

Thomas Suddendorf 教授講演会（8月1日）のご案内

講演者：Prof. Thomas Suddendorf (University of Queensland, Australia)

Dr. Matthew Campbell (California State University-Channel Islands, USA)

日時：2016年8月1日（月）13：30～16：00

場所：京都大学 教育学部本館 1F 第一会議室

企画：明和政子（京都大学大学院教育学研究科）

Dr. David Butler（京都大学大学院教育学研究科）

プログラム：

**13:30 – 14:45 Session1 "What Separates Humans from Other Animals"
(Professor Thomas Suddendorf)**

Abstract: There appears to be a vast chasm separating the mental abilities of humans and other animals. Our minds have spawned civilisations and technologies that have changed the face of the Earth, whereas even our closest animal relatives remain unobtrusively in their dwindling forests. In his book, "The Gap – The Science Of What Separates Us From Other Animals", Professor Suddendorf recently reviewed what we know about what separates us from other animals and how these differences arose. He will introduce this project in this talk.

Biography: Thomas grew up in Germany and joined the University of Queensland in 1999 following postgraduate studies in New Zealand. He investigates the mental capacities in young children and in animals to answer fundamental questions about the nature and evolution of the human mind. His research has attracted several awards (incl. from the Australian Academy of Social Sciences, the Australian Psychological Society and the American Psychological Association) and his critically acclaimed book *The Gap* (e.g. see reviews in *Nature*, *Science* or the *Wall Street Journal* <http://thegap.psy.uq.edu.au/>) is currently being translated into several languages.

There is also a Japanese translation of the book available: トーマス・ズデンドルフ（2014）『現実を生きるサル 空想を語るヒト—人間と動物をへだてる、たった 2 つの違い』寺町朋子訳，白揚社。

You can see some videos of Thomas here, including his TED-Ex talk, here:

<https://www.psy.uq.edu.au/activity/media.html?mid=74>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LLBfJYnXFU4>

**14:45 – 16:00 Session2 ” The Evolutionary Legacy of Human Prejudice”
(Dr. Matthew Campbell)**

Abstract: Pervasive and undesirable, prejudice contributes to suffering and inequality both within and between human societies. However, basic forms of prejudice, like ingroup-outgroup bias, have been observed in so many mammals that it appears to be a common trait, if not universal. If bias is adaptive, are we powerless to change it? Not at all. While many species show ingroup-outgroup bias, many also show diminished bias or flexibility in how it is applied. Thus, there are lessons in studying other species. I will start by discussing intergroup relations in our two closest living relatives, chimpanzees and bonobos, and then move on to other mammals. Studies of empathy and prosocial behavior reveal not only aspects of bias but also tools for future studies. The methods form the bridge between Tinbergen's phylogenetic, developmental, and mechanistic questions, and the hope is that with insights will come ways to lessen prejudice in our societies.

See this link for press about Matthew's work and actual footage from his research with chimpanzees and contagious yawning:

http://news.emory.edu/stories/2014/03/chimpanzees_and_empathy/

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G18QsvIOEfw>

教育学部本館へのアクセスなど、詳細は下記のウェブサイトをご参照下さい。

<https://www.educ.kyoto-u.ac.jp/overview/access>