

---

**SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY**


---

cal evolution may add to an understanding of kinship, sexual and parental "bonding," xenophobia, and warfare. In psychoanalytic theory, sociobiology can try to reconstruct the evolutionary history of the structure Freud gave to the unconscious. Biology's antidisciplinary influence may even extend to economics, hitherto concerned with only a limited range of biological variables in a single species.

Wilson concedes that there are limits to the kind of "reductionist" model he presents. But if his premise is correct—that *Homo sapiens*, like other animals, can trace some of his behavior to genetics—then "the psychic unity of mankind has been reduced from a dogma to a testable hypothesis." Wilson predicts that once they have absorbed the emerging principles of biology, the social scientists will "go on to beggar them by comparison."

---

**RELIGION & PHILOSOPHY**


---

***Pope Paul at 80***

"Paul VI at Eighty" by James V. Schall, S.J., in *Worldview* (Oct. 1977), P.O. Box 986, Farmingdale, N.Y. 11735.

Although the papacy has generally enjoyed high prestige in the 20th century, Pope Paul VI (elected in 1963) has received "an unaccountably bad press," especially from Roman Catholics. Critics have found him contradictory, insensitive, and lacking in leadership. His opposition to birth control has sparked controversy and doubt. But Schall, a political scientist at Gregorian University in Rome, believes that Paul, the most traveled Pope in history, has been widely misunderstood.

Paul VI's messages to the modern world, writes Schall, have emphasized the sanctity of the person and the inability of political ideology to provide relief for the human condition. In his *Ostpolitik* contacts with Eastern European Communist nations, he has consistently denied the value of violence and rapid, forced change as "deceitful" and "ineffective." And his most famous social document, *Populorum Progressio*, 1967, which dealt with bringing the poor of the world "into the mainstream of modern life," has come to seem more reasonable with each passing year. (In this context, Schall compares Paul to the late British economist E. F. Schumacher, author of *Small is Beautiful*.)

A just estimate of the Pope, Schall argues, requires scrutiny of the "encyclopedic" range of subjects he has covered in "addressing the problems of the world in a pertinent fashion." Paul's intelligence may be too "French" for the English-speaking world; his approach to Vatican II, abortion, and birth control may have left a legacy of bitterness among some Catholics; but a larger legacy remains intact: concern for the weak, the young, the sick, the isolated, and the deprived, "without letting the metaphysics of group or race or class or nature replace the irreplaceable individual."