

Minutes of the Meetings of the Council of APLS, August 30 and 31, 1985, New Orleans, Louisiana

Meeting of August 30

Members present: Caldwell, Funke, Hines, LaPonce, G. Schubert, J. Schubert, Somit, Watts, Wiegele (presiding).

The results of the spring 1985 Council elections were reported. Thanks were expressed to the members of the Nominating Committee—Steven A. Peterson (Alfred University), William Kitchin (Loyola College), and Fred Kort (University of Connecticut)—for their work in conducting the election process.

Members in attendance elected the following officers for two-year terms:

Albert Somit, Chair
Glendon Schubert, Vice-chair
Meredith Watts, Recording Secretary

William Kitchin was selected as chair of the 1986 program of the APLS annual convention. Odelia Funke volunteered to assist the program chair with arrangements in the Washington, D. C. area.

Graduate student panels for the APLS convention were discussed. Kitchin will be asked to solicit participation

of graduate students where possible; Wiegele will assist.

Wiegele announced a two-week delay in publication of the August issue of the Association's journal, *Politics and the Life Sciences*, and described some stylistic changes in the journal. Wiegele also announced a call for papers for a special symposium of *Politics and the Life Sciences* on teaching biopolitics.

Wiegele presented the financial report for the Association.

The Council discussed the proposal of the Internal Audit department of Northern Illinois University to bring the financial resources of the Association under the university's accounting system (ref: memo, 7/30/85). Wiegele pointed out various objections to that procedure, including the difficulty of "carrying forward" funds from one year to another under NIU procedures. The Council unanimously supported Wiegele's position as stated in the 7/30/85 memorandum.

The issue of future planning for the Association was discussed briefly.

Due to time constraints the Council meeting was adjourned until 11:00 a.m. Saturday, August 31.

Meeting of August 31

Members present: LaPonce, G. Schubert, J. Schubert, Somit (presiding), Watts, Wiegele.

The Council discussed possible future activities of the Association, including grant possibilities. Wiegele reviewed the commitment of Northern Illinois University for support of the Journal (with 1-1/2 years to run), and possible future needs for a new editor and publisher. The need for additional external funding was stressed.

It was agreed that a special Council meeting should be called in November or December 1985 to deal with the future of the Association. Wiegele agreed to draft a discussion document on alternatives for the future, and to solicit comments from Council members prior to the meeting.

M. Watts
Recording Secretary
September, 1985

Minutes of the General Business Meeting of the Association for Politics and the Life Sciences, August 30, 1985, New Orleans, Louisiana

Approximately 30 members of the Association were present.

To preserve continuity, Thomas C. Wiegele agreed to chair the business meeting.

For its next meeting, Council Chair Albert Somit will preside.

The election of Council officers was announced.

The financial report for APLS was distributed and discussed.

Wiegele provided a progress report on the Lilly Endowment grant, including promotional efforts and the possibility of producing an annotated curriculum guide.

Wiegele reported on the state of the journal, including thanks to the editorial board, description of activities of Carol Barner-Barry, book review editor, streamlined editorial procedures, new managing editor (Pat Finn-Morris), stylistic and format modifications, provisional non-profit status of journal (and IRS negotiations).

William Kitchin presented the "Report on the Committee to Study Affiliations" (dated August 1985). After discussion, Sections IIB (organized section status with the APSA) and III (independent parallel organization with the AAAS) of the report were approved unanimously by the APLS members present. The Committee report and advice of the membership were referred to the Council and the Executive Director for appropriate action.

The Association expressed thanks to the Committee, which consisted of W. Kitchin, R. Masters, and G. Schubert.

Two members of the "Science and Technology Political Studies Group" proposed a possible confederation of their group with the Association for the purpose of becoming an "organized section" of the American Political Science Association. After discussion, it was agreed that the Executive

Director would communicate further with the members of the STPS Group and gather further information. The issue was referred to the Council for additional consideration.

In her absence, Carol Barner-Barry's proposal that the Association hold its annual convention with the International Society for Political Psychology was discussed. It was agreed that the Association should continue its ad hoc relationship as in the past.

M. Watts
Recording Secretary
September, 1985

Affiliation with APSA

At the New Orleans General Business Meeting of the Association for Politics and the Life Sciences in August 1985, a motion was unanimously approved to support the creation of a "Politics and Life Sciences" organized section within the American Political Science Association. A meeting of the Council of APLS in Chicago during November 1985 approved the mechanics of this process.

During February 1985, all members of APLS will receive a form requesting their signature on a petition to be sent to the American Political Science Association. One hundred signatures are needed for APLS' request to be acted upon by APSA. We do hope that you will consider this request when it arrives in your mailbox, and that you will return it promptly so that our petition may be dealt with on a timely basis by APSA.

APLS at APSA, 1986

The following is a tentative list of panels for the sixth annual meeting of the Association for Politics and the Life Sciences, to be held in conjunction with the 1986 convention of the

American Political Science Association, Washington, D. C., August 27-31, 1986.

Panel 1. Psychobiology, Personality, and Explanations of Political Action

Chair:

Fred Kort
University of Connecticut

Papers:

Greed: Bio-Psychological Origins and Policy Implications

Lawrence Z. Freedman
University of Chicago

Utilizing a Biomedical Scale for the Assessment of Basic Personality Orientations in Local Government Elites

Kent L. Oots
Texas A & M University

Thomas C. Wiegele
Northern Illinois University

Discussants:

Robert S. Robins
Tulane University

Ira Carmen
University of Illinois-Urbana-Champaign

Panel 2. Self Perceptions and Their Political Consequences

Chair:

Lois B. Moreland
Spelman College

Papers:

The Body Politic

Bettina Franzese, and
Steven Peterson
Alfred University

Self-Selection and Political Life: The Neuropolitics of Alienation—The Trapped and the Overwhelmed

Elliott White
Temple University

Motivation, Decisional Style, and Age Effects in Decision

Making Elites: A Perceptual Study

Thomas C. Wiegele
Northern Illinois University

James Schubert
Alfred University

Samuel M. Hines
College of Charleston

Discussants:

Jarol Manheim
Virginia Polytechnic Institute
and State University

Richard Shingles
Virginia Polytechnic Institute
and State University

Panel 3. Ecology, Economy, and Society

Chair:

Rudolf Wildenmann
Universität Mannheim

Papers:

The Allocation of Scarce Medical Resources

Robert H. Blank
University of Idaho

The Politics of Yellow Rain

Leonard A. Cole
New School

Discussants:

Paul R. Schulman
Brown University

Odelia Funke
Environmental Protection
Agency

Panel 4. Human Nature and Politics

Chair:

Joseph Losco
Ball State University

Papers:

Human Nature and the Origin of Government: A Biopolitical Theory

Gary Johnson
Lake Superior State College

Aristotle's Politics

Larry Arnhart

Northern Illinois University

The Biology of Justice
(tentative title)

Richard Hartigan
Loyola University

Discussants:

James Wisner
Loyola University

Heiner Flohr
Universität Düsseldorf

Panel 5. The Use of Evolutionary Concepts to Explain Political Phenomena

Chair:

To be announced

Papers:

Title to be announced

Tatu Vanhanen
Tampereen Yliopisto

Politics and the Life Sciences: Constructing an Epistemological Bridge out of Complex and Paradoxical Materials

Laurent Dubozinskis
Simon Fraser University

Race Ideologies, Feminism, and Environmentalism: On The Cultural Sociology of Biological Orientations

Wolfgang Lipp
Universität Würzburg

An Evolutionary Perspective on Individual Ethical Choice

Barbara M. Rowland
Colorado State University

Discussants:

Joseph Losco
Ball State University

To be announced

Biobehavioral Research, The Social Sciences, and Consequences for Law

The interests of persons dedicated to an interface between the social and biological sciences were well represented

by the participants at the meeting on "Biobehavioral Research, Social Sciences, and Consequences for Law" and were clearly reflected in its content. The meeting, which took place in Munich, September 4-6, 1985, was sponsored by the Gruter Institute, and organized by Margaret Gruter, Manfred Reh binder, and Hagen Hof.

While the meeting's emphasis was on law and jurisprudence, the concerns were exactly those to which the Association for Politics and the Life Sciences has directed attention. That these concerns could be well explored at that meeting is shown by the spectrum of participants. There were three anthropologists: Frans de Waal of the Regional Primate Center of the University of Wisconsin, Leopold Pospíšil of the Peabody Museum of Yale University, and Christian Vogel of the Institute for Anthropology of the University of Göttingen, whose special interest is biological anthropology. One physiologist participated in the meeting as a special discussant, namely, Wolfgang Wickler of the Institute of Behavioral Physiology of the Max Planck Institute at Seewiesen in West Germany. A neurologist from the University of Vienna, Franz Seitelberger, also was a participant. The field of economics was represented by Bruno Frey of the Institute of Empirical Economic Research in Zurich. Heiner Flohr of the University of Düsseldorf and Fred Kort of the University of Connecticut represented political science. In view of the special concern of the meeting—the pertinence of biological considerations for law—it is understandable that legal scholarship was extensively represented at the conference by Wolfgang Fikentscher of

the University of München, Margaret Gruter of the Gruter Institute for Law and Behavioral Research, Hagen Hof of the Volkswagenstiftung, Michael Lehmann of the Max Planck Institute for Legal Protection of Trade and Patent Law in München, Manfred Reh binder of the University of Zürich, and Reinhold Zippelius of the University of Erlangen-Nürnberg. Associates of Reh binder, Becker, and Chassé also were present at the meeting.

The papers for the conference were written in German and their presentations, as well as the extensive discussions that followed, also were in German—a particularly interesting experience for those participants who have primarily been using English in their professional activities.

As is appropriate in discussing the interface between the social and biological sciences, the presentations of the various disciplines were interwoven rather than segregated. It was most appropriate that the first session began with the reflections Zippelius offered on “Questions of Jurisprudence for Behavior Research.” It is noteworthy that he used the concept *Rechtsanthropologie* (anthropology of law) in his remarks, for he thus provided the encompassing evolutionary perspective for an understanding of law and related human practices and institutions that characterized the context of the entire meeting.

Using the frame of reference that Zippelius had established, Flohr addressed himself specifically to the question “Why Do We Suffer in Our Contacts with Bureaucracy?” In his concern with a connection between converging approaches in the social

and biological sciences, he noted in particular the inaccessibility of a satisfying explanation of individual reactions to bureaucratic behavior through opinion research as it is used in the social sciences. This observation is pertinent even beyond the study of bureaucratic behavior, for it has been shown in general that the results based on the prevailing verbal responses in opinion research have been contradicted by corresponding physiological responses. If enlightenment in the applicable areas of knowledge is to be sought, then Flohr has provided a clear reminder of a proper biobehavioral study of bureaucratic as well as of other forms of individual and collective behavior.

The presentation by Frey—“The Behavior of Man: A View of the Modern Economy and Consequences for Law”—also referred to some aspects of bureaucracy, but it remained in the realm of conventional approaches in this field, independent of any biobehavioral perspective.

By contrast, the biological viewpoint was amply presented by Seitelberger in his discussion of “Neurobiological Foundations and Human Freedom.” The fundamental problem in this subject is the issue of the relationship between “brain” and “mind,” which has received considerable and careful attention in the literature of neurobiology in recent years. The relationship was, in this presentation, treated in a less penetrating way, and would have benefited by a greater emphasis on the evolutionary perspective.

The evolutionary perspective was readily apparent, however, in the presentation by Vogel which followed, on “The Question of Biological

Foundations of Morality.” This perspective also was reflected in the conclusions that Vogel reached. One of his conclusions was that biology may provide insights on the origin of moral universals, without justifying the desirability of these universals. In other words, as in all scientific endeavors, normative considerations that are based on objective observations are a matter of preference, which is independent of these observations. His other (related) conclusion was that a better knowledge of human nature—as provided by biology and other behavioral sciences—would indicate the proper policy for implementing desired moral objectives, but again without offering a justification for these objectives.

Concern with universals in human behavior also characterized the beginning of the second session of the conference, which opened with Pospišil’s observations on “Law as an Empirically Based Operational Concept.” His extensive anthropological studies of diverse societies showed universals in customs, practices, and behavior, suggesting—in the presence of cultural diversity—a basis that would have to be explained by a common component of evolutionary development.

The very theme of universals clearly is reflected in an “Understanding of Legislation for Equal Treatment in Terms of Behavioral Theory,” presented by Hof. At the moment in which one directs attention to equal treatment in law and in the administration of justice, one is indeed concerned with a principle that aspires to have universal applicability. From the viewpoint of biobehavioral research, thoughts are readily directed

then to an evolutionary basis, which might have provided expectations of "equal treatment" in early human development, and which would have persisted to the present time. It is exactly this perspective that, with respect to a special application of "equal treatment," Kort emphasized in his presentation the "Evolutionary Foundations of Civil Rights and Liberties." His principal point was that on the basis of appropriate theoretical considerations, as well as in view of some empirical evidence, the conventional assumption in the social sciences that civil rights and liberties are derived exclusively from cultural development is untenable, and that the hypothesis that they are the product of a process of biocultural evolution must be seriously examined.

It was quite appropriate that the second session concluded with the presentation on "Constraints on Power in Primates" by de Waal. With all the necessary caution in making inferences from nonhuman primates to humans, the study of constraints on power among the former is pertinent to an understanding of limitations of institutionalized power among the latter. Such a limitation is the very essence of a constitutional system, within the framework of which the preceding considerations pertaining to equal treatment and civil rights and liberties must receive attention.

The particular relevance of evolutionary foundations for legal development and legal thinking also was apparent at the third session of the meeting, which opened with the presentation on "Groups in an Ethological-Juristic Perspective" by Fikentscher. He introduced the concept of *Recht-*

sethologie (ethology of law) by referring to Gruter's 1976 publication, *Die Bedeutung der Verhaltensforschung für die Rechtswissenschaft* (The Significance of Behavioral Research for Jurisprudence), as the first ethological approach to an explanation of the interaction between law and human behavior. (It should be noted that the Monterey Dunes Conferences of 1981 and 1984 provided a further development of this approach. The proceedings of the 1981 Conference were published as *Law, Biology and Culture*, edited by Gruter and Bohannan. The proceedings of the 1984 Conference—*Ostracism, A Social and Biological Phenomenon*, edited by Gruter and Masters—have been submitted for publication.) The pertinence of the topic was made especially clear by the emphasis Fikentscher placed on the relationship of phylogenetically based characteristics to forms of human organization. It is in the latter context, of course, that the role of law becomes decisive.

The concept of evolution can be used not only in the sense of biocultural continuity, as it was employed in several presentations at the conference, but also as a model taken from biology and applied to social processes. It was used in this latter sense by Lehmann, as he presented his topic "Evolution in Biology, Economics, and Jurisprudence." The suggestion of parallel processes of evolution in these fields can be readily seen in the title of this presentation. Although Lehmann clearly pointed to these parallels, he also noted carefully the differences in the conceptions of evolution as applied to biology, economics, and jurisprudence.

The concluding session of the conference was devoted to observations that related the different topics that had been presented and to considerations for future thought and research. The remarks of Wickler, who served as principal discussant at the conference, provided a central orientation at this point. He expressed concern about some particular uses of biological models in the social sciences and in jurisprudence, but he recognized the importance of the biological perspective in these fields. Plans for the future were the theme of the closing presentation by Gruter on "Biological Foundations of Group Formation and Law." By directing special attention to the explanation of affiliative behavior in group interactions as a phenomenon relevant to law, she pointed to a most important direction in which biobehavioral thinking and research with regard to human practices and institutions will have to move.

As a result of the Munich conference, a research project on the biological and legal aspects of affiliative behavior is in the planning stage at the Max Planck Institute for Behavioral Physiology, Seewiesen, West Germany. Wickler, Director of the Institute, along with Fikentscher, Gruter, Hof, and Zippelius, will be involved in this research.

—Fred Kort
University of Connecticut

Science Policy Symposium

The University of Georgia sponsored a symposium on "Linking Science and Public Policy," which was held in Athens, Georgia, December 3-4, 1985. The program featured

the following sessions and speakers:

Symposium Overview

Ronald M. North
University of Georgia

Welcoming Address

Fred C. Davison, President
University of Georgia

Keynote Address

Irvin L. White
New York State Energy
Research and Development
Authority

Session 1. Policies for Enhancing Science and Technology

Moderator:

David Padwa
University of Georgia, and
University of Colorado

Panelists:

John D. Holmfeld
Committee on Science and
Technology, U. S. House of
Representatives

Norman Metzger
National Academy of
Sciences

Chester R. Richmond
Oak Ridge National
Laboratory

Thomas N. Canfield
Enterprise Corporation
of Pittsburgh

Discussant:

John M. Bowen
University of Georgia

Session 2. Science's Role in the Policy Process

Moderator:

Melvin L. Myers
National Institute of
Occupational Safety
and Health

Panelists:

Rene Males
Electric Power
Research Institute

J. Clarence Davies
Conservation Foundation

Thomas H. Brand, Jr.
Edison Electric Institute

Edwin L. Behrens
Proctor and Gamble

Discussant:

James L. Regens
University of Georgia

Session 3. Perspectives on the Contribution of University Programs

Moderator:

Robert M. Rosenzweig
Association of American
Universities

Panelists:

Albert H. Teich
American Association
for the Advancement
of Science

Lynton K. Caldwell
Indiana University

David G. Luenberger
Stanford University

Discussants:

Frederick Ferré
University of Georgia

William R. Finnerty
University of Georgia

AAPRD Conference

The Association for the Advancement of Policy, Research, and Development in the Third World (AAPRD) will sponsor a dual conference on "Science, Technology, and Industrialization in the Third World."

The first conference will be held in Brussels, Belgium, June 5-7, 1986. The deadline for proposals is April 15, 1986. Inquiries should be sent to Dr. Shah M. Mehrabi, Program Coordinator, Department of Economics, Mary Washington College, 1301 College Avenue, Fredericksburg, Virginia 22401.

The second conference will be held in Berkeley, California, September 25-28, 1986. The deadline for proposals is July 20, 1986. Inquiries should be sent to Dr. Mekki Mtewa, Executive Director, AAPRD, 201 rue Belliard, Box 14, B-1040, Brussels, Belgium.

Bioethics

In January 1987, Basil Blackwell will begin publication of its new journal *Bioethics*. Edited by Helga Kuhse and Peter Singer, *Bioethics* will publish articles on the study of ethical issues raised by medicine and the biological sciences. Topics discussed will include *in vitro* fertilization, genetic engineering, experimentation with embryos, life-prolonging medical technology, and the allocation of medical resources.

Contributors are invited to submit papers to: *Bioethics*, Centre for Human Bioethics, Monash University, Clayton, Victoria, Australia 3168.

For more information contact the Journals Department, Basil Blackwell, 108 Cowley Road, Oxford OX4 1JF, U.K., or Box 1320, Murray Hill Station, New York 10156.

Call for Manuscripts

Lehigh University and Associated University Press have announced the formation of Lehigh University Press. The new press is seeking manuscripts for publication in all scholarly fields with special interest in science, technology, and society studies; economics and business; and eastern Pennsylvania studies. Inquiries should be directed to: Lehigh University Press, Chandler-Ullman Hall (17), Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania 18015.

ISAGA 1986

The International Simulation and Gaming Association (ISAGA) will hold its 17th Annual International Conference July 1-4, 1986, at the University of Toulon, French Riviera.

The theme of the conference will be "Simulation and Communication," and will include such topics as social interaction, intergroup relations, language learning and behavior, attitudes, intercultural communication, negotiation, conflict, decision and policy making, management communication, development, media, and information technology.

A pre-conference workshop is scheduled for June 28-30, 1986.

For information, contact Crookall/ISAGA 86, Université de Toulon, Avenue de l'Université, 83130 La Garde, France.

CBE Committee Appointment

Patricia Finn-Morris, managing editor of *Politics and the Life Sciences*, has accepted an appointment to the Public Affairs Committee of the Council of Biology Editors. The appointment went into effect in September 1985.

Clarification

The "Comment on Caldwell" which appeared in the "Further Commentary" section of the August 1985 issue of *Politics and the Life Sciences* was jointly written by Stephen Saetz and Marian Van Court, who should have been listed as equal co-authors.

BIOETHICS

a new quarterly journal from Basil Blackwell

CALL FOR PAPERS

In January 1987, Basil Blackwell are launching a new journal, **Bioethics**, which will provide an international forum for the study of ethical issues raised by medicine and the biological sciences. The journal will be interdisciplinary and contributions are equally welcome from those working in philosophy, medicine and the health sciences, law, sociology, economics, public policy, education, and other related fields. Topics in bioethics may be approached from the vantage point of concrete ethical, legal and policy problems, or in terms of the basic ethical concepts, principles and theories used in discussions of such problems.

Information for contributors

1. Manuscripts should be submitted to:

Helga Kuhse and Peter Singer (Editors)
Bioethics
Centre for Human Bioethics
Monash University
Clayton
Victoria
Australia 3168

Contributors are recommended to send manuscripts by airmail if possible, as surface mail can take two months.

2. Manuscripts, preferably in triplicate, should be double spaced throughout and typed on one side only on white A4 or American quarto paper. Footnotes should be clearly numbered and follow the text.
3. All papers will be sent anonymously to two referees. Contributors should prepare their manuscripts so that after removal of the title page there remains no indication of the identity of the author. It is intended that decisions will be made within two months of receipt of a submitted manuscript.

Basil Blackwell • Oxford and New York

Correction

"Nice Strategies Finish First: A Review of *The Evolution of Cooperation*" by Nicholas R. Miller, appeared in *Politics*

and *the Life Sciences* 4(1): 86-91. The following are corrections for typographical errors in that book review.

We regret the inconvenience that these typographical errors caused the readers of Professor Miller's review.

| Page | For | Read |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| 87, col. 1, l. 9 | (because $T > $) | (because $T > R$) |
| 87, col. 1, l. 11 | (because $P > $) players | (because $P > S$). Thus a rational player defects, and two rational players |
| 87, col. 1, l. 13 | (because $R > $) | (because $R > P$). |
| 89, col 2, para. 3, l. 2 | ($T > 5$, $R > 3$, $P > 1$, and $S > 0$) | ($T=5$, $R=3$, $P=1$, and $S=0$) |