

**Preliminary Program APLS 2004**  
**Sept 2-5, Chicago, Illinois**  
**Hyatt Regency Hotel**

**SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS**

**Program Chair: Joseph Losco, Ball State University**

**A PLENARY LECTURES AND KEYNOTE ADDRESS**

- A-1 **KEYNOTE ADDRESS** - Birth of the Mind: How a Tiny Number ..... Fri., 8:00 pm  
of Genes Create the Complexities of Human Thought  
**Gary Marcus**  
*Department of Psychology, Director of the Infant Language Center at New York University*
- A-2 Race and Ethnicity in Pediatric Research ..... Thurs., 2:00 pm  
**Lainie Ross, M.D., Ph.D.**  
*University of Chicago, MacLean Center for Clinical Medical Ethics*
- A-3 Politics in the Laboratory: The Constitution of Human Genomics ..... Fri., 2:00 pm  
**Ira Carmen**  
*Political Science Department, University of Illinois, past Chairman of the APLS Council*
- A-4 The Political Uses of Fear of Terrorism: ..... Sat., 9:15 am  
A Rational Approach to Prevention and Preparedness  
**Victor W. Sidel, M.D.**  
*Distinguished University Professor of Social Medicine, Montefiore Medical Center,  
Albert Einstein College of Medicine; Adjunct Professor of Public Health,  
Weill Medical College of Cornell University*
- A-5 Bioethics and the National Security State ..... Sat., 2:00 pm  
**Jonathan D. Moreno**  
*Kornfeld Professor and Director of the Center for Biomedical Ethics at the  
University of Virginia.*

**B BIOBEHAVIOR: Steve Peterson and Albert Somit**

- B-1 Neuroscience and Politics ..... Thurs., 8:30 am
- B-2 A New Explanation for Cooperation among Humans ..... Thurs., 8:30 am
- B-3 Neurobiology and Politics ..... Thurs., 10:45 am
- B-4 Gender, the Body, and Politics ..... Thurs., 3:15 pm

**B BIOBEHAVIOR (Cont.)**

- B-5 Democracy and Biology ..... Thurs., 3:15 pm
- B-6 Evolution and Politics: I ..... Fri., 8:30 am
- B-7 Evolution and Politics: II ..... Fri., 10:45 am
- B-8 Genetics and Politics ..... Fri., 3:15 pm
- B-9 The Organization and Objectives of the Modern Corporation: ..... Sat., 10:45 am  
Alternative Theoretical Perspectives
- B-10 Biobehavioral Approaches to the Study of Politics: II ..... Sat., 10:45 am
- B-11 Biobehavioral Approaches to the Study of Politics: I ..... Sat., 3:15 pm

**C BIOETHICS AND BIOTECHNOLOGY: Patrick Peritore and Patrick Stewart**

- C-1 Current Controversies in Death and Dying ..... Fri., 10:45 am
- C-2 International Perspectives on Biology and Biotechnology ..... Fri., 3:15 pm
- C-3 Public Opinion on Biotechnology ..... Sat 10:45 am
- C-4 Roundtable: Business Ethics, Biopolitics and the Biotech Challenge ..... Sat., 3:15 pm
- C-5 Bioethical Knowledge ..... Sun., 8:30 am
- C-6 Science, Bias, and Myth: Pregnancy and Public Policy ..... Sun., 8:30 am

**D ENVIRONMENT AND HEALTH POLICY: William Brandon**

- D-1 Health and Bioethics ..... Thurs., 8:30 am
- D-2 Health Policy ..... Thurs., 10:45 am
- D-3 Government Policy and Obesity ..... Thurs., 3:15 pm
- D-4 Environment and Science Policy ..... Fri., 8:30 am



**E WAR AND BIOTERRORISM: Lisa A. Eckenweiler**

- E-1 The Role of Media in Bioterrorism Communications ..... Sat., 10:45 am
- E-2 Bioterrorism and Ethical Issues in Research, ..... Sat., 3:15 am  
Medicine and Public Health Policy
- E-3 Knowledge and Preparedness ..... Sun., 8:30 am

**Social Events and Meetings**

- Welcoming Reception and Poster Session ..... Thurs., 6:00 pm
- Cocktail Reception ..... Fri., 6:15 pm
- Banquet Dinner (followed by Keynote Speaker) ..... Fri., 7:00 pm
- APLS Executive Council Meeting ..... Sat., 7:30 - 9:00 am
- Luncheon (followed by Plenary Speaker) ..... Sat., 1:00 pm
- APLS Business Meeting (open to all members) ..... Sat., 5:15 - 6:00 pm

## WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 2004

Registration

Sandberg

1:00 pm ó 7:00 pm

## THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 2004

Registration

Sandberg

8:00 am ó 8:00 pm

Exhibits

Field

8:00 am ó 5:30 pm

### Thursday, 8:30–10:15 am – Panels and Roundtables

#### **B-1 NEUROSCIENCES AND POLITICS**

Room: Wright

Chair: **Gerson Moreno-Riano** *Department of Social Sciences and History,  
Cedarville University*

Presenters: Borders, Barriers, and Brains: Issue Definition in Rights Based Policy  
Related to Autism

**Dana Lee Baker** *Harry S. Truman School of Public Affairs,  
University of Missouri-Columbia*

Moral Philosophy, Cognitive Psychology, and Political Life

**Gerson Moreno-Riano** *Department of Social Sciences and History,  
Cedarville University*

Neurological Imaging as Evidence in Political Science

**Dustin Tingley** *Departments of Mathematics and History, Darrow School*

#### **B-2 A NEW EXPLANATION FOR COOPERATION AMONG HUMANS**

Room: Ogden

Chair: **Nancy Aiken** *Guysville, Ohio*

Presenters: Encouraging Cooperation among Humans

**Kathryn Coe** *Mel and Enid Zimmerman School of Public Health  
University of Arizona*

How a Myth Influences Young Apache Women

**Blair Schweiger** *Genesis Academy, City Colleges Center*

The Tragedy of the Commons Revisited  
**Wayne Allen** *Department of Ethnic Studies, Minnesota State University, Mankato*

How Art Encourages Cooperation Using Classical Conditioning and Emotional Bonding  
**Nancy Aiken** *Guysville, Ohio*

**D-1 HEALTH AND BIOETHICS**

Room: Addams

Chair: **William Brandon** *Department of Political Science,  
University of North Carolina Charlotte*

Presenters: From Mao to Modernity: Changing American Perceptions of the Chinese Health Care System and the Progress of Privatization  
**William Brandon** *Department of Political Science,  
University of North Carolina Charlotte*

Public and Private Regulation of Organ Transplantation: Liver Allocation and the Final Rule  
**Dave Weimer** *La Follette School of Public Affairs,  
University of Wisconsin - Madison*

Bioethics, Epidemics and Covenant  
**Colleen Lyons Fisher** *University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine*

**Thursday, 10:15–10:45 am – Coffee Break**

Complimentary coffee, tea, and soft drinks

next to Sandberg

**Thursday, 10:45–12:30 am – Panels and Roundtables**

**B-3 NEUROBIOLOGY AND POLITICS**

Room: Ogden

Chair: **Robert H. Blank** *School for International Studies, Brunel University*

Presenters: The Social Implications of Neuroscience: Linking Brain Biochemistry and Violent Crime  
**Roger D. Masters** *Department of Government, Dartmouth College*

The Emotional Foundations of International Cooperation and Conflict Affiliation  
**William Long** *Georgia Tech, Sam Nunn School of International Affairs*

**D-2 HEALTH POLICY**

Room: Addams

Chair: **Dave Ivers** *MPA Program, Eastern Michigan University*

Presenters: Who Says I'm Sick?: Explanations of Disease As Politics  
**Barry DeCoster** *Center for Ethics, Michigan State University*

Hispanic Migrant Attitudes toward Birth Control: A QMethodology Field Study  
**Patrick Peritore** *Department of Political Science, University of Missouri, Columbia*

Predicting the Operating Margin for Academic Medical Centers  
**Dave Ivers** *MPA Program, Eastern Michigan University*

Women and Orphans: The New Face of Aids  
**Colleen Lyons Fisher** *University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine*

**Thursday, 12:30– 2:00 pm – Lunch**

**Thursday, 2:00–3:00 pm – Plenary Lecture**

**A-2 RACE AND ETHNICITY IN PEDIATRIC RESEARCH**  
**Lainie Ross, M.D., Ph.D.**  
*University of Chicago, MacLean Center for Clinical Medical Ethics*

Room: Wrigley

**Thursday, 3:00-3:15 pm – Coffee Break**

Complimentary coffee, tea, and soft drinks

next to Sandberg

**Thursday, 3:15–5:00 pm – Panels and Roundtables**

**B-4 GENDER, THE BODY, AND POLITICS**

Room: Ogden

Chair: **Steven E. Rhoads** *Woodrow Wilson Department of Government and Foreign Affairs*

Presenters: In Defense of the Body: Embodiment as a Ground for Ethics  
**Lauren Hall** *Department of Political Science, Northern Illinois University*

The Biology of Female Vulnerability  
**Steven E. Rhoads** *Woodrow Wilson Department of Government and Foreign Affairs*

Sex, Lies, and the Voting Booth  
**Margaret Pritchard** *Department of Psychology, Trinity College*

**B-5 DEMOCRACY AND BIOLOGY**

Room: Wright

Chair: **Albert Somit** *Southern Illinois University at Carbondale*

Presenters: Iraq and Afghanistan: The Evolutionary Folly of Nation-Building  
**Albert Somit** *Southern Illinois University at Carbondale*  
**Steven A. Peterson** *School of Public Affairs, Penn State Harrisburg*

Climate and Democracy  
**Tatu Vanhanen** *University of Helsinki*

The Dilemma of Governance in Latin America  
**Jose G. Vargas** *Centro Universitario del Sur, Universidad de Guadalajara*

**D-3 GOVERNMENT POLICY AND OBESITY**

Room: Addams

Chair: **Robert H. Sprinkle** *School of Public Policy, University of Maryland*

Presenters: Should Medicare Take Aim at Obesity: Prevention-through-management to forestall  
Medicare-Medicaid dual eligibility  
**Robert H. Sprinkle** *School of Public Policy, University of Maryland*  
**Min Oi Wan** *Department of Public and Community Health, University of Maryland*  
**Mark Meiners** *Center on Aging, University of Maryland*

Reflective Public Health: Critical Approaches to Public Sphere Problems  
**Alan C. Wells** *Institute for Ethics, American Medical Association*

**Thursday, 6:00–8:00 pm – Welcoming Reception and Poster Session**

**POSTERS AND WELCOMING RECEPTION**

**Truffles**

Construction of a Decision Making Instrument Related to Biotechnology  
**Richard R. Haubner** *Department of Behavioral Science, College of Mount St. Joseph*

Biological Roots of Electability in the 2004 Primaries  
**James Schubert** *Department of Political Science, Northern Illinois University*  
**Margaret A. Curran** *Department of Political Science, Weber State University*

## FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 2004

Registration	Sandburg	8:00 am ó 8:00 pm
Exhibits	Field	8:00 am ó 5:30 pm

### Friday, 8:30–10:15 am – Panels and Roundtables

#### **B-6 EVOLUTION AND POLITICS: I**

Room: Wright

Chair: **Gary Johnson** *Political Science Department, Lake Superior State University*

Presenters: What Types of Data Does a Darwinian Political Scientist Need?  
**Dustin Tingley** *Departments of Mathematics and History, Darrow School*

The Evolution of Counter-Cooperation in Political Science and Biology  
**Sunghack Lim** *International Relations, University of Seoul, Korea*

Violence in the City  
**Lauren Hall** *Department of Political Science, Northern Illinois University*

Holistic Darwinism  
**Peter A. Corning**, *Institute for the Study of Complex Systems*

#### **D-4 ENVIRONMENT AND SCIENCE POLICY**

Room: Addams

Chair: **Odelia Funke** *Environmental Protection Agency*

Presenters: Ten Years after Cairo: Reaffirming Commitments to Sustainable Development  
**Julie Starr** *Population and Environment Program, National Wildlife Federation*

Peopleø and Animalø Echinococcus In Armenia  
**Hasmik Zanginyan** *Institute of Molecular Biology NAS RA*

Judicial Processing of Scientific Information  
**Rebecca Harris** *Department of Political Science, University of Illinois*

### Friday, 10:15–10:45 am – Coffee Break

Complimentary coffee, tea, and soft drinks

next to Sandberg

**Friday, 10:45–12:30 am – Panels and Roundtables**

**C-1 CURRENT CONTROVERSIES IN DEATH AND DYING**

Room: Wright

Chair: **Susan Behuniak** *Department of Political Science, Le Moyne College*

Presenters: Dying in a Nursing Home: Narratives on the Gaps Between Policy and Practice  
**Susan Behuniak** *Department of Political Science, Le Moyne College*

State Level Reactions to Physician-Assisted Suicide: Policy Developments with Respect to the Treatment of Intractable Pain  
**John M. Strate** *Department of Political Science, Wayne State University*

Physician-Assisted Suicide in Federal Courts: An End to an End-of-Life Option?  
**Arthur Svenson** *Department of Government, University of Redlands*

Death Policy: A Cross Cultural Analysis  
**Robert H. Blank** *School for International Studies, Brunel University*

Discussant: **Roberta Herzberg** *Department of Political Science, Utah State University*

**B-7 EVOLUTION AND POLITICS: II**

Room: Ogden

Chair: **Bradley Thayer** *Department of Political Science, University of Minnesota at Duluth*

Presenters: Becoming a Universal Darwinist: A First-Person, Biobehavioral Account:  
**John Langton** *Department of Political Science, Westminster College*

Evolutionary Psychology  
**Thakur Prasad Panta** *Sanatani Meditational System, Chetana Vidyashram,  
Residential Secondary School, Kathmundu, Nepal*

A SoftøLysenkoism: Evolution and the American Social Sciences  
**Bradley Thayer** *Department of Political Science, University of Minnesota at Duluth*

**Friday, 12:30–2:00 pm – Lunch**

**Friday, 2:00–3:00 pm – Plenary Lecture**

**A-3            POLITICS IN THE LABORATORY: THE CONSTITUTION OF HUMAN GENOMICS**

**Ira Carmen**

*Political Science Department, University of Illinois*

Room:            Wrigley

**Friday, 3:00-3:15 pm – Coffee Break**

Complimentary coffee, tea, and soft drinks

next to Sandberg

**Friday, 3:15–5:00 pm – Panels and Roundtables**

**B-8            GENETICS AND POLITICS**

Room:            Ogden

Chair:            **Peter A. Corning** *Institute for the Study of Complex Systems*

Presenters:     Genetics and the Law

**Jennifer S. Guon** *Department of Political Science, Northern Illinois University*

The Phenomenology of Fairness

**Peter A. Corning** *Institute for the Study of Complex Systems*

Politics, Evolution, and Design

**David Hill** *Augustana College*

**C-2            INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES ON BIOLOGY AND BIOTECHNOLOGY**

Room:            Addams

Chair:            **Edward Sankowski** *Department of Philosophy, University of Oklahoma*

Presenters:     Democracy and Biotechnology

**Edward Sankowski** *Department of Philosophy, University of Oklahoma*

Shifting Bio-Framing Strategies: US EU Trade-Risk Discourses in the WTO GM Food Dispute Case

**Frederique Santerre** *Harvard University, Kennedy School of Government*

Biotechnology Control Measures: a Gap in International Security?

**Aleksandr Rabodzey** *Division of Biological Engineering and Security Studies  
Program Technical Working Group, MIT*

Fear the Food: Public Perceptions of Agricultural Bioterrorism  
**Patrick Stewart** *Department of Political Science, Arkansas State University*  
**William P. McLean** *Department of Political Science, Arkansas State University*  
**Lucas Duffner** *School of Business, Arkansas State University*

**Friday, 6:15 - 9:15 pm – Reception, Banquet, and Keynote Address**

Pre-Banquet Reception (cash bar)	Truffles	6:15 pm
Banquet (by ticket)	Truffles	7:00 pm
<b>Keynote Address</b>	<b>Truffles</b>	<b>8:00 pm</b>

**A-1            BIRTH OF THE MIND: HOW A TINY NUMBER OF GENES CREATE THE COMPLEXITIES OF HUMAN THOUGHT**  
**Gary Marcus**  
*Director of the Infant Language Center at New York University*

**SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 2004**

Registration	Sandburg	8:00 am ó 8:00 pm
Exhibits	Field	8:00 am ó 5:30 pm

**Saturday, 7:30–9:00 am – APLS Executive Council Meeting**

Room:            Burnham

**Saturday, 9:15–10:15 am – Plenary Lecture**

**A-4            THE POLITICAL USES OF FEAR OF TERRORISM: A RATIONAL APPROACH TO PREVENTION AND PREPAREDNESS**  
**Victor W. Sidel, MD**  
*Montefiore Medical Center, Albert Einstein College of Medicine;*  
*Weill Medical College of Cornell University*

Room:            Wrigley

**Saturday, 10:15–10:45 am – Coffee Break**

Complimentary coffee, tea, and soft drinks next to Sandberg

**Saturday, 10:45–12:30 am – Panels and Roundtables**

**B-9 THE ORGANIZATION AND OBJECTIVES OF THE MODERN CORPORATION: ALTERNATIVE THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES**

Room: Ogden

Chair: **John Boatright R.** *Department of Management, Loyola University*

Presenters: Cultural Evolution and Deontological Business Ethics  
**James H. Fetzer** *Department of Philosophy, University of Minnesota - Duluth*

A Multi-Disciplinary Approach to Leadership  
**Michele Geiger** *Business Administration Department, College of Mount St. Joseph*

Biology, Evolution, and Systems Theory  
**Ronald F. White** *Humanities Department, College of Mount St. Joseph*

Discussant: **John Boatright R.** *Department of Management, Loyola University*

**B-10 BIOBEHAVIORAL APPROACHES TO POLITICS: II**

Room: Horner

Chair: **Nancy Meyer-Emerick Levin** *College of Urban Affairs, Cleveland State University*

Presenters: Immigration and Productivity: An Evolutionary Policy  
**Lawrence Brunner** *Department of Economics, Central Michigan University*  
**Stephen M. Colarelli** *Department of Psychology, Central Michigan University*  
**Geeta D'Souza** *Department of Psychology, Central Michigan University*

A Naturalized Epistemology  
**James Rutherford** *Grant Medical Center*

Evolutionary Perspectives on the Authoritarian Personality  
**Nancy Meyer-Emerick Levin** *College of Urban Affairs, Cleveland State University*

Law, Leadership, and Lords: Machiavellian Intelligence and the Role of Obedience in Collective Action  
**Charles Anthony Smith** *Political Science Department, University of Miami*

**C-3 PUBLIC OPINION ON BIOTECHNOLOGY**

Room: Wright

Chair: **Patrick Stewart** *Political Science Department, Arkansas State University*

Presenters: First, Second and Third Generations: Public Opinion Toward Agricultural Biotechnology  
**Patrick Stewart** *Political Science Department, Arkansas State University*

Factors Influencing Decision making about Biotechnology: Preliminary Implications for Public Policy  
**Richard R. Haubner** *Department of Behavioral Science, College of Mount St. Joseph*

Abandoning a Regulatory Framework: Labeling Transgenic food in the United States.  
**Thomas Greitens** *Northern Illinois University, American Farmland Trust*

**E-1 THE ROLE OF MEDIA IN BIOTERRORISM COMMUNICATIONS**

Room: Addams

Chair: **Kristen Alley Swain** *School of Journalism and Mass Communications, University of Kansas*

Presenters: Panic in the Streets: Ethical Controversies in Bioterrorism Communications  
**Ross Silverman** *Southern Illinois University*

The Media and Risk Perception in Bioterror Defense  
**Thomas May** *Medical College of Wisconsin*

The Anthrax Scare of 2001: Cross-Media Comparisons and Lessons Learned  
**Greg Stefaniak** *University of Arkansas-Little Rock*

Spinning the Spores: Risk Framing in News Coverage of the 2001 Anthrax Attacks  
**Kristen Alley Swain** *School of Journalism and Mass Communications, University of Kansas*

Discussant: **Patrick Peritore** *Department of Political Science, University of Missouri*



**E-2 BIOTERRORISM AND ETHICAL ISSUES IN RESEARCH, MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH POLICY**

Room: Ogden

Chair: **Lisa A. Eckenwiler** *Department of Philosophy, Old Dominion University*

Presenters: Coercion in Mass Casualty Medicine  
**Griffin Trotter** *St. Louis University Medical Center*

Protecting Human Subjects Against the Threat of Public Health Crises  
**Jennifer Bard** *Texas Tech University School of Law*

What Knowledge? Which Society? Ethics and the Framing of Health Policy in Biodefense.  
**Lisa A. Eckenwiler** *Department of Philosophy, Old Dominion University*

Women Watch Out! Some Consequences of Boorse's Bio-Statistical Model of Disease for Women's Health Care Policy  
**Allison Wolf** *Department of Philosophy and Religion, Simpson College*

**Saturday, 5:15–6:00 pm – APLS Business Meeting**

APLS Business Meeting (for all members)

Wrigley

**SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 2004**

Registration

Sandburg

8:00 am to 10:30 am

**Sunday, 8:30–10:15 am – Panels and Roundtables**

**C-5 BIOETHICAL KNOWLEDGE**

Room: Addams

Chair: **Patrick Peritore** *Department of Political Science, University of Missouri-Columbia*

Presenters: Bioethics and Philosophy  
**Patrick Peritore** *Department of Political Science, University of Missouri-Columbia*

Plato's Bioethics--A Caveat  
**Alin Fumurescu** *Department of Political Science, University of Missouri-Columbia*

Digging trenches: A Map of Public Discourse on biotechnology in the US  
**Lene Johansen** *University of Missouri Graduate School*

Questioning Bioethical Knowledge in the Stem Cell Debate  
**Eun-Sung Kim** *Science & Technology Studies, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute*

**C-6 SCIENCE, BIAS AND MYTH: PREGNANCY AND PUBLIC POLICY**

Room: Wright

Chair: **Sonya Charles** *Department of Philosophy, Michigan State University*

Presenters: Perpetrators and Victims: Rhetoric in Public Policies of Motherhood  
**Tricha Shivas** *Department of Philosophy, Michigan State University*

Paternalism or Power? A Feminist Analysis of Surrogacy  
**Lisa Engelstein** *Michigan State University*

Makes it Dangerous! Science versus Myth in Childbirth Policy  
**Allison Wolf** *Department of Philosophy and Religion, Simpson College*

Punitive Pregnancy? Medical Knowledge as Basis for Criminal Prosecution  
**Sonya Charles** *Department of Philosophy, Michigan State University*

**E-3 KNOWLEDGE AND PREPAREDNESS**

Room: Ogden

Chair: **Justin Tannir** *Northwestern University*

Pathogen Synthesis  
**Aleksandr Rabodzey** *Division of Biological Engineering and Security Studies  
Program Technical Working Group, MIT*

Surge Capacity of American Hospitals During Catastrophic Events  
**Justin Tannir** *Northwestern University*

## Speakers:

**Gary Marcus**, Keynote Speaker, is Associate Professor of Psychology and Director of the Infant Language Center at New York University. In 1996, Marcus received the Robert L. Fantz award for new investigators in cognitive development. He is author of the books, *The Algebraic Mind: Integrating Connectionism and Cognitive Science* (2001) and, *Birth of the Mind: How a Tiny Number of Genes Create the Complexities of Human Thought* (2003). A related article by Dr. Marcus, "Making the Mind," appears in the *Boston Review* and can be viewed or downloaded on [www.bostonreview.net/BR28.6/marcus.html](http://www.bostonreview.net/BR28.6/marcus.html). Dr. Marcus describes the goal of his research as 'developing an inventory of the mind's basic building blocks.'

**Lainie Ross** is a general pediatrician and a medical ethicist in the MacLean Center for Clinical Medical Ethics at the University of Chicago. She serves on both the American Academy of Pediatrics Section of Bioethics and the American Philosophical Association Section on Medicine and Philosophy. She is author of *Children, Families, and Health Care Decision Making*. Her research interests are research ethics, genetics and ethics, transplant ethics, and pediatric ethics.

**Ira Carmen** is Professor of Political Science, University of Illinois. From 1990-1994 he served as a member of the Recombinant DNA Advisory Committee, the federal governmental agency that regulates genetic engineering experiments in the United States. From 2000-2003 he was chairman of the Association for Politics and the Life Sciences Executive Council. He is author of *Cloning and the Constitution* and has recently completed a monograph, *Politics in the Laboratory: The Constitution of Human Genomic*, which will be published by the University of Wisconsin Press in September, 2004

**Victor W. Sidel**, MD, is Distinguished University Professor of Social Medicine, Montefiore Medical Center, Albert Einstein College of Medicine; Adjunct Professor of Public Health, Weill Medical College of Cornell University. He is co-editor of *War and Public Health: A Balanced Approach to Strengthening Systems and Protecting People*. (Oxford University Press, 1997; updated paperback edition, American Public Health Association, 2000) and *Terrorism and Public Health: A Balanced Approach to Strengthening Systems and Protecting People* (Oxford University Press, 2003).

**Jonathan D. Moreno** is the Emily Davie and Joseph S. Kornfeld Professor and Director of the Center for Biomedical Ethics at the University of Virginia. Among his books are *In the Wake of Terror: Medicine and Morality in a Time of Crisis* (MIT 2003), *Undue Risk: Secret State Experiments on Humans* (Routledge 2001), *Ethical and Regulatory Aspects of Clinical Research* (Johns Hopkins 2003), *Arguing Euthanasia* (Touchstone/Simon & Schuster 1995), and *Deciding Together: Bioethics and Moral Consensus* (Oxford 1995). He has served as senior staff to two presidential advisory committees and is current president of the American Society for Bioethics and Humanities.

## ABSTRACTS

Behuniak, Susan  
Department of Political Science  
Le Moyne College

**Title: Dying in a Nursing Home: Narratives on the Gaps Between Policy and Practice**

Abstract: As a legal scholar, I have studied the legal questions associated with the concepts of privacy, equality, liberty, and property regarding end-of-life care. As a volunteer for Hospice who works in the setting of nursing homes, I have witnessed the disparities between what academics and public policymakers say should happen, and what actually occurs regarding the rights of those dying in nursing homes. This paper offers an overview of these gaps between nursing home policy and practice by synthesizing entries from my hospice journal with academic resources on the meaning of rights.

Blanchard, Kenneth  
Northern State University

**Title: Aristotle's Philosophy of the Organism**

Abstract: Aristotle's account of four basic causes is well-known to modern biology and has even served as a template for the analysis of animal behavior. But its depth and sophistication has not been fully appreciated. His material, formal, efficient, and final causation were each an attempt to solve a persistent problem: reconciling our understanding of organic and inorganic nature. I will argue that the four forms of Aristotelian causation are almost perfectly compatible with modern biology. His ambiguous account of formal causation, for example, mirrors the contemporary debates concerning the concept of species. His final cause is compatible with Darwinian accounts of adaptation and indeed Aristotle would require Darwinian theory to complete his own account. Reading Aristotle in the light of modern biology not only clarifies the philosopher's thought, it also supports a modern yet non-reductionist account of the organism.

Blank, Robert  
School of International Studies  
Brunel University

**Title: Death Policy: A Cross-Cultural Analysis**

Abstract: The paper will discuss findings of a comparative study of death-related issues and their implications for bioethics and medical policy making. Countries in the study include Brazil, China, Germany, India, Israel, Japan, Kenya, Netherlands, Taiwan, Turkey, UK, and US. Topics include assisted suicide, euthanasia, definitions of death, costs of death, place of death, advance directives, palliative care/pain management, and hospices. Findings show great differences among countries even in the way the issues are framed and if they are framed. The paper shows the critical importance of culture and the economic context of each country in shaping death policies. More importantly, it demonstrates the failure of concepts such as passive euthanasia, advance directives, and brain death that have engendered much bioethics debate in the US to have any relevancy to most of the world's population.

Brandon, William  
Department of Political Science  
University of North Carolina Charlotte

**Title: From MAO To Modernity: Changing American Perceptions of the Chinese Health Care System and the ‘Progress’ of Privatization**

Abstract: American commentators on the Chinese health care system in the 1960s and 1970s focused on barefoot doctors, “exotic” therapies such as acupuncture and moxibustion and the famous large-scale public health campaigns. By the beginning of the twenty-first century, the introduction of capitalism and the privatization of the Chinese health care system had caused health care costs and the problem of the uninsured to become the paramount problems. This paper will explain recent reforms in health care finance in China and the small role played by the government in providing health care to its citizens, especially in rural China. The implications for the health care status of the population will be explored.

Charles, Sonya  
Department of Philosophy  
Michigan State University

**Title: Punitive Pregnancy? Medical Knowledge as Basis for Criminal Prosecution**

Abstract: Recently in Utah, Mary Ann Rowland was charged with murder after her pregnancy resulted in a stillborn birth. Prosecutors argued that she “showed depraved indifference to human life” for ignoring repeated warnings to get a C-section. Although there is also evidence that Rowland used alcohol and drugs during pregnancy, the majority of the prosecution’s case rested on physicians’ recommendations and an autopsy report that claimed the fetus died merely 2-3 days before the C-section. In this paper I question the assumptions on which this case was based.

Leaving aside the issue of “fetal rights” and broader questions about the autonomy of pregnant women, I argue that using medical opinion as the sole basis for a murder charge is problematic. I begin with a brief review of some court-ordered cesareans cases. What these cases show is that often physicians’ predictions are eventually proven wrong. I follow this brief overview of cases with an analysis of medical knowledge. As a culture, we tend to view medical knowledge as scientific, and it is true that many drugs and treatments undergo randomized controlled clinical trials (the “gold standard” of medical research). However, clinical knowledge is based on mentoring relationships, personal experience, and the ability to interpret research for a specific patient’s needs. In this way, clinical knowledge is not as “scientific” as we commonly believe, and we should reconsider using it as the primary basis for a murder charge.

Corning, Peter A.  
Institute for the Study of Complex Systems

**Title: The Phenomenology of Fairness**

Abstract: A rapidly growing body of evidence across several disciplines lends support to the long-standing sociological claim that a norm of fairness is an operative aspect of human social life – contrary to the tenets of neo-classical economics and neo-Darwinism (narrowly interpreted). But what, exactly, is going on here? Is it altruism? Or empathy run amok? Or is it the expression of some “fairness gene”? And what is the proximate “mechanism”? Is it a manifestation of a unitary, biologically-rooted trait or the product of acculturation? I will argue that, in fact, this important behavioral phenomenon involves a complex interplay among a suite of evolved predispositions, plus

cultural learning, personal experience and the immediate social context — in short, both nature and nurture. Some of the evidence for this evolutionary-developmental paradigm will be briefly described, along with some suggestions for further testing and research.

Corning, Peter A.

Institute for the Study of Complex Systems

**Title: Holistic Darwinism: The New Evolutionary Paradigm and its Implications for Political Theory**

Abstract: Holistic Darwinism is a candidate name for a major paradigm shift that is currently underway in evolutionary biology and related disciplines. Important developments include: (1) a growing appreciation for the fact that evolution is a multi-level process, from genes to ecosystems, and that processes of interdependent "co-evolution" are ubiquitous in nature; (2) a revitalization of group selection theory, which was banned (prematurely) from evolutionary biology over 30 years ago (groups may in fact be important evolutionary units); (3) a growing respect for the fact that the genome is not a "bean bag" (in biologist Ernst Mayr's caricature), much less a gladiatorial arena for competing "selfish genes," but a complex, interdependent, cooperating system; (4) an increased recognition that symbiosis is an important phenomenon in nature and that "symbiogenesis" is a major source of innovation in evolution; (5) an array of new, more advanced game theory models, which support the growing evidence that cooperation is commonplace in nature and not a rare exception; (6) new research and theoretical work that stresses the role of "nurture" in evolution, including developmental processes, "phenotypic plasticity," social information, and especially the role of behavioral innovations as "pacemakers" of evolutionary change (e.g., "niche construction theory," which is concerned with the active role of organisms in shaping the evolutionary process, and "gene-culture co-evolution theory," which was developed to model the dynamics of human evolution); (7) and, not least, a broad effort to account for the evolution of complexity — from "major transition theory" to the "Synergism Hypothesis" and the claims advanced by various theorists for the role of autocatalysis, self-organization, "emergence" and possibly even "laws" of evolution (though I remain guarded about such influences). In this paper I will briefly review these developments and will present a case for the proposition that this paradigm shift has profound implications for social and political theory and our understanding of the role of "politics" in human evolution.

Science often makes advances by viewing the same phenomena from different perspectives — or different "levels" of organization and interaction. Neo-Darwinism, the reigning paradigm in evolutionary biology over the past 30 years or so, has viewed evolutionary change from the point of view of individual genes, or organisms, in essentially competitive relationships, and the discipline of sociobiology has extended this perspective to social and (by extension) political behavior as well. Though much insight and new understanding has resulted from this approach, the Neo-Darwinian paradigm has also been myopic (and at times even hostile) to the influence of higher-level processes — and causation — in social life. Holistic Darwinism shifts the focus "upward" to the social and political levels. It stresses the role of cooperation, as well as cybernetic communication and control processes, and "leadership" (versus individual "dominance" behaviors), in socio-political evolution. More important, Holistic Darwinism stresses the key causal influence of the synergies that are generated by cooperative relationships and it highlights the inducements (carrots and sticks) that help to generate and sustain these relationships. Accumulating evidence for the key role of such higher-level cooperative/ synergistic benefits in human evolution, and the evolution of complex societies, will also be briefly reviewed.

DeCoster, Barry  
Center for Ethics  
Michigan State University

**Title: “Who Says I’m Sick?”: Explanations of Disease As Politics**

Abstract: Explanations of disease are essential tools for decision making regarding patient care and for public health care policies. Important questions about the nature of medical explanations remain, such as: How should clinicians explain illness to patients? Can only medical clinicians generate these explanations? How do competing explanations of disease influence public policy?

Philosophers of science have advanced models of disease explanation that develop complex causal-mechanistic interactions, say, between the body, the environment, genetics, and infectious agents. This strategy for explanation wrongly emphasizes causal-mechanistic details, while excluding the possibility that the questioner’s interests also shape what counts as a good medical explanation. Thus, the specific (and often competing) interests of patients, clinicians, and policy makers must be identified.

Rather than rely upon exclusively causal-mechanistic schemas, I argue that medical explanations are best understood as pragmatic medical explanations. Drawing heavily upon the work of the philosopher of science Bas van Fraassen, I argue that pragmatic medical explanations best identify how inquirers’ personal interests shape explanations. Pragmatic medical explanations allow us means to separate the interests of patients, clinicians, and policy makers, as well as the negative influence of social forces such as homophobia, racism, and sexism. This addition illuminates the moral/political components of generating and evaluating medical explanations, while maintaining the explanation’s scientific rigor.

Engelstein, Lisa  
Department of Philosophy  
Michigan State University

**Title: Paternalism or Power? A Feminist Analysis of Surrogacy**

Abstract: Feminists posit that reproductive freedom is the key to women’s social, economic, and legal freedom and equality. Consequently, they have fought for birth control, sexual freedom, abortion rights, maternity leave and nontraditional family rights. Yet, unlike these other reproductive freedoms, surrogacy has not been embraced by the feminist cause. In fact, some feminists, as well as many other Americans, adamantly oppose surrogacy, as they insist that it is exploitative of women. In contrast, I argue that those who oppose surrogacy based on the assertion that surrogacy is exploitation of women ground their argument on gender binaries and prevent women from challenging patriarchal norms. I identify five cultural stereotypes that patriarchy maintains about women—women as weak, women as emotional, women as strongly connected to their biological children, woman as significantly defined (both by self and society) by their sexuality, and women as altruistic. By uncovering the role these five cultural stereotypes play, I hope to illuminate why many, including feminists, view surrogacy as inherently different than other reproductive technologies. Instead, I suggest that legal commercial surrogacy is analogous to other occupations and decisions that our society deems acceptable. Furthermore, I argue that by limiting women’s reproductive freedoms, we are acting paternalistically and implying that women are not capable of making their own choices. Although surrogacy may not be something many women choose to partake in (nor is it without problems), we should not develop a (universal) feminist morality, which spells out “right” and “wrong” decisions and lifestyles. Instead, feminists must insist on women’s moral agency or else the entire foundation of feminism dissolves.

Fumurescu, Alin  
Department of Political Science  
University of Missouri-Columbia,

**Title: Plato's Bioethics – A Caveat**

Abstract: When it comes to bioethics, Plato is generally perceived as a strong opinionated philosopher. This perception is mainly due to his description of a supervised interbreeding, as exposed in *The Republic*, aimed toward the creation of a "golden race" - the guardians. In order to reach this goal nothing seems too much ó lies, deceit, "disposal" of the "inferior" offspring, brainwashing, and so forth. The resulting picture is troublesome, to say the least, and is responsible for the enduring reputation of totalitarian thinker attached to Plato. But is this also an accurate one? I think not.

The aim of this paper is to offer an alternate reading to the main stream interpretation of Plato's *Republic*. Instead of taking ad literam his scenario, I will follow Plato's own recommendation offered at the end of Book VI. I will consider his descriptions "not as absolute beginnings but literally as hypotheses, underpinnings, footings, and springboards" to enable thought "to rise to that which requires no assumption and is the starting point of all." From this perspective, Plato's *Republic* is nothing more than a useful dream, never to be brought to reality.

Does this mean that all of Plato's recommendations concerning interbreeding and education are to be discarded as mere inoffensive metaphors? Not at all. Precisely because his *Republic* is a dream, it can, under certain circumstances, become a very real nightmare. This paper represents an effort to understand this fine distinction.

Greitens, Thomas  
Northern Illinois University  
American Farmland Trust

**Title: Abandoning a Regulatory Framework: Labeling Transgenic Food in the United States.**

Abstract: What is the best way to label food that has been genetically modified? This question is gaining relevance as consumers increasingly demand more information about food. At the national level in the United States, various legislative proposals have advocated a regulatory framework in which the FDA, EPA, and USDA all work closely together to ensure that transgenic food is safe, separated from other food, and properly labeled. But perhaps the best way to label transgenic food may be to abandon a regulatory framework and instead rely on a voluntary framework similar to the organic label certification process. In this scenario, food producers could voluntarily submit transgenic food for label certification. Then third party certifiers could analyze the transgenic food for negative environmental and health impacts. If the analysis reveals no negative impacts, then the transgenic food could be labeled as "transgenic food fit for consumption." In this way, the safety! Of transgenic food could actually be analyzed in the United States. This should help alleviate some basic concerns regarding the safety of transgenic foods to concerned citizens. In addition, this framework could be used to make transgenic food more marketable to the public if emotive symbols of nature of agriculture are used on the food label.

Harris, Rebecca  
Department of Political Science  
University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

**Title: Judicial Processing of Scientific Information**

Abstract: State supreme courts act as gatekeepers for their jurisdictions, and they decide which science is valid and reliable for judicial purposes. This presentation examines the role of law and politics in state-level judicial outcomes with regard to forensic science. Findings indicate several factors are correlated with the acceptance or rejection of science, including the legal standard at work in the jurisdiction, the judges' partisan affiliations, the use of third-party (e.g. NRC) reports, and the strength of legal counsel. The political implications of these factors suggest politics and law often control the movement of science through the judicial system.

Haubner, Richard R.  
Department of Behavioral Science  
College of Mount St. Joseph

**Title: Factors Influencing Decision making about Biotechnology: Preliminary Implications for Public Policy**

Abstract: There are many chronic diseases associated with aging, such as Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, diabetes, as well as spinal cord injuries that are not curable but involve care and management of the symptoms. With the possible advances in biotechnology that are being examined today, there is some hope for the development of therapeutic interventions that may eliminate these diseases. Some of these interventions in biotechnology include the use of embryonic stem cells and germ cells for the regeneration of tissue, genetic manipulation for repairing or removing defective genes, and therapeutic cloning for developing embryos from which embryonic stem cells can be harvested.

However, a number of questions related to the moral appropriateness of using such technology have surfaced. Some of these questions are as follows: When does life begin? Does the destruction of an embryo involve the destruction of a person? Does genetic manipulation change the nature of the species? How does the electorate make decisions about biotechnology? How should policy decisions be made with regard to biotechnology?

The purpose of this presentation is to discuss a study that is underway that tries to determine what factors influence a person's decision making about the acceptability and potential use of biotechnology in treating many of the diseases associated with aging.

This study is an exploratory pilot study that uses a qualitative methodology. The in-depth interview process will be used with older adults, 65-74 years of age and older, who voluntarily participate in the study. Background information will be obtained on each subject. This includes variables such as age, gender, education, religion, political philosophy, occupation, salary, and caregiving status. This will be followed by open-ended questions directed to each of the subjects related to stem cell research, therapeutic cloning, genetic engineering, and longevity.

The results of the study will provide information about the factors that influence decision making on the acceptability and potential use of biotechnology within the sample used, and the context for these decisions. Preliminary public policy implications will be addressed. From the information obtained in this study, recommendations will be made for a more comprehensive, quantitative study on the same topic.

Ivers, Dave  
MPA Program  
Eastern Michigan University

**Title: Predicting the Operating Margin for Academic Medical Centers**

Abstract: Academic medical centers are a crucial component in the advance of medical experimentation, treatment, and care. They face the same financial pressures all hospitals face. They attempt to remain financially viable for the long-term in order to fulfill their functions.

Operating margin is one of the key indicators of the long-term viability and health of AMCs. There have been many studies which identify multiple variables associated with long-term financial health. None of these have much predictive value.

This paper attempts to use more advanced statistical methods to build a predictive model of operating margin for AMCs based on the previous studies.

Johansen, Lene  
University of Missouri Graduate School

**Title: Digging trenches-a map of the public discourse on biotechnology in USA today**

Abstract: The purpose of the paper is to provide an overview of the major ideas that dominate the public discourse on biotechnology in USA today, the groups that propagate them and a look at how they were formed.

The result will likely be a dichotomy between stasists and dynamists as illustrated by Virginia Postrel in her book *The Future and its Enemies*. Within these two distinctions you will find fellow travelers that would not be considered allies in the traditional left-right dichotomy. Good examples for this on the stasist side are ideas that reject biotechnology because it is too much like playing God that find themselves allied with radical environmentalist ideas of the sanctity of authentic nature. On the dynamist side you will find ideas that defend counter cultural lifestyles allied with capital interests of corporations and entrepreneurs.

Another important feature of the discourse is the dissonance between the scientific community and the political community. One is being fact driven, while the other is value driven. The result is over-regulation of biotechnology research, a public distrust of the scientific community, as well as disillusioned scientists that withdraw from the public discourse.

These two hypotheses will be proven by providing representative samples of the major ideas that have been presented in books and mass media.

Langton, John  
Professor of Political Science  
Westminster College

**Titled: Becoming A Universal Darwinist: A First-Person, Biobehavioral Account**

Abstract: The immediate goal of this paper is to use the principles of universal Darwinism to construct a first-person, narrative, co-evolutionary account of the process of belief selection that led a political scientist to become a behavioral evolutionist and ultimately a universal Darwinist. In carrying out this project, the paper seeks to suggest that universal Darwinism has the capacity to become the ultimate and universal paradigm of the social sciences and indeed of all disciplines that investigate some form of organized, adaptive complexity.

Long, William  
Sam Nunn School of International Affairs  
Georgia Tech

**Title: The Emotional Foundations of International Cooperation and Conflict**

Abstract: This paper will present empirical results of a study of recurrent international conflict that probes the explanatory power of models that incorporate an emotional component into their hypotheses. These models differ from standard social science rationality models and incorporate recent findings in neuroscience and biology. In addition, I hope to be able to discuss the role of social emotions as a conflict resolution mechanism and their role in fostering and sustaining international cooperation.

Lyons Fisher, Colleen  
School of Medicine  
University of Pennsylvania

**Title: Bioethics, Epidemics and Covenant**

Abstract: Compelling epidemiological and economic reasons exist for the global community to address the public policy and ethical dimension of infectious disease epidemics. A scare few within the Western bioethics academic community have successfully effected public policy. The magnitude of these diseases is historical. Yet, although infectious diseases (HIV/AIDS, Malaria, and TB), particularly in developing nations, is in bioethics purview, curriculum, associations and media coverage are under utilized as sources to address the issues. Lack of presence in the global discourse forebodes a precarious future. The United Nations International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights states:

*õ...The inherent dignity...equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family... the foundation of freedom, justice and peace... The individual, having duties to other individuals and to the community to which s/he belongs, is under a responsibility to strive for the promotion and observance of the rights recognized in the present Covenant”.*

Epidemics compromise the fulfillment of this covenant.

Bioethics has the potential and duty to fulfill the covenant through the explicit integration of the political, social and economic sciences. The moniker õbio medical ethicsö as a multi-discipline needs to be earned, not assumed.

Lyons Fisher, Colleen  
School of Medicine  
University of Pennsylvania

**Title: Women and Orphans: The New Face of AIDS**

Abstract: The face of HIV/AIDS as a gay man or an intravenous drug user is an anachronism. Statistics project that the portrait of HIV/AIDS for the new millennium is a woman of color. She lives in a developing nation, sustains her household on < \$2 a day and is without education, property, health care or social status. Sheø probably been abused. AIDS is a death sentence for her. She will leave orphans and the number is projected to be 22 million by 2010. The Western bioethics has the power to parlay resource to assist these 41 million women. However, the power is woefully underutilized.

Aside from international human research, the bioethics community has neither weighed in on the problems associated with the Southern pandemic of HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria. Utilization of resources reflects a rich populace. Is the issue of infectious disease in the South marginalized because of geography, irrelevancy, stigma, economics and/or inertia? Can not withstand scrutiny.

Half of the United Nations **Millennium Development Goals** are dedicated to issues of women, children and infectious disease. Developed nations have the ingenuity, compassion and power to arrest the death knell of AIDS and help women and orphans, who unrecognized, not faceless.

Orbell, John  
Political Science Department  
University of Oregon

Hanley, James  
Political Science Department  
Adrian College

Hartwig, Jason (lead author)  
Political Science Department  
University of Oregon

Morikawa, Tomonori  
International College  
Waseda University, Japan

**Title: Simulating Multiple Orders of Intentionality in Hawk-Dove Encounters**

Abstract: This extends our work simulating the evolution of Machiavellian Intelligence, and the relationship between that and the evolution of cooperative dispositions---two attributes of humans that, from our work, appear to have intertwined evolutionary histories. The next step in this project will be to further develop the model of the cognitive mechanisms that can evolve in the context of Hawk-Dove, conflictual games by allowing agents in our simulations to evolve multiple levels of "intentionality"--"I think that you think that I think", etc--within the context of other available games. Recent work that we published in PLS provided a formal analysis of how many such levels might evolve, but did not locate that problem in the context of a more diverse "ecology of games." At this early stage, we have completed most of the design work for the simulation, and anticipate being well into the analysis by the Spring of 2004. We hope to be able to say something about evolved cognitive mechanisms that have been selected for in humans (and other animals') by an undoubtedly conflict-filled past.

Peritore, Patrick  
Department of Political Science  
University of Missouri-Columbia

**Title: Hispanic Migrant Attitudes toward Birth Control: A QMethodology Field Study**

Abstract: Based on 6 focus groups, we developed a QMethod protocol to measure the subjectivity of Hispanic immigrants toward birth control and attendant issues of sexuality, abortion, domestic violence, male dominance, mate control and differential reproductive success. The result will be factorial attitude types explicating major divisions within the Hispanic community on these issues; and these will be reported in this paper.

Pritchard, Margaret  
Department of Psychology  
Trinity College

**Title: Sex, Lies, and the Voting Booth: the role of attractiveness in achieving and exercising power**

Abstract: This research explores the connections between attractiveness and social influence, analyzing case studies and previous research and examining whether attractive people are more persuasive both in terms of convincing people of an argument and in getting people to trust them. Also, it examined the relationship between attractiveness and attribution of other good qualities. Three experiments were conducted; the first tested whether an attractive photo was more persuasive than an unattractive one regardless of the essay it was attached to. Neither serial position, photo, or content of the essay was a significant predictor of which essay participants would choose as more persuasive. The second experiment asked participants to choose a leader for a blindfolded walk. One

person was more attractive than the other. Though participants were more likely to select the attractive leader, this result just failed to reach significance. The third experiment involved taping a video in which two actors read the same scene twice, switching roles for the second reading. One character is clearly in a powerful position. Participants viewed one of the videos and were then asked to rate personal characteristics of the actors, including attractiveness. The actors were not found to be significantly more attractive when in power, but participants were significantly more likely to attribute other good qualities to actors they found attractive.

Sankowski, Edward  
Philosophy Department  
University of Oklahoma

**Title: Democracy, Biotechnology, and Inequality**

Abstract: Francis Fukuyama has argued (in *Our Posthuman Future-Consequences of the Biotechnology Revolution*) that biotechnology should be regulated politically in two general ways. Governments (including democratic governments) aiming to deal with their domestic problems, can and should regulate human reproductive cloning, prenatal genetics based and other screening, genetic engineering of human beings, and many other matters associated with scientific research about biology and its applications to humans. International institutions are also needed, in his view, to regulate global aspects of such biotechnology. Fukuyama expresses concerns about threats arising from biotechnology to the equality that he considers essential to democracy. He dismisses his own concerns about democratic equality, however, without much argument or evidence, saying that the democratic state will act to counter threats to democratic equality. He professes little interest in ethical details about regulation, leaving most normative decisions to administrative institutions, once created. This paper argues (further developing some ideas in *From Chance to Choice-Genetics and Justice*, by Allen Buchanan, et al. and other work in normative ethics and political philosophy) that reasonable worries about democratic equality are more serious than Fukuyama allows. Empirical evidence about inequality is considered. Also, fostering ethical consensus is arguably much more difficult than Fukuyama thinks. Finally, this paper argues that Fukuyama's de-emphasis of ethical details about biotechnology is unjustifiable. A better alternative would take normative ethics and politics in a different direction from Fukuyama's references to Aristotle's ethics and that of some other great philosophers.

Santerre, Frederique  
Kennedy School of Government  
Harvard University

**Title: Shifting Bio-Framing Strategies: US and EU Trade-Risk Discourses in the WTO GM Food Dispute Case**

Abstract: The revolutionary advances in the life sciences have not brought worldwide consensus in all fields as major debates remain regarding the safety of genetically modified (GM) food.

This issue has recently been brought to the World Trade Organisation (WTO) by the USA in an attempt to challenge the 1998 European de facto GM moratorium.

The USA argues that the "moratorium" violates WTO rules as "sound science" has not proven those products to be risky. By contrast, the European Union (EU) has banned their entry to its market for public health reason, in application of a precautionary approach and in line with the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.

Both countries having the same level of economic and technological development, the question raised is: how such divergent perspectives on the adoption of a promising new technology have come to emerge?

To address this puzzle, this paper adopts a science studies approach to address the emergence of these divergent regulatory paths and focuses upon the introduction of science and technology expertise into international trade policy-making. It analyses and traces the polar GM food discourses and highlights the shifting framing dynamics at play.

Each party argues that its position is legitimate and in line with the rules of international law and scientific risk assessment. Nevertheless, this will eventually be settled within the WTO and be legally binding. The results will clearly have far reaching consequences on the future of the biotech food industry and for the life sciences at large.

Schubert, James  
Department of Political Science  
Northern Illinois University

Curran, Margaret A.  
Department of Political Science  
Weber State University

**Title: Biological Roots of Electability in the 2004 Primaries**

Abstract: Appearance based stereotyping effects in appraisals of politicians are well documented in the literature of political psychology and the findings of our prior research. *The goal of the proposed project is to explore how and why attractiveness bias affects the conscious processing of substantive information (issues and policy positions, background and qualifications, job performance, etc.) about politicians.* Our theoretical concerns involve the manner in which bias influences political perception. One hypothesis to be examined is that appearance bias has a motivational effect (see Lodge, et al.) on cognitive investment in information processing, affecting attention to information and deliberation in appraisal formation. A second hypothesis (see Granberg) is that appearance bias motivates perceptual distortion that is displayed in assimilation and contrast effects (exaggerating political agreement or disagreement, respectively). A third hypothesis is that stereotyping effects on information processing are stronger, the less politically sophisticated the voter.

This project employs laboratory based methods to implement a fully controlled experimental design. A computer program, prepared in Visual Basic, presents respondents with candidate images, video clips and campaign information in a simulated setting, utilizing materials from the 2004 primary election nomination campaigns of Democratic candidates who had declared by November 1, 2003. Appearance ratings -- including electability, attractiveness and dominance -- of nine Democratic candidates were collected from approximately 100 subjects in early November 2003, with strong inter-rater reliability and very significant differentiation among the candidates. Mean candidate appearance ratings for provide observations on the independent variables of this study. Observations for political sophistication and dependent variables, that describe information search behavior by individuals, were acquired in January-February 2004 through experimental research. A pretest was administered in advance of the experimental session, including demographic questions, political knowledge and attitude items, and issue positions. The experimental session will began with respondents seated in front of a computer screen presenting the images of nine candidates randomly located in segments of the screen. Selection of an image activates a simulated candidate website with a menu of choices including Background & Personal History, Policy Statements, Current Activities, Photo Gallery, etc. Respondents were free to spend as much or as little time as they chose learning about each of the candidates. The software tracks information searches with respect to both choices and time. A post-test recorded evaluations of the candidates on traits scales, a feeling thermometer, perceptions of candidate values and qualifications. In the initial phase of the proposed research, Rs are recruited from undergraduate and graduate university student populations.

Shivas, Tricha  
Department of Philosophy  
Michigan State University

**Title: Perpetrators and Victims: Rhetoric in Public Policies of Motherhood**

Abstract: In this presentation, I explore how conceptions of motherhood and fetal harm shape public policy in the following two cases: illegal substance abuse during pregnancy and the use of infertility drugs to become pregnant. I explore the theoretical and conceptual assumptions imbedded in the rhetoric used in media coverage and public policy language concerning these two cases. . The rhetoric of the media coverage and of the law reify the authority of medicine over women during pregnancy, promote heterosexist and idealistic conceptions of the family, and misrepresent the harms and potential harms that could be suffered by the pregnant women, fetuses, and families by focusing only on the potential harm to the fetus in the cases illegal substance abuse during pregnancy and only on the potential harms of not having a child for the married couple. I argue that in both cases the public rhetoric needs to better account for the authority of women over their bodies (even when! pregnant) and consider more realistic conceptions of the family. Furthermore, we need to provide better use of government funding for drug rehabilitation and follow-up programs, nutrition and prenatal care, health care coverage for all children. Finally, I argue that society needs to increase the regulation of reproductive technologies and provide more grants to produce studies of the potential physical and psychological harms to women, fetuses, and families resultant from reproductive technologies.

Smith, Charles Anthony  
Political Science Department  
University of Miami

**Title: Law, Leadership, and Lords: Machiavellian Intelligence and the Role of Obedience in Collective Action**

Abstract: Those people in hunter gatherer society that could quickly organize to defend themselves were more likely to survive a raid by other bands of people. Overtime, those with more pronounced mechanisms for immediate response to instant threats prospered. Thus, evolution rewarded those populations that would quickly obey their leaders. {"Fight!" "ok" instead of "why?"} People with a deliberative outlook (or slow to move) on organized defense were at an evolutionary disadvantage. This built in propensity to lower the costs of cooperation (both transaction and conformity costs) explains a host of behaviors. First, the most efficient command that could be given is "Because God said so" - this propensity to obey could be and is manipulated by elites who claim a divine right to rule. This is an evolutionary explanation for the development of organized religion as well as theocracies. Second, the rally around the flag effect is well documented (e.g., Bush\'s approval ! ratings before and after 9/11) Why do we rally around our leaders? Why does (as Machiavelli would say) "insecurity abroad lead to security at home"? The psychological mechanism that has evolved to trigger obedience to leaders in the face of external threat explains this otherwise irrational act. Third, we are compelled to have a legal system even in the face of broad ignorance about the law. Secular societies embrace law conceptually because we are compelled to follow the rules - in a more complex society such as the modern one, the law is a surrogate for God and Leader. We respect and revere the law even in the face of knowing virtually nothing about it and we look to it in times of crisis.

Starr, Julie  
Population and Environment Program  
National Wildlife Federation

**Title: Ten Years after Cairo: Reaffirming Commitments to Sustainable Development**

Abstract: 2004 marks the tenth anniversary of the landmark International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) in Cairo. The ICPD was revolutionary because, for the first time, the international community moved beyond a discussion about reducing numbers to one that incorporated a more holistic approach to development that includes social, gender, and environmental concerns. Ten years later, the environmental community is working to assess progress toward achieving the sustainable development goals set in Cairo.

It is impossible to discuss health and development for the next generation without understanding the broader environmental context within which they lie. And this context cannot be understood without a look at the specific ways that women are adversely affected by environmental problems.

Today, over 500,000 women per year die from pregnancy-related causes, most of which could be avoided by meeting the existing demand for family planning services and reducing maternal deaths and injuries by 20 per cent or more. While the issues may seem daunting, new strategies are underway in the U.S. to empower regular citizens to take action to forward the goals set out at the ICPD.

On the grassroots level, NGOs are working together on the "Mother's Promise the World Must Keep" Campaign. This education and advocacy campaign targets civic leaders and groups, organizations and individuals, to urge the US government to keep the promises it made in Cairo. Meeting these commitments will move us closer to a future in which both people and wildlife can thrive in a healthy environment.

Stewart, Patrick  
Department of Political Science  
Arkansas State University

McLean, William P.  
Department of Political Science  
Arkansas State University

Duffner, Lucas  
School of Business  
Arkansas State University

**Title: Fear the Food: Public Perceptions of Agricultural Bioterrorism**

Abstract: In the wake of the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks, a greater emphasis has been placed on the potential for attacks on vulnerable aspects of American life. A key sector which has drawn attention from the current Administration has been that of the food chain and its likelihood for being a target. The question remains as to whether or not the public perceives this as a risk. To ascertain this, this paper considers public perceptions of the likelihood of agricultural bioterrorism to affect the United States by a telephone survey of 680 citizens of Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas of food safety. Specifically, we report findings on questions concerning whether respondents believe a terrorist attack on the food supply is likely in the next five years, how likely these plants might enter the U.S. food supply, how likely the respondent or a family member might eat this poisoned food, and how worried and angry they would be.

Strate, John  
Department of Political Science  
Wayne State University

**Title: State Level Responses to Physician-Assisted Suicide: Policy Developments with Respect to the Treatment of Intractable Pain**

Abstract: In the 1990s right to die advocates succeeded in putting the issue of physician-assisted suicide (PAS) upon governmental agendas. In the United States, despite public opinion favorable to PAS, advocates had little success either with state legislatures or with the courts. With the notable exception of Oregon, their efforts to enact PAS through the initiative process also failed. There have been two important state level responses to PAS. A number of states have enacted new laws or revisited old laws prohibiting assisted suicide in order to prevent the type of mischief that occurred in Michigan with Jack Kevorkian. More significantly, perhaps, a number of states and state medical societies have enacted new policies on the treatment of intractable pain. The purpose of these, generally, is to clarify what physicians can and cannot do in their treatment of terminally ill patients. The proposed paper will examine developments in the states with respect to intractable pain policy and the implications of these for the treatment of terminally ill patients. It will explore what intractable pain policies mean for the future of PAS and other end of life options. It will examine state level variation in the timing of adoption and/or modification of intractable pain policy. It will look at the content of these policies and how this content varies across the states.

Svenson, Arthur  
Department of Government  
University of Redlands

**Title: Physician-Assisted Suicide in Federal Courts: An End to an End-of-Life Option?**

Abstract: In its landmark resolution of *Washington v. Glucksberg* (1997), the Supreme Court rejected constitutional arguments to nationalize a right to physician-assisted suicide (PAS); were such a right to be established, proponents would have to prevail in the "earnest and profound debate" in their respective states. As Justice O'Connor explained in her concurring opinion, "[s]tates are presently undertaking extensive and serious evaluations of physician-assisted suicide and other related issues. In such circumstances, the challenging task of crafting appropriate procedures for safeguarding . . . liberty interests is entrusted in the 'laboratory' of the states . . . in the first instance" Oregon produced the nation's first voter-approved initiative legalizing PAS in 1994, and since that law became effective in 1997, 171 qualified Oregonians have died under its provisions. Attempts to legalize PAS in other states have failed.

Discouraged and uninspired by Oregon's legalization of PAS, President Bush and Attorney General Ashcroft argue that the national government has also legislated in this area of public policy. Congress' Controlled Substances Act of 1970 (CSA), they explain, has not only "craft[ed] appropriate procedures for safeguarding . . . liberty interests . . . in the first instance," but given the Supremacy Clause of Article VI, the Attorney General's interpretation of CSA provisions preempt contradictory state law, and in this instance, the legalization of PAS not only in Oregon, but in any other state that might choose to follow that state's lead. Federal preemption occurs because the CSA mandates a unified, national understanding of the purposes for which drugs that move from one state to another can ultimately be used, and PAS, according to Ashcroft, is not a "legitimate medical purpose." This paper analyzes both the statutory and constitutional conflicts between PAS proponents and opponents within the context of our federal republic, focusing on the provisions of the CSA as well as the language of the Constitution that empowers Congress to regulate "commerce among the several states." The decisions of federal courts that have addressed the conflict between Oregon and the Bush Administration will be discussed and analyzed. The paper hypothesizes "in light of *U.S. v.*

Lopez (1995) and U.S. v. Morrison (2000) that should lower federal courts agree that the statutory provisions of the CSA conflict with state-established rights protective of PAS, on constitutional grounds the Supreme Court will hold that state governments possess the sovereign capacity to sustain the legislative outcomes of "earnest and profound" PAS debates, and for this reason: PAS does not significantly affect commerce.

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**Title: The Role of Instincts in Modern Society**

Abstract: This essay gives a view of the meaning of instincts in the life of modern man and the meaning of "panem et circenses" in western society. It deals with the decompression valves of society as they have grown over the last centuries in order to deal with the basic instincts of both men and women as they increasingly had to live in (over)regulated societies. Modern society has moved away from our ancient environment and this causes some problems in day to day life for a lot of people. Over time society has developed ways to manage the tensions arising from living in an artificial environment. Regrettably a lot of effort has gone into philosophical and religious frameworks which at best ignore or at worst condemn part of our basic instincts and needs, often with great harm to human lives and lots of grief on those who handed over the basis of their existence to other who knew better. Our instincts have evolved over the ages to guide us through life and to provide the necessary basis needed for our survival. Instincts, in all species, deal with life and death, survival of individuals and each species. They regulate and guide the competition in and between species, mating behaviour and the care for offspring. One could summarize the workings of instincts as outward competition and inward care, where the "scale" of in and out may differ.

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**Title: Public and Private Regulation of Organ Transplantation: Liver Allocation and the Final Rule**

Abstract: The rules governing the allocation of cadaveric organs for transplantation in the United States are made through a process of private regulation. Through the Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network (OPTN), stakeholders and public representatives determine the substantive content of allocation rules. Between 1994 and 2000 the Department of Health and Human Services conducted a rulemaking to define more clearly the public and private roles in the determination of organ allocation policy. Several prominent liver transplant centers that were losing market share as a result of the proliferation of transplant centers used the rulemaking as a vehicle in an effort to force the OPTN to adopt national sharing of organs. The process leading to the Final Rule provides a window on the politics of organ allocation. It also facilitates an assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of private regulation. Overall, private regulation appears relatively effective in tapping the technical expertise of stakeholders to allow for the adaptation of rules in the face of changing technology and information. It may be vulnerable, however, if stakeholders perceive that they can obtain more favorable treatment in public regulatory arenas.

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**Title: Business Ethics, Biopolitics, and the Biotech Challenge**

Abstract: In recent years, the global economy has witnessed a meteoric rise what is called the biotech sector of the world economy. This explosion of corporate investment is broadly based, international in scope, and involves scientific research aimed at marketing a wide range of new products and services, including: biomedical technologies (life-extending biotechnologies, reproductive biotechnologies, and life enhancing biotechnologies); agricultural biotechnologies (genetically altered crops, organisms, and animals); biological weapons, and a wide range of nanotechnologies.

These emerging biotech industries present contemporary business ethicists with many daunting challenges that clearly fall within their traditional purview, including: monopolistic behavior on the part of its transnational corporations; regulatory issues, and the debate over the social costs and benefits of biotech products and services. However, there are also challenges that, at least on the surface, seem to be unique to the biotech industry such as: reliance upon on complex and highly technical biological research, which may obscure the value stocks; questions concerning the privatization of scientific knowledge through the issuance of patents and licenses; political issues that arise over public funding of biological research and the transfer of knowledge from government laboratories to private corporations; and questions that arise concerning the regulation of scientific research by national and international political entities.

Parallel with the growth of biotech industries, we have the rise of a variety of political constituencies that seek to regulate the research and development of these emerging biotechnologies based on moral and/or religious principles.

This roundtable discussion will explore the moral and political challenges posed by the biotech industries and the interface between business ethics, bioethics, and biopolitics. This will include discussion of the relevance of traditional business ethics in meeting the biotech challenge.

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**Title: Medicine Makes it Dangerous! Science versus Myth in Childbirth Policy**

Abstract: Our society constantly emphasizes that birth is (at least potentially) very dangerous. For example, we are told that women died in birth and that this stopped because of the introduction of medical technology. The implication is that a just society protects women and that since medical management of birth is the only way to continue to keep women safe, we must make childbirth policy that keeps the medical approach in place as the only responsible way to handle birth.

In contrast to these claims, however, research now suggests that the current standard childbirth practices in the United States are not scientifically or medically sound. They not only do not make birth safer, but there is also evidence that some technologies actually endanger women and babies. Despite these findings, our childbirth policies have become increasingly dependant on these highly

questionable medical technologies.

In my paper, I will detail the medical field's reasoning justifying why we must maintain our current policies. Then, I will suggest the problems in the medical defense for these questionable policies, specifically the problems of over-emphasizing the dangers of childbirth, of assuming that medicine and physicians should be given greater authority than others, such as women giving birth and midwives, about childbirth, and of over-valuing technology and scientific knowledge over experiential and empirical knowledge. Finally, I will conclude by outlining alternative childbirth policies that will be both more consistent with the most recent research on childbirth and will better keep women and their babies safe.

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**Title: Women Watch Out! Some Consequences of Boorse's Bio-Statistical Model of Disease for Women's Health Care Policy**

Abstract: In his 1985 book, *Just Health Care*, Norman Daniels constructs a theory of a just health care system. He argues that determining a just society's obligations provide its citizens with a certain level of health care requires having a clear conception of what constitutes a health care need. To determine what constitutes a health care need, Daniels employs Christopher Boorse's account of disease as "a deviation from normal species-typical functioning." Daniels chooses Boorse's model because he wants a model of health and disease that is objective, and thus, can provide an objective basis for determining health care policy. Daniels maintains that the Boorsian model provides this objective basis because it utilizes the biomedical model sciences. Consequently, the health care policy that Daniels recommends based on this view will be fair and unbiased.

In this paper, I will argue that Boorse does not provide Daniels the objective basis for which he is searching. In fact, as Ruth Hubbard, Emily Martin, and Abby Wilkerson all point out, Boorse's view is plagued by seriously problematic assumptions that are biased toward many social groups, including women and homosexuals. Consequently, Boorse's conception of disease supports dangerous health care policies, especially concerning women's health. Given this, I will argue that if we want just health care policies, then, contra Daniels, we should not utilize Boorse's model of disease as a basis for creating just health care policy.

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**Title: People's and Animal's Echinococcus In Armenia**

Abstract: *Echinococcus* has increased abruptly in Armenia leading to the present broad-scale investigation. Our research demonstrates that the increase is due to a decrease in veterinary services, weak control, and the aggravation of social and economic conditions of the population.

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