

## NOTES ON CONTRIBUTORS



**Robert Boyd** is Professor of Anthropology at the University of California, Los Angeles. He received his Ph.D. from the University of California, Davis in 1974 for research in ecology oriented toward economics. He and Peter Richerson began collaborating on the study of cultural evolution in 1975. Their 1985 book *Culture and the Evolutionary Process* is widely regarded as one of the major contributions to this field. Boyd has also published work on evolutionary game theory, and he and Joan Silk have recently published a biological anthropology textbook, *How Humans Evolved*.

**Danielle Case** received her B.A., summa cum laude, in 1994, and M.A. in 1997, from York University. Her masters thesis was an archival analysis of the role of ethnocentrism in recent genocidal movements, a follow-up to her coauthored chapter in this volume. In addition, she has a coauthored paper in press on parsing schizophrenia with neurocognitive tests. She was the recipient of the 1994 York University Scholarship, the 1994 Founders College Book Prize, and Ontario Graduate Scholarships in 1995/96 and 1996/97.

**Hiram Caton** is Professor of Politics and History at Griffith University, Brisbane, Australia, and a consultant in crowd management. He took his B.A. at the University of Chicago and his Ph.D. at Yale University. He has held appointments at the Pennsylvania State University, the Research School of Social Sciences, Australian National University, and Harvard University. He is presently writing *People Power: A Study of Collective Action*, for the Cambridge University Press.

**Robert D. Deutsch** is a consultant on public communications to government and corporate clients. His ethologically based methodology—Primalysis—uncovers the deep structure of the public's mood and mind and how these are embodied in behavior and thought. A graduate of the Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Dr. Deutsch was a member of the Human Ethology Workgroup at the Max Planck Institute in Germany and then an Advisor on public diplomacy to the U.S. government. He is a frequent contributor of opinions and editorials to major U.S. newspapers and TV news programs.

**Irenäus Eibl-Eibesfeldt** was born in Vienna, 15 June 1928. He is Professor of Zoology at the University of Munich. From 1951 to 1970 he was a research associate of Konrad Lorenz. From 1970 to 1996 he headed the Research Group for Human Ethology in the Max Planck Society. He conducts long-term research in several different cultures: San, Himba, Yanomami, Eipo, and Trobriands among others. In 1992 he founded the Ludwig Boltzmann Institute for Urban Ethology in Vienna and became its Honorary Director. He is now Head of the Film Archive for Human Ethology at Andechs. His major publications translated into English include: *Galápagos: Wonders of Noah's Ark in the Pacific* (1960), *Ethology, the Biology of Behaviour* (1970, 1975) *Love and Hate* (1970; 1996), *The !Ko Bushman Society* (1972), *The Biology of Peace and War* (1979), and *Human Ethology* (1989), a second English edition of which is in preparation.

**Siegfried Frey** was born in Stuttgart. He is Professor of Communications and Media Psychology and Head of the Human Interactions Laboratory at the Gerhard Mercator University in Duisburg. He previously worked at the Max Planck Institute for Psychiatry in Munich, at the University of California, San Francisco, and at the University of Berne, Switzerland. Over the past ten years he has been engaged in interdisciplinary communications research as *Directeur d'Études* at the École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales in Paris, as Harris German Dartmouth Distinguished Visiting Professor at Dartmouth College and as Alcatel-SEL Foundation Professor at the University of Stuttgart. For developing a movement notation system equivalent to the alphabetical notation of speech, he has been awarded the Research Prize for Technical Communication by the Standard Electric Lorenz Foundation.

**Gebhard Geiger** was born in Bensheim, Germany. After receiving his Ph.D. in physics in 1977, he studied philosophy of science and social science in Germany and the United States. In 1981 he received an M.A. in political science from UCLA and in 1987 a Ph.D. (*Habilitation*) in philosophy of science from the Technical University of Munich, where he currently teaches philosophy. His publications include *Evolutionary Instability: Logical and Material Aspects of a Unified Theory of Biosocial Evolution* (1990), and *Verhaltensökologie der Technik* (Behavioral Ecology and Technology) (1997).

**Karl Grammer**, born 1950 in Germany, received his Ph.D. in biology at the University of Munich and the Research Institute for Human Ethology, Max Planck Society, Andechs, in 1982 for a dissertation on child ethology. From 1983 to 1991 he served as Assistant Professor at the Research Institute. In 1991 he became joint Scientific Director (with Prof. Dr. I. Eibl-Eibesfeldt) of the Ludwig Boltzmann Institute for Urban Ethology in Vienna. He is widely published on the ethology of sexual behavior, and in 1993 published *Signale der Liebe* (Signals of Love: The Biological Laws of Partnership) (English translation in preparation). Prof. Grammer has served as Secretary of the International Society for Human Ethology since 1992. Currently he is researching communication at subliminal levels.

**Kevin MacDonald** is Professor of Psychology at California State University–Long Beach. His research has focused on developing evolutionary perspectives in history and developmental psychology. In addition to numerous journal articles, he has edited two books, *Sociobiological Perspectives on Human Development* (1988) and *Parent-Child Play: Descriptions and Implications* (1993). He has also authored two monographs, *Social and Personality Development: An Evolutionary Synthesis* (1988) and *A People That Shall Dwell Alone: Judaism As a Group Evolutionary Strategy* (1994). A second volume on Judaism within an evolutionary framework, *Separation and Its Discontents: Toward an Evolutionary Theory of Anti-Semitism*, is scheduled to be published in 1997. He is Secretary / Archivist of the Human Behavior and Evolution Society.

**Roger D. Masters** is Nelson A. Rockefeller Professor of Government at Dartmouth College and Chair of the Executive Committee of the Gruter Institute for Law and Behavioral Research. His publications include *The Nature of Politics* (1989), *Beyond Relativism: Science and Human Values* (1993), and *Machiavelli, Leonardo, and the*

*Science of Power* (1996). He also has coedited a number of volumes: *Primate Politics* (with Glendon Schubert, 1990; paperback edition 1994), *The Sense of Justice* (with Margaret Gruter, 1992), the first five volumes of *The Collected Writings of Rousseau* (with Christopher Kelly, 1990–1995), and *The Neurotransmitter Revolution: Serotonin, Social Behavior, and the Law* (1994). He is also general editor of the *Gruter Institute Reader in Biology, Law, and Human Social Behavior* as well as editor of the “Biology and Social Life” section of the journal *Social Science Information*.

**Michael McGuire, M.D.**, is Professor of Psychiatry and Biobehavioral Sciences, a member of the Brain Research Institute, and Director of the Nonhuman Primate Laboratory at the University of California–Los Angeles. He was the founding editor of the journal *Ethology and Sociobiology* from 1979, and has published widely on evolutionary approaches to social behavior, including the books *The Saint Kitts Vervet*, *Reconstructions in Psychoanalysis*, and *Ethological Psychiatry* (with Lynn Fairbanks, also of UCLA). His latest book, *Darwinian Psychiatry* (coauthored with Alfonso Troisi of the University of Rome) is forthcoming with Oxford University Press. In addition, he is Research Director of the Gruter Institute for Law and Behavioral Research.

**Detlev W. Ploog, Dr. med. Dr. phil.h.c.**, was born in Hamburg in 1920. He is Director Emeritus of the Max Planck Institute for Psychiatry, and Honorary Professor of Psychiatry. Originally trained in medicine and psychiatry, Professor Ploog’s research interests broadened to include primatology. He was a Visiting Scientist with the NIMH, Bethesda, Maryland, working with Paul D. MacLean, from 1958 to 1960. From 1961 to 1988 he headed the Department of Primate Behavior, Max Planck Institute of Psychiatry, Munich, and from 1964 to 1988 was Director of that institute’s clinical research institute and hospital. From 1964 to 1981 he was an Associate of the Neuroscience Research Program, M.I.T., Cambridge, Mass. Professor Ploog’s fields of research include evolutionary psychiatry and psychopathology, the ethology and neuroethology of nonhuman and human primate behavior and communication, and the prerequisites of human speech.

**Michael J. Raleigh, Ph.D.**, is Professor of Psychiatry and Member of the Brain Research Institute, University of California, Los Angeles. His major research interests include nonhuman primate behavior, central nervous system physiology, and physiology-behavior interactions.

**Peter J. Richerson** is Professor of Environmental Studies at the University of California, Davis. His collaborative work with Robert Boyd on the dual inheritance theory of gene-culture coevolution began in the mid 1970s. Their well-received book, *Culture and the Evolutionary Process*, was published by the University of Chicago Press in 1985, and continuing work includes theoretical papers on the evolution of reciprocal altruism and punishment in large groups, an empirical study of group selection, and an analysis of why complex culture is rare. He is a limnologist by training and also conducts research projects on lake ecology.

**J. Philippe Rushton** is Professor of Psychology at the University of Western Ontario in Canada. He holds two doctorates from the University of London (Ph.D. and D.Sc), is a Fellow of the John Simon Guggenheim Foundation, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the American, British, and Canadian Psychological Associations. His primary research interest is human altruism. His work in the 1970s focused primarily on social learning in children. In the 1980s he conducted a large twin study and found that the heritabilities for altruism, empathy, and nurturance are about 50 percent. Prof. Rushton has made important theoretical contributions to the sociobiology of human altruism, complementing kin-selection theory with genetic similarity theory, which offers an explanation of assortative friend- and mate-choice. He has also provided a controversial theory of the evolution of human race differences. Altogether he has published nearly two hundred articles and six books, the latest of which is *Race, Evolution, and Behavior* (1995).

**Frank K. Salter** was born in Sydney, Australia, and received his Ph.D. in humanities from Griffith University in Brisbane in 1990. After serving as a consultant with government departments in Australia, he took up a position as guest scientist at the Research Center for Human Ethology in the Max Planck Society, Andechs, Germany, where he remains. He is also an Associate of the University of Munich's Human Sciences Center. His ethological monograph (*Emotions in Command: A Naturalistic Study of Institutional Dominance*, 1995) analyzed the behaviors and social technologies activating command hierarchies. Present research extends social technology theory to the study of ethnic competition in the United States.

**Wulf Schiefenhövel** was born in 1943 in Siegen, Germany, and undertook his first field study in the New Guinea Highlands from

1965 to 1966. Subsequent ethnomedical, anthropological, and human ethological fieldwork has taken him to Melanesia and Indonesia, the results contributing to over two hundred publications. He completed his M.D. in 1970, and in 1974 to 1976 was Field Director of the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft interdisciplinary project "Man, Culture and Environment in the Central Highlands of Irian Jaya, West New Guinea." Since 1977 Professor Schiefenhövel has been a Senior Research Fellow at the human ethology unit at the Max Planck Institute for Behavioral Physiology, Andechs, and in addition since 1991 Professor for Medical Psychology and Ethnomedicine at the University of Munich.

**James N. Schubert** is Professor of Political Science at Northern Illinois University and has research interests in the areas of biopolitics, political psychology, and the politics of public health. His innovative application of ethological field methods to political phenomena has been applied to a major study of Supreme Court oral argument. Present research includes a cross-cultural study of nonverbal dominance as a predictor of electability, based on data gathered during the 1996 Romanian elections.

**Irwin Silverman** received his Ph.D. in psychology from the University of Rochester in 1962 and has held professorial appointments at the State University of New York at Buffalo, the University of Florida, and York University in Toronto, where he is presently in residence. He is a Fellow of the Canadian Psychological Association and served as first Chairperson of the Division of Evolutionary Psychology. He has authored two books and more than one hundred scholarly publications and presentations.

**Christa Sütterlin** received her doctorate in art history and literature in 1977. Postdoctoral research concerned lateral asymmetry in aesthetic perception at the Institute of Medical Psychology, University of Munich. She was a member of the Reimers Foundation study group on "Biological Aspects of Esthetics," from 1979 to 1982 in Bad Homburg. Since 1983 Dr. Sütterlin has been located at the Research Group for Human Ethology in the Max Planck Society, Andechs, where she has investigated the ethology of aesthetic perception and art. In 1992 she coauthored with I. Eibl-Eibesfeldt *Im Banne der Angst: Zur Natur-und Kunstgeschichte menschlicher Abwehrsymbolik* (1992) (Frozen in Fear. The Natural and Art History of Apotropaic Symbols).

**Lionel Tiger** was born in Montreal and educated at McGill University and the London School of Economics. He is currently Darwin Professor of Anthropology at Rutgers University in New Brunswick, New Jersey, and has taught at McGill, the University of Ghana, and the University of British Columbia. With Robin Fox he wrote in 1966 "The Zoological Perspective in Social Science" (*Man: J. of Royal Anth. Inst.*, 1996) and was, with Fox, Research Director of the H. F. Guggenheim Foundation in New York from 1972 to 1984. Among his books are: *Men in Groups* (1969/1987), *The Imperial Animal* (1971/1989/1997—with Fox), *Women in the Kibbutz* (1975), *Female Hierarchies* (1978—edited with H. Fowler), *Optimism: The Biology of Hope* (1979/1995), *The Manufacture of Evil: Ethics, Evolution and the Industrial System* (1987/1989), and *The Pursuit of Pleasure* (1992). He lives in New York City.

**Alfonso Troisi**, M.D., is a Research Psychiatrist at the University of Rome Tor Vergata. His major research interests include clinical psychiatry, human ethology, and primate behavior.

**Johan M. G. van der Dennen**, born in Eindhoven, the Netherlands, in 1944, studied behavioral sciences at the University of Groningen, and is at present a researcher at the Political Science Section of the Department of Legal Theory, formerly the Peace Research Institute, University of Groningen, the Netherlands. He has published extensively on all aspects of human and animal aggression, including intergroup competition in primates and preindustrial human societies, sexual violence, theories of war causation, and ethnocentrism. He is secretary of the European Sociobiological Society. In 1995 he published *The Origin of War: The Evolution of a Male-Coalitional Reproductive Strategy*, a two-volume report of his ongoing research of more than twenty years.

**Polly Wiessner** received her PhD. from the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor in 1977 and is currently a research associate at the Research Group for Human Ethology in the Max Planck Society, Andechs. Between 1973 and 1977 she worked on reciprocity, exchange networks and style in artifacts among the !Kung San. Since 1985 she has been doing ethnohistorical work on environment, exchange networks, warfare and cults among the Enga of Papua New Guinea.

