn (Chapter 3) addresses this issue most directly as he bridges the “biology-culture gap” in his discussion of social learning and the evolution of human intelligence. In linking cultural and cognitive evolution, Flinn stresses the importance of theory of mind for social learning; cognitive representation of the mental states of others and “scenario building” are necessary for social decision-making and for gaining the benefit of experience without the associated cost of trial-and-error behavior. This view is echoed by Geary in Chapter 4 when he asserts that domain-general fluid intelligence serves the perspective-taking required to anticipate and respond to variant ecological and social conditions.

Hrdy and Segal (Chapters 6 and 10, respectively) also take up issues of cooperation. Hrdy discusses our evolutionary history of cooperative breeding and ramifications related to infant development, while Segal’s focus is on the usefulness of behavioral genetics for linking developmental and evolutionary theory. Segal’s chapter nicely illustrates the heuristic value of evolutionary hypotheses in shaping an empirical research program. Hrdy’s framework makes use of life history theory – the organism’s allocation of resources across the lifespan. Life history theory also informs Burgess and Drais-Parrillo’s analysis of child maltreatment, parental investment and reproductive strategies (Chapter 11).

Cooperation and socialization are also central to Oller and Griebel’s discussion of the evolution of language (Chapter 5). The authors offer proposals on the role of infant-caregiver interactions and adult-adult interactions in promoting the development of contextual freedom of vocalizations in our hominid ancestors. Additionally, Charlesworth (Chapter 13) provides an intriguing comparison of the social ecologies of two very distinct groups, Amish and Gypsies, in order to illustrate group strategies for resource acquisition and retention.

The central message of Burgess and Macdonald’s new edition is clearly and convincingly communicated: many traditional developmental theories will remain vital within an evolutionary perspective of human cognition and behavior. The argument for domain-generality would have benefited from an analysis of the value of metaphorical thinking and conceptual integration (see Chiappe, 2000) as related to problem-solving. Regarding motivational systems and the frame problem, the idea that emotions serve to narrow the set of behavioral options from which a domain-general system selects is an intriguing possibility. The specification of empirical predictions, complete with a description of the differences expected if such ‘framing’ is better accounted for by the operation of domain-specific modules, should be formulated as the model is refined. As for omissions, I was disappointed that the evolution of language was not given more discussion. Although the chapter that addresses language development is excellent, it deals almost exclusively with the evolved dissociation between vocalizations and fixed stimulus conditions. This step is fundamental, but the additional cognitive abilities required for language (speculated by some, for instance, to include recursion: “the capacity to generate an infinite range of expressions from a finite set of elements”

(Hauser, Chomsky, Fitch, 2002, p. 1569)) deserve additional discussion.

The controversies described in these chapters highlight the exciting current climate of psychology. This edition undoubtedly will be of great value to anyone interested in the intersection of evolutionary and developmental theory. The evolutionary lens can offer a panoramic view of the commonalities of human nature, but it can also be focused on individual differences. This book offers both perspectives and is recommended as a supplement to a more comprehensive human development text or as the primary text for a more focused upper-level undergraduate or graduate course.

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Shawn A. Collier is enrolled in the Ph.D. program in Cognitive/Biological Psychology at the University of Maine. His interests include visual perception, models of working memory, metaphorical thinking, and evolutionary perspectives on cognition.

ISHE Elections

*** Call for Votes ***

All current ISHE members are invited to vote for the following important positions:

**Vice-President/President Elect
&
Trustee (2 openings)**

Position Descriptions:

The **Vice-President/President Elect** shall serve as Vice-President prior to assuming a 4-year term as ISHE President. "The President represents the Society in official matters, acts as its speaker, and initiates and coordinates the activities of the Society. He or she presides at the Board Meeting and the General Assembly. She or he answers any requests or complaints and brings these to the attention of the Board of Officers" (ISHE Constitution, Article 6; Sect. 3).

Members of **Board of Trustees** "(a) ensure that the activities of the Society are consistent with its purposes; (b) ensure the proper administration of the Society's finances; and (c) provide general oversight of the administration of the Society" (ISHE Constitution, Article 19; Sect. 1).

Vice-President/President Elect Candidates:

**Peter LaFreniere
Wulf Schiefenhövel**

Peter LaFreniere is Professor of Developmental Psychology at the University of Maine where he teaches courses on evolutionary and developmental topics. He graduated from the University of Michigan in 1975 and received his Ph.D. from the University of Minnesota in 1982. He has published over 70 research articles, and a book entitled "*Emotional Development: A Biosocial Perspective*". He served as a book

review editor and then Editor of the *Human Ethology Bulletin* from 1986 to 2004. He has organized ISHE conferences and served as acting ISHE President for a one-year period to consolidate changes in the ISHE constitution, form a Board of Trustees and secure the transfer and investment of a large bequest to ISHE. If elected, he will continue current work with the Officers and Board to actively promote ISHE on both sides of the Atlantic in conferences, on the web site and *Bulletin* and in new ways, including as top priority, the establishment and funding of Centers of Excellence in Human Ethology Research.

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Wulf Schiefenhövel is Head of the Human Ethology Group, Max-Planck-Institute, Andechs, Germany; Prof. for Medical Psychology and Ethnomedicine; and co-founder of Human Sciences Centre, University of Munich. He has taught human ethology as a guest professor at the Universities of Innsbruck, Groningen and Bucharest. Speaker, Human Ethology Group and board member, German Anthropological Society. Fellow, Institutes of Advanced Studies Berlin, Bielefeld and Budapest. 1965/66 first field study in New Guinea, since then continuing projects, mainly in Melanesia and Indonesia. Research fields: human ethology, anthropology, evolutionary medicine and ethnomedicine; ethnographic and human ethological film documentation.

Statement: "In July 1986 I organized the 5th International Human Ethology Conference in Tutzing, Germany and have participated in most of our biennial meetings since then. I would like to see ISHE support gifted younger scientists in the countries where we have members and human ethological fieldwork remain strong in our Society, as I believe it constitutes our identifying profile."

Trustee Candidates:

William C. McGrew
Michael T. McGuire
Frans X. Plooi

William C. McGrew is Lecturer in Biological Anthropology, and Fellow of Leverhulme Centre for Human Evolutionary Studies, University of Cambridge. He is former European Editor of *Ethology & Sociobiology* and Board member of ISHE. He conducts ethological and socio-ecological research on human and nonhuman primates, especially African great apes. His books include: *An Ethological Study of Children's Behavior* (1972), *Chimpanzee Material Culture* (1992), *The Cultured Chimpanzee* (2004). Author of more than 150 journal articles and book chapters, and a frequent contributor to the *Human Ethology Bulletin*, his latest book review appears in this issue.

Faculty appointments at Universities of California-Berkeley, Miami, New Mexico, North Carolina-Charlotte, and Stirling; Visiting Fellow, Collegium Budapest; Fellow of Royal Society of Edinburgh. Winner of the Prix Delwart in cultural ethology. Degrees in zoology (Oklahoma, 1965), psychology (Oxford, 1970), and anthropology (Stirling, 1990).

Statement: "I favour: widest range of enquiry within the broad interpretation of the ethological paradigm, based on evolutionary theory, empiricism over surmise, and scientific method over non-science; collaboration across the natural and social sciences, to the arts and humanities."

Michael T. McGuire is Emeritus Professor of Psychiatry and Biobehavioral Sciences and Brain Research Institute at the University of California at Los Angeles. Emeritus Director of the Nonhuman Primate Laboratory at the University of California at Los Angeles. Founding member of ISHE. Co-Founder and

Editor-in-Chief of *Ethology and Sociobiology* (17 years). Currently President of Biomedical Research Foundation, Director of the Gruter Institute for Law and Behavior, and Director of the Bradshaw Foundation.

Statement: "I have conducted ethological studies in South America, Africa, and the United States. I co-authored *Darwinian Psychiatry* and *Ethology and Psychiatry* and numerous papers dealing with nonhuman primate behavior and physiology. I would see my charge as a member of the ISHE Board of Trustees as that of carrying out duties consistent with those stated in ISHE's constitution as approved in Ghent in July 2004. I would hope to increase knowledge among non-ethologists about the value of ethological studies and the insights they offer. And I would actively encourage and support field research by all ISHE members."

Frans X. Plooi studied with Adriaan Kortlandt (University of Amsterdam), with Hein Oomen (University of Nijmegen), and with Gerard Baerends (University of Groningen), where he received his Ph.D. (1980). He worked with Jane Goodall in the Gombe National Park in Tanzania on infant development in free-living chimpanzees; with Robert Hinde in the MRC-unit on the Development and Integration of Behaviour in Cambridge, England; at the Department of Developmental Psychology, University of Nijmegen, the Netherlands; and as head of the research and development department at an Amsterdam institute of child studies. Thereafter he was a professor at the University of Groningen, the Netherlands. He is now president of the International Research Institute on Infant Studies at Arnhem, and director of Kiddy World Promotions B.V., a consultancy serving companies producing products related to children (e.g., toys).

He was Vice-President for Information of ISHE (1989-1993), Vice-President of the Institut Européen pour le Développement de tous les Enfants (IEDPE), and has served on the editorial

board of *Ethology and Sociobiology*. He is a member of various international, scientific societies in the domains of child development and behavioural biology, and of the New York Academy of Sciences. Apart from his scientific publications, he wrote several best-selling parenting books, one of which was published in 10 languages.

ISHE members may vote for **one** candidate for vice-president, and up to **two** candidates for trustee. Write-in votes will be accepted.

Send votes to the Membership Chair, Astrid Juette at astrid.juette@kli.ac.at or using her postal address as printed on the last page of this issue.

Deadline for receipt of votes: 1 November 2005

Ballot

Board of Trustees (vote for 2)

- ___ William C. McGrew
 ___ Michael T. McGuire
 ___ Frans X. Plooiij

Vice-President/President Elect

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 ___ Wulf Schiefenhövel

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 Editor.

Barnes, E. Diseases And Human Evolution. University of New Mexico Press, 2005, 480pp. ISBN: 0826330657

Baron-Cohen, S., Lutchmaya, S., & Knickmeyer, R. Prenatal Testosterone in Mind: Amniotic fluid studies. MIT Press, 2004, 144pp. ISBN: 0262025639

Buss, D. The Murderer Next Door: Why the mind Is designed to kill. Penguin Press HC, 2005, 288pp. ISBN: 1594200432

Crawford, C., & Salmon, C. (eds.) Evolutionary Psychology, Public Policy, and Personal Decisions. Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, 2004, 392 pp. ISBN: 0805849467

Dehaene, S., Duhamel, J-R., Hauser, M. D., & Rizzolatti, G. (eds.) From Monkey Brain To Human Brain. MIT Press, 2005, 408pp. ISBN: 0262-04223-1

Elewa, A. M. T. Morphometrics: Applications in biology and paleontology. Springer, 2004, 263pp. ISBN: 3540214291

Evans, D., & Cruse, P. (eds.) Emotion, Evolution and Rationality. Oxford

- University Press, 2004, 273pp. ISBN: 0198528981
- Fisher, H. Why We Love : The nature and chemistry of romantic love. Henry Holt and Co., 2004, 320pp. ISBN: 0805069135
- Frost, P. Fair Women, Dark Men: The forgotten roots of racial prejudice. Cybereditions, 2005, 140pp. ISBN: 1877275727
- Futuyama, D. J. Evolution. Sinauer Associates, 2005, 543pp. ISBN: 0878931872
- Gintis, H., Bowles, S., Boyd R. T., & Fehr, E. (eds.) Moral Sentiments and Material Interests : The foundations of cooperation in economic life. MIT Press, 2005, 416pp. ISBN: 0262072521
- Holloway R. T., Broadfield, D. S., Yuan, M. S., Schwartz, J. H., & Tattersall, I. The Human Fossil Record, Brain Endocasts: The paleoneurological evidence, Volume 3. Wiley-Liss, 2004, 315pp. ISBN: 0471418234
- Kappeler, P. M., & van Schaik, C. P. (Eds.) Sexual Selection in Primates: New and comparative perspectives. Cambridge University Press, 2004, 298pp. ISBN: 052153738X
- Kirkpatrick, L. Attachment, Evolution, and the Psychology of Religion. Guilford Press, 2004, 400pp. ISBN: 1593850883
- Marcus, G. The Birth of the Mind: How a tiny number of genes creates the complexities of human thought. Basic Books, 2004, 288pp. ISBN: 0465-04406-9
- Rhoads, S. Taking Sex Differences Seriously. Encounter Books, 2004, 362pp. ISBN: 1893554937
- Sarich, V., & Miele F. Race: The Reality of human differences. Westview Press, 2004, 320pp. ISBN: 0813340861
- Segal, N. Indivisible by Two: Lives of extraordinary twins. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2005, 314pp. ISBN 0-674-01933-4
- Stanovich, K. E. The Robot's Rebellion: Finding meaning in the age of Darwin. University of Chicago Press, 2004, 374pp. ISBN: 0226770893
- Sykes, B. Adam's Curse: The science that reveals our genetic destiny. W. W. Norton & Company, 2005, 320pp. ISBN: 0393326802
- Terrace, H. S., & Metcalfe, J. (eds.) The Missing Link in Cognition: Origins of self-reflective consciousness. Oxford University Press, 2004, 376pp. ISBN: 019-516156-4
- Thierry, B., Singh, M., & Kaumanns, W. (Eds.) Macaque Societies: A model for the study of social organization (Cambridge Studies in Biological and Evolutionary Anthropology). Cambridge University Press, 2004, 434pp. ISBN: 0521818478

For a list of books (in all European languages) on human ethology, sociobiology, evolutionary psychology, Darwinian psychiatry, biopolitics, hominid evolution and related disciplines visit:
<http://rint.rechten.rug.nl/rth/ess/books1.htm>

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ISHE Logo Contest

ISHE is looking for a logo. Please submit your original logo in electronic form to the *Bulletin* editor. Logo designers are encouraged to consider the look of the new ISHE website. The winning submission will be **rewarded** with a 1-year ISHE membership or a new book, winner's choice, and the glory of having their logo used on ISHE official correspondence, the ISHE website, and elsewhere.

DEADLINE: 31 October 2005

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. 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 soliciting additional contributions to the fund.** Mr. Mealey has kindly offered to match additional contributions by individuals, 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.

More information on this award is available at:

<http://evolution.anthro.univie.ac.at/ishe/awards/linda%20mealey%20award/index.html>

Competition for the Linda Mealey Awards for young investigators will again be held at the ISHE congress in Detroit in 2006. The awards now have a separate endowment and will be more substantial financially than in the past. Information on how to apply will appear in the next *Bulletin*.

Winners of the **Owen F. Aldis Scholarship** awards
will be announced in the next issue.

ISHE Web Site

The new website 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 included under the Membernet heading (use the ABOUT US tab). The URL for the new, improved ISHE web site remains: <http://evolution.anthro.univie.ac.at/ishe>

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

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.

The **Society for Evolutionary Analysis in Law (SEAL)** is a scholarly association dedicated to fostering interdisciplinary exploration of issues at the intersection of law, biology, and evolutionary theory, improving the models of human behavior relevant to law, and promoting the integration of life science and social science perspectives on law-relevant topics through scholarship, teaching, and empirical research. Relevant disciplines include, among others, evolutionary and behavioral biology, cognitive science, complex adaptive systems, economics, evolutionary psychology, psychiatry, behavioral ecology, behavioral genetics, primatology, evolutionary anthropology, and gender relations. SEAL welcomes all those with serious scholarly interests in evolutionary processes and law.

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

Evolution and Social Behavior is a new on-line newsletter that may be of interest to many ISHE members. *Evolution and Social Behavior* is the newsletter of the new (2004) American Sociological Association section on Evolution and Social Behavior. Issues will contain information about new publications, awards, achievements, funding opportunities, publishing opportunities, calls for papers for special journal issues, etc. The first two issues also contain an essay on one sociologist's evolutionary epiphany, a brief article on ISHE, a summary of *Evolution and Human Development* (a book edited by Burgess & MacDonald, Sage Publications, 2004), and a brief research report.

The editor, Rosemary Hopcroft, invites ISHE members to subscribe to her free newsletter upon request. To subscribe or submit items for possible publication in the newsletter, write to rlhopcro@email.uncc.edu.

Call for Book Donations

ISHE member Dr. Marina Vancatova, who teaches human ethology at Charles University in Prague, is attempting to build a library dedicated to her subject. It will be located in the Laboratory of Interspecies Communication, headed by Dr. Vancatova. Universities in ex-communist societies suffer from small budgets, and their libraries often do not carry the journals and books needed by students. The library plan is supported by Charles University, and will be open to all students. Students of human ethology and related fields are likely to make most use of it. Until the library receives funding, it will depend on donations of books and journals. So, if you can spare copies of books or journals, please send them to:

Dr. Marina Vancatova
Faculty of Humanities
Charles University
U Krize 8, 158 00 Prague 5
Czech Republic

email: Marina.Vancatova@seznam.cz

UPCOMING CONFERENCES

Human Behavior and Evolution Society (HBES 2006) Philadelphia, PA — June 7-11, 2006

The annual meeting of the [Human Behavior and Evolution Society](#) will be hosted by [Robert Kurzban](#) and [Steven Platek](#) on the campus of the University of Pennsylvania.

Conference information: <http://psychology.drexel.edu/HBES2006/2006conference.htm>

18th biennial conference of the International Society for Human Ethology Detroit, Michigan — 30 July - 3 August 2006

Wayne State University (see details in this and forthcoming issues)

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Compiled by Johan van der Dennen

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- A special issue of the journal *Psychology, Public Policy, and Law* has just been published (Vol. 11, #5, June 2005) featuring papers on race differences in cognitive ability. A list of those papers with abstracts can be found at:
<http://content.apa.org/journals/law/11/2>
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INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR HUMAN ETHOLOGY

The International Society for Human Ethology (ISHE) aims to promote ethological perspectives in the scientific study of humans worldwide. It encourages empirical research in all fields of the study of human behavior using the full range of methods developed in biology and the behavioral sciences and operating within the conceptual framework provided by evolutionary theory. Founded in 1972, ISHE fosters the exchange of knowledge and opinions concerning human ethology with all other empirical sciences of human behavior. A not-for-profit scientific society, ISHE administers its funds to support this purpose.

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