

ble than biological evaluation as the mechanism that provides that fit for aggression, we nonetheless acknowledge that only when the adaptiveness of the aggressive behavior is accounted for, can that behavior be said to be understood." Through nineteen well-written chapters, the book attempts to study aggression from a hologeistic point of view. ("Hologeistic research aims for generalizations about human behavior.")

The first chapter, "Research Strategy," defines terminology and gives an overview of some innovative ideas. The concept of protoaggression, for example, helps explain "both the cross-cultural pervasiveness of human aggression and the intercultural differences in its frequency and intensity."

On the other eighteen chapters, the reader is taken through a cross-cultural survey. In each of the cultures studied, the authors describe peculiarities and folkloric expression of aggression: "Sao Paulo, City of Death due to traffic accidents"; "In China, a civilized person should use his mouth but not his hands"; "In today's Nigeria, aggression is welcomed by parents because, if the individual fails to be aggressive and assertive, he or she is unlikely to be able to cope"; and so on. Besides describing the culture-aggression relationship, in each section the authors discuss the theories on aggression that have influenced them the most and outlined their own ideology. In most of the chapters, some statistical analyses of crime rates are provided. From the study of each culture, the authors draw some conclusions on how to deal with aggression in the contexts of cultural values, current ideologies, socio-political structures, and research.

Finally, some generalizations are provided in an attempt to be representative of Asia, Latin America, Africa, North America, Western Europe, Eastern Europe, and the Middle East. However, the chapters cover only eighteen countries. Maybe it would be impossible to cover all societies, but, for example, "Latin America" is represented by only two South American countries.

I highly recommend the book. □

Correction

The chapter, "Ethics and Forensic Psychiatry" in Block and Chodoff (Eds.), *Psychiatric Ethics*, was written by Jonas Rappoport, MD. The chapter was erroneously attributed to Dr. John Wing on page 185 of this *Bulletin*, Volume 11, Number 2. □