



34.) Parallel between: Repetition of social experience
or "u" of paleo phylogenetic pattern.
(see e.g. Confort p. 207)

p. 207

35.) Difference between repression - as non abstraction

M9

36.) Re hole point / Ardrey that Australopithecus Ape,
was hunter - hence man aggressive instinct, point less
since men of middle pleistocene (dominal
capas of 900 cc were certainly hunters.) The man
of middle Pleistocene must have been more gregarious outside,
more cooperative inside. Etc.

S.L. Washburn
Tools of evolution
in the evolution
in man's capacity
for culture. p. 26

37.) Aggressive instinct acc. to Lorenz etc serves survival
of species. But we find today anger reaction & threat to one's
own life etc., secondary & group.

Question: How does animal react & threat to one's own
life? Obviously by attack or flight. This hole
point not discussed by Lorenz!

Washburn
p. 26.

38.) Man carnivorous psychology. - Can't & lead people
& kill. ... , lead to opposite.

This behavior goes back to hunting tradition of Middle
Pleistocene, like bipedalism & tool use much older.
This does not mean pleasure in killing.

39.) Tools created homo sapiens.

40.) Basic questions: Is it easier for man to kill, than not
to kill? (see Washburn p. 26.) But man more killer - human.
But cooperation also improves. Hence at least two
tendencies, Basic question: Sense of identification with
his large group. Dependence of genus homo. (Know thyself!)



Notes.

7.

41.) Problem of var. - Not produced by experiences - But purposefulness of job - (like exploitation) was human involvement. Killing, animal does not mean pleasure in killing people. (We too kill flies)
Sadistic pleasure typically human!

42.) Body contact of pred, lactation of small importance for attachment to m. Fr) Uteral & d. drip to m, not to f.

43.) Principle: mind of later primates not repetition, but drawing one / the for possibilities of adult life.

44.) "... With one notable exception the phylogenetic course of behavioral development has been gradual ..., proceeding by quantitative rather than by qualitative changes. The one exception is that our marks the transition from the highest nonhuman primate to man ... At this point a new dimension or mode of development emerges: culture." (Henry O. Nissen, *A Field Study of Social Behavior in Primates, In Comparative Psychology*, ed. C.P. Stone & J. W. P. Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 1951 pp. 423-457)

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45.) Sahlins 55/6 "... assertions of specific phylogenetic continuities of anthropoid & primitive society must be summarily rejected ..."
This puts in doubt speculation about continuity between pre-homo & homo. This refers clearly to Lorenz

in The Evol. of M's capacity for culture
J. N. Spuhler
J. B. Marshall
J. Sahlins, *The Social Life of Hunter-Gatherers, Ape and Primitive Man*, p. 55.