

Human Evolution: Readings for Physical Anthropology. Noel Korn, ed. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1978. ix + 406 pp. \$8.95.

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Noel Korn has again compiled an excellent representation of the breadth of physical anthropology. As in previous volumes, there are sections dealing with the major subdisciplines (evolutionary dynamics, primate behavior, hominid evolution, and microevolution). Several of the 24 papers have appeared in previous editions, yet careful deletion and selection create a feeling of freshness (a new typeface helps too). I have given up trying to second-guess editors of readers. I have my own "favorite articles," but Korn's choices, if not identical to my own, are certainly valid. The introductory notes are clear, illuminating, and concise, and the articles flow well.

The book starts with what I consider to be a very clever and useful touch: a list of some papers read at the 1977 AAPA meeting. These four pages give the student a shotgun view of just what physical anthropologists do. Fortunately, Korn is quick to note that introductory students will not be considering topics in quite such detail. (Can you imagine what would happen to already-declining enrollments if students had to face "Polynomial Trend Surface Analyses of Swiss ABO Blood Group Distributions"?) Lasker's retrospective look at the "new" physical anthropology sets forth the field in a more detailed manner.

Subsequent papers are meant to "illustrate how anthropologists treat the relation between human culture and human evolution" (p. iii). Korn has done an admirable job in this vein. The works of Washburn and Harding ("Evolution of Primate Behavior"), Hill ("Evolution of Language"), and Harrison ("Lactase Deficiency") are just three examples of the biocultural approach.

I must also commend Korn for the honesty with which he treats potentially inflammatory issues. The introductory note to E. O. Wilson's article is not a diatribe against sociobiology. It is noted that there have been violent reactions to Wilson, but Korn does not "go for the jugular." Likewise, in reference to intelligence and race, he notes: "The [current political atmosphere] is perhaps more responsible than anthropologists are willing to concede for spirited defenses of the concept that human populations do not dif-

fer significantly in their distribution of genes for ability . . ." (p. 276).

My only problem with the book is that introductory students, in my experience, are simply unprepared to gain much from reading technical, jargon-ridden professional works (the glossary helps a bit); and this book is specifically aimed at beginning students. If others do not see this as a problem, Korn's reader will make an excellent companion to a standard textbook.

Kin Selection in the Japanese Monkey. J. A. Kurland. Contributions to Primatology, 12. F. S. Szalay, ed. Basel: S. Karger, 1977. x + 145 pp. \$27.75/SF64.00 (paper).

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This monograph is based upon a 10-month study of Japanese monkeys (*Macaca fuscata*) at a provisioned site containing 81 resident and possibly 20 more solitary animals at Kamin-yu (near Mt. Ryozen), Japan. Seven hundred hours of systematic focal animal and *ad libitum* sampling were completed. Data were analyzed by the author to understand "the adaptive aspects of behavior as revealed in a particular set of kin-directed behavior" (p. 21). The overriding theme of this research is that social behavior is most powerfully explained by Hamilton's kinship theory and other principles of evolutionary biology.

Kurland's presentation and discussion of the data are preceded by an exceedingly well written review of the biology of behavior. This section proves interesting to the reader because it accomplishes two things: (1) it defines and reviews basic concepts necessary in understanding the analysis; and (2) it provides a historical context within which Kurland's interpretations and theoretical bases can be evaluated alongside of, and in addition to, the perspective demanded by sociobiology. For example, the author discusses the concept of function as traditionally used by field primatologists. He maintains that only ultimate explanations focusing upon how contemporary behavior items function to confer genetic advantages to the actors (contribute to reproductive fitness) will explain "why" those same items evolved. He considers that most researchers have traditionally concentrated only upon proximate factors,

or explanations that, while describing how a behavior occurs, fail to address the question of origins. At this point the reader can correctly surmise that, justifiably or not, the author believes: (1) that present behaviors must all be presumed to be adaptive and the result of long-term, not short-term, evolutionary processes; (2) that single behavior items, i.e., allogrooming, defensive bouts, alloparenting, can be analyzed without reference to the ways in which they compromise each other, possibly undermining mathematically proven, though not empirically shown, optimal behavioral strategies; and (3) that descriptions of genetic benefits constitute a proper explanation of origins.

In the background and methods section the effects of tourism and provisioning at the study site are minimized, although the author discusses those issues in detail, allowing readers to make up their own minds. Some major areas of hypothesis testing, quantification, and discussion include: genealogical relations of Kaminyu group members, proximity-association data among and between group members, especially matriline, the form, direction, and significance of allogrooming and allomothering, the directions and genetic significance of defensive behaviors, and, finally, relations between rank and maternal care.

Kurland suggests that the conclusions he reaches are consistent with the Hamiltonian kinship model, but he cautions that they must remain guarded, since competing nongenetic models have yet to be tested to explain these same data. For example, he suggests that male residency may be the result of female choice, and that females, rather than males, actively maintain kinship ties. Kurland concludes that alloparenting is basically selfish behavior performed primarily by nulliparous females. Females exhibit two different but complementary reproductive strategies—by banding together with other females they increase their chances of controlling resources and successfully raising their offspring. Fitness can be raised by contributing to the inclusive fitness of other presumably related, females. By mating with nonnatal males, females introduce genetic diversity, and, by way of sons who emigrate, they spread their genes across greater areas of interaction. In this way, Kurland argues that male mobility and female matrilineality among Japanese monkeys are the result of sexual selection, wherein each strategy contributes to the reproductive success of each of the sexes.

This is not the place for a detailed critical review of the sociobiological approach and interpretation embraced so fervently by the author. In the sense that Kurland presents a clear statement of these assumptions and his methods, presents concise definitional and statistical frameworks of these data, presents important behaviors for discussion, and seeks to test hypotheses, this study is a valuable one. In the sense that 700 hours of observation are not conspicuously adequate for primate field investigations, especially in areas even minimally disturbed by humans, and that functional explanations defined by genetic consequences are used without more substantive systemic discussions of behavior, this study will not be appreciated by those critical of sociobiology. While the genetic models did not necessarily sabotage explanations for the behaviors, I found it interesting that these models did not further the understanding of them, either. The kinship model employed reveals nothing about socioecological conditions that may have favored the development of matriline as opposed to some other structural bases. Without the use of coefficients of relatedness of subject animals, and without analyzing the cost-to-benefit ratios with respect to fitness, many of the Japanese researchers have formulated very similar explanations, although not couched in sociobiological terminology and, perhaps, not stated as explicitly as Kurland's. While disagreements over his work will undoubtedly fall predictably along the polarized sides of the sociobiology debate, Kurland's work is instructive and deserves consideration.

Females, Males, Families: A Biosocial Approach. *Lila Leibowitz.* North Scituate, Mass.: Duxbury Press, 1978. x + 227 pp. n.p. (paper).

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This volume is a social anthropologist's attempt to bring an anthropological perspective to a subject usually treated by sociologists. In her introduction, Leibowitz explains that the book was generated by her involvement in teaching a course on the family and by her realization that such courses are usually limited to discussions of modern Western society. Her approach, as self-defined, is, instead, evolutionary and cross-cultural. The book concentrates on three areas:

The Kin are a cursed species of demon. They are a small group of four that have exiled themselves to a forest. The Kin were once former bodyguards of the White Bone Demon Queen. The Kin stole a sacred treasure from their former mistress. And in return, she cast a spell that stole their faces. She also gave each of them a new face. Some say they possess the face of animals, others say insects or rodents. But the truth is that no one has ever seen the face of a Kin and lived. Theyâ€™ve exiled themselves Jeffrey A. Kurland. Publications37. h-index. 15. Citations745. Highly Influential Citations47. Follow Author...Â Kin selection in the Japanese monkey. Jeffrey A. Kurland. Psychology, Medicine. Contributions to primatology. 12 July 1977. 154. 9. View on PubMed. An edition of Kin selection in the Japanese monkey (1977). Kin selection in the Japanese monkey. by Jeffrey Arnold Kurland. 0 Ratings. 0 Want to read. 0 Currently reading. 0 Have read. This edition was published in 1977 by S. Karger in Basel, . New York. Written in English. â€” 145 pages. This edition doesn't have a description yet.