

ASSOCIATION FOR POLITICS AND THE LIFE SCIENCES

Twenty-Sixth Annual Meeting
Indiana Memorial Union ó Bloomington, IN
October 25-26, 2006

FINAL PROGRAM SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS

Program Chairs:

Erik Bucy Indiana University

Steven Peterson Pennsylvania State University at Harrisburg

PANELS:

1. Biophysical and Institutional Factors
Affecting Environmental Outcomes (State Room East) í í í í í í í í Wed., 8:15-10:00 am
2. Evolution and War I (State Room East) í í í í í í í í í í í í Wed., 10:30 ó 12:15 pm
3. Biology and Philosophy (State Room West) ..í .í í í í í í í í .í .Wed., 10:30 ó 12:15 pm
4. Biobehavior (State Room East) í í í í í í .í í í í í í í í í í í Wed., 1:30 ó 3:15 pm
5. Engineering Human Life (State Room West) ..í í ..í í í í í í .í ...Wed., 1:30 ó 3:15 pm
6. Experimental Studies of Common Pool Resources (State Room East)Wed., 3:45 ó 5:30 pm
7. Action Toward Bioethical Pluralism: Breaking
Open the Black Box of Research Ethics (State Room West) í .í í í ...Wed., 3:45 ó 5:30 pm
8. Biology and Political Communication (State Room East) í í í í í Thurs., 8:15 ó 10:00 am
9. Biopolicy (State Room West) ..í í í í í í í í ..í í í í í í í Thurs., 8:15 ó 10:00 am
10. Evolution and War II (State Room East) í ..í í .í .í í í í í ..Thurs., 10:30 -- 12:15 pm
11. Biology and Nation (State Room East) í í í í .í í í í í í í í Thurs., 1:30 ó 3:15 pm
12. Roundtable on Regulation of Biomedical
and Behavioral Science (State Room West) ..í .í í í í .í í í ...Thurs., 1:30 ó 3:15 pm
13. Evolution and Rationality (State Room East) í í í í í í ..í í í .Thurs., 3:45 ó 5:30 pm

Social Events and Meetings

Welcoming Reception (State Room West)

Wed., 6:30 ó 8:00 pm

APLS Executive Council Meeting (K.P. Williams Room)

Thurs., 7:00 ó 8:00 am

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 2006

Registration

8:00 am ó 8:00 pm

Wednesday, 8:00 – 8:15 Opening Remarks

Wednesday, 8:15 – 10:00 am - Panels

1 **BIOPHYSICAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FACTORS AFFECTING ENVIRONMENTAL OUTCOMES**

Room: State Room East

Chair: **Elinor Ostrom** *Indiana University*

Presenters: Evaluating Robust River Management Institutions Under U.S. Federalism
Robert Holahan, *Indiana University*

Responses to Ecological and Human Threats to a California Water Basin
Governance System

Brian Steed *Indiana University*

Bill Blomquist *Indiana University, Purdue University at Indianapolis*

Do Biophysical Factors Influence Institutional Strength in Forest Management?
Results from a Comparative Study in Guatemala and Honduras

Catherine Tucker *Indiana University*

Discussants: **Burnell Fischer** *Indiana University*

Tom Evans *Indiana University*

10:00 – 10:30 – Mid-morning Break

Wednesday, 10:30 – 12:15 pm – Panels

2 EVOLUTION AND WAR I

Room: State Room East

Chair: **John Orbell** *University of Oregon*

Presenters: Evolution, War, and the Social Sciences: Where do We Stand?
Brad Thayer *Missouri State University*

Heroism in War as a Functionally Specific Form of Altruism

John Orbell *University of Oregon*

Oleg Smirnov *University of Miami*

Holly Arrow *University of Oregon*

Doug Kennett *University of Oregon*

The Nature of War

Malcolm Potts *University of California, Berkeley*

3 BIOLOGY AND PHILOSOPHY

Room: State Room West

Chair: **Joe Losco** *Ball State University*

Presenters: The Neo-Neocortex: A Qualitative as well as Quantitative Change in the
Evolution of the Brain
James Rutherford *Grant Hospital*

The Platonic Dimensions of the Darwinian Idea

Kenneth Blanchard *Northern State University*

A Method for Adjudicating Bioethical Disputes

Fred Frohock *University of Miami*

Women, Behavior and Evolution: Understanding the Debate between Feminist
Evolutionists and Evolutionary Psychologists

Laurette Liesen *Lewis University*

Wednesday, 12:15 – 1:30 pm – Lunch

Wednesday, 1:30 – 3:15 pm – Panels

4 BIOBEHAVIOR

Room: State Room East

Chair: **Steven Peterson** *Pennsylvania State University at Harrisburg*

Presenters: Bill Hamilton: A Rebel for Truth
Ullica Segerstrale *Illinois Institute of Technology*

Gendered Politics: A Darwinian Feminist and Feminist Evolutionist Perspective
Rebecca Hannagan *Northern Illinois University*

Neuropolitics: An Emerging 'Movement' in Political Science
Al Somit *University of Southern Illinois at Carbondale*

5 ENGINEERING HUMAN LIFE

Room: State Room West

Chair **Andrew W. Torrance** *University of Kansas*

Presenters: Science, Law, and Policy of Stem Cells and Human Cloning
Andrew W. Torrance *University of Kansas*

Science, Law, and Policy of Genetic Engineering
Chris Holman *University of Missouri at Kansas City*

Constitutional (and other high-level legal) Issues Implicated by Engineering Human Life
Jim Chen *University of Minnesota*

Wednesday, 3:15 – 3:45 pm – Mid-afternoon Break

Wednesday, 3:45 – 5:30 pm – Panels and Roundtables

6 EXPERIMENTAL STUDIES OF COMMON POOL RESOURCES

Room: State Room East

Chair: **James Walker** *Indiana University*

Presenters: Institutional Innovation in Real-Time Dynamic Spatial Commons
Marco Janssen *Arizona State University*
Elinor Ostrom *Indiana University*

Contrasting Open and Ideal Communication in CPR Dilemmas
David Schwab *Indiana University*

Alternative Investment Games: Experimental Results
James Cox *Georgia State University*
Elinor Ostrom *Indiana University*
James Walker *Indiana University*
Jaime Castillo *Indiana University*
Eric Coleman *Indiana University*
Robert Holahan *Indiana University*
Michael Schoon *Indiana University*
Brian Steed *Indiana University*

7 **TOWARD BIOETHICAL PLURALISM: BREAKING OPEN THE BLACK BOX OF RESEARCH ETHICS**

Room: State Room West

Chair: **Ron White** *College of Mount St Joseph*

Presenters: The Ethics of Scientific Research about Emotions - Biology Meets Culture
Edward Sankowski *University of Oklahoma*

Are Institutional Review Boards Immoral in the Evaluation of Research Related
to the Emotions in Social and Behavioral Studies?
Richard Haubner *College of Mount St. Joseph*

Scientific Sour Grapes: The Underestimated Value of the Studies We Are Not
Allowed to Perform
Michael Sontag *College of Mount St. Joseph*

Welcoming Reception (State Room West)

6:30 – 8:00 pm

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 2006

Registration 8:00 am ó 12:00 pm

APLS Executive Council Meeting (breakfast ó K.P. Williams Room) 7:00 am ó 8:00 am

Thursday, 8:15 – 10:00 am – Panels

8 BIOLOGY AND POLITICAL COMMUNICATION

Room: State Room East

Chair: **Erik Bucy** *Indiana University*

Presenters: Hard Wired for Negative News? Gender Differences in Processing Broadcast News

Maria Grabe, *Indiana University*

Happy Warriors Revisited: Facial Display Repertoires of Presidential Candidates On the Evening News, 1992-2004

Erik Bucy, *Indiana University*

Maria Grabe, *Indiana University*

On the Evening News, 1992-2004

Erik Bucy, *Indiana University*

Maria Grabe, *Indiana University*

Facial Hair and American Politics, 1976-2006

Jae Woong Shim *Indiana University*

Erik Bucy *Indiana University*

The Political Animal: How Primates Excel in Cognitive Tasks Related to Political Manipulation

Kevin Hunt *Indiana University*

9 BIOPOLICY

Room: State Room West

Chairs: **Odelia Funke** *US Environmental Protection Agency*

Steven Peterson *Pennsylvania State University at Harrisburg*

Presenters: We're Having a Heat Wave: Near and Far Away (on global warming cities)

Carl Adrianopoli *Northern Illinois University*
Paul Brietzke *Valpariso University Law School*

If Everybody's an Environmentalist Now, Why are SUVs Selling so Well?
Sven Van de Wetering *University College of the Fraser Valley (CA)*

Bio-Fuels, Fish, and Food: The Environmental Impact of Growing Crops for Energy
James Hanley *Adrian College*

Thursday, 10:00 - 10:30 am – Mid-morning Break

Thursday, 10:30 – 12:15 pm – Panels

10 EVOLUTION AND WAR II

Room: State Room East

Chair: **John Orbell** *University of Oregon*

Presenters: The Co-Evolutionary Foundations of Assassination
Ron White *College of Mount St Joseph*

Moral Social Identity, Ingroup Favoritism, and Warfare
Sven Van de Wetering *University College of the Fraser Valley (CA)*
Miriam Schellenberg *University of Winnipeg (CA)*
Andrew Mercier *University College of the Fraser Valley (CA)*
Tamara Harder *University College of the Fraser Valley (CA)*
Zoila Castillo *University College of the Fraser Valley (CA)*

Warfare as a Cause of Political Evolution? What's the Evidence?
John Strate *Wayne State University*

Thursday, 1:30 – 3:15 pm - Panels

11 BIOLOGY AND NATION

Room: State Room East

Chair: **Brad Thayer** *Missouri State University*

Presenters: Democracy, Nation-Building, and Evolution: The Nexus
Steve Peterson *Pennsylvania State University at Harrisburg*
Al Somit *Southern Illinois University at Carbondale*

A Suicide Bomber Personality?
Veronica Ward, *Utah State University*

The Words of our Ancestors: Transitions between Tribal Law and the law of the State

Kathryn Coe *University of Arizona*
Craig Palmer *University of Missouri - Columbia*

12 ROUNDTABLE ON REGULATION OF BIOMEDICAL AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES

Room: State Room West

Chair: **Ron White** *College of Mount St Joseph*

Speakers: **Ron White** *College of Mount St Joseph*
 Edward Sankowski *University of Oklahoma*
 Richard Haubner *College of Mount St Joseph*
 Michael Sontag *College of Mount St Joseph*

Thursday, 3:15 – 3:45 pm Mid-afternoon Break

Thursday, 3:45 – 5:30 pm – Panels

13 EVOLUTION AND RATIONALITY

Room: State Room East

Chair: **Phil Roberts, Jr.**

Presenters: Feelings of Worthlessness II
 Phil Roberts, Jr.

Psychophysiological and Nonverbal Markers of Deception
Vitali Egorov

Group Egoism and Rationality: Collective Action in an Evolutionary Perspective
Birgitta Tullberg *University of Stockholm (Sweden)*
Jan Tullberg *Stockholm School of Economics (Sweden)*

Abstracts

Adrianopoli, Carl
Northern Illinois University
Brietzke, Paul
Valpariso U. Law School

Title: 'We're Having a Heat Wave' Near and Far Away

Global warming/climate change will result in progressively more serious and frequent extreme heat events throughout the developed and developing world. This paper will mine the American and the European literature and the authors' experiences to describe the dimensions of the global heat wave problem and to determine which plans and analyses can be profitably transferred from the developed to the developing world. The Malaysia barrios, favellas, kampungs, alleys or townships from cities in the developing world, from each of the continents of the South: Caracas (Venezuela) and Rio (Brazil), Cairo (Egypt) and Nairobi (Kenya), and Jakarta (Indonesia) and Kuala Lumpur (Malasia) have been chosen as descriptive examples. By necessity the paper will be far ranging, addressing climatology, emergency medical systems, emergency management, public health and the political science models of the diffusion of innovation, elitism and some aspects of urban economics and geography as they relate to the meg-cities of the developing world. The political issues experienced far exceed the complexity of the technical ones.

Blanchard, Kenneth
Northern State University

Title: The Platonic Dimensions of the Darwinian Idea

Abstract: There are a number of basic Platonic concepts that reappear in strikingly similar form in the modern Darwinian synthesis. These concepts span broad outlines of Plato's philosophy, from basic questions of metaphysics to those of ethics. First, the concept that visible individuals are in some sense particular instances of invisible but larger and more substantial ideas. In Plato, of course, the larger concept is the eidos; for neo-Darwinian theory it is the species. I will argue that they play analogous roles in each approach. Second, for both Plato and the Neodarwinians, learning is analogous to recollection rather than acquisition: whether it is geometry or morality that we focus on, the patterns that emerge in the course of education already exist in some form in the mind. Whereas Socrates employs reincarnation as a metaphor to explain this, evolutionary psychology attributes the phenomenon to the inheritance of memories, or species experience.

Coe, Kathryn
College of Public Health, University of Arizona
Palmer, Craig
University of Missouri - Columbia

Title: The words of our ancestors: Transitions between tribal law and law of the state.

Abstract: We use the cross-cultural record to identify behavioral rules of conduct, and the system supporting them, that are found in tribal societies. We draw on the historical record to identify a similar system found in the early state. We test the proposal that in tribal societies the system of behavioral codes is aimed at promoting enduring, cooperative relationships, while in the state, the system promotes a concept of justice that is often at the expense of such relationships. Tribal moral systems are characterized by a strong kinship system, the members of which were bound by common ancestry (actual or metaphorical), encouragement of duty, care of the vulnerable, and enduring, cooperative social relationships. In contrast, a legal system is found where a

majority of interactions are self-serving, involve non-kin, are short term and often center on an exchange of good and services. These systems have implications for the evolution of culture and the encouragement of cooperation.

Corning, Peter

Institute for the Study of Complex Systems

Title: Holistic Darwinism: Beyond Inclusive Fitness and Collective Goods

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 interdependent "co-evolution" is a ubiquitous phenomenon 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 accumulating 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 transfer (culture), 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 relates especially to the dynamics of human evolution; and, not least, (7) a broad effort to account for the evolution of biological complexity -- from "major transition theory" to the "Synergism Hypothesis." Here I will briefly review these developments and will present a case for the proposition that this paradigm shift has profound implications for economic, social and political theory.

Interdependent "superorganisms," it turns out, have played a major role in evolution -- from eukaryotes to complex human societies.

Darbyshire, Claire

The University of Salford

Title: Secrecy and biodefence – uneasy bedfellows: the implications for the norm of non-proliferation

Abstract: Since the 1980s several factors have propelled biodefence to the top of the security agenda in the United States. Revelations of weapons programmes within Russia and Iraq, the anthrax attacks in the United States and the events of 9/11 combined with the revolutionary, dual-use nature of the biotech industry underlines the possibility that such weapons could be developed by state and non-state actors. In response to this threat, the US has developed an almost omnipresent biodefence program. However, the proliferation of biodefence projects has also been mirrored by the proliferation of secrecy.

While the protection of such research is vital to defence, the United States' dedication to secrecy has huge ethical and political implications and it is these implications I intend to address in this paper. Ethically, such action raises questions over the notion of secrecy, exclusion, ownership of knowledge and the relationship between knowledge and power in both the domestic and international spheres, questions which threaten to undermine the very essence of liberal democracy. Politically, the veil of secrecy the United States has placed over its defensive research and its rejection of international monitoring proposals, has raised the potential for the

misinterpretation of its intentions and with it the potential for a covert biological arms race which would critically endanger the international norm against biological weapons
If the US continues on its path of secrecy, threats to international security may arise, ethically and politically against which there can be no defence.

Frohock, Fred
University of Miami

Title: A Method for Adjudicating Bioethical Disputes

Abstract: At least since Gunnar Myrdal's *An American Dilemma* studies have pointed out again and again that mapping from ideals to practices is not a linear exercise. People underwrite ideals that they do not and perhaps cannot consistently translate into actions. Ideals are also likely governed by different mapping functions in different practices. My goal in this paper is to explore the mechanisms for translating ideals into action in one area of bioethics: stem cell research. In my paper I will argue that right-to-life vocabularies, perhaps all rights languages, function as ideals in both moral and political discourses by enshrining an enlightenment view of the individual -- autonomous, a bearer of natural liberties, and complete as a discrete singleton. But the assignment of rights to inchoate or microscopic forms of life is a category mistake that illuminates the flawed extension of terms beyond their scope. I will propose a shift away from the language of rights to a language drawn from recursive complex systems. This language represents an approach to moral issues that rejects all privileged terms, and instead requires that every item, including the most revered ideals, is in play for recursive scrutiny. It also allows us to examine the possibility that tracking along scales of magnitude sometimes discloses different moral predicates, indicating that what works at one level may not work at another. I will argue that a recursive version of moral reasoning is more effective in resolving stem cell disputes. It should also help explain mapping gaps between ideals and practical realities.

Hannagan, Rebecca

Title: Gendered Politics: A Darwinian Feminist and Feminist Evolutionist Perspective

Abstract: Despite a tenuous past between feminist accounts of gendered behavior and biological arguments for gender differences, a number of Darwinian feminists and feminist evolutionists have contributed to the discourse on just what *nature* entails and what it means for gender politics. Far from placing women in subjection to men, their observations suggest that the evolved female political strategy exerts a formidable check on male power. Understanding sexual politics from a Darwinian feminist perspective can illuminate the study of gendered political behavior and may well inform the essence of democracy itself.

Haubner, Richard
College of Mount St. Joseph

Title: Are Institutional Review Boards Immoral in the Evaluation of Research Related to the Emotions in Social and Behavioral Studies?

Abstract: A number of studies in the social and behavioral sciences have examined subjects' emotional reactions to a wide variety of situations. Indeed, research on the emotions is very important scientifically because it gives a more accurate and deeper understanding of humans and how they behave in their social and cultural environments. Two of the classic studies were the Milgram Study (1961) and the Zimbardo Prison Study (1973). Today, research on the emotions is stringently regulated by Institutional Review Boards (IRBs): local institutions that were initially designed to regulate potentially harmful biomedical research. However, IRBs are notoriously hostile to research on the emotions. But is the IRB process an appropriate regulatory mechanism for research on the emotions? Are IRBs more harmful than the research they

regulate? Are IRBs immoral in the regulation of research related to the emotions in the social and behavioral sciences? This presentation will explore these three basic questions.

Hunt, Kevin D. Indiana University

Title: The Political Animal: How Primates Excel in Cognitive Tasks Related to Political Manipulation

Abstract: Before the 1970s, large brains and advanced cognitive capacities among primates such as chimpanzees and orangutans were viewed as mysterious. Why should animals that live such simple lives be so intelligent? As ethologists documented the complexity of primate--particularly ape--foraging regimes, higher cognitive functions came to be attributed to the challenges of finding food that was cryptic in time and space. Complex foraging behaviors among small-brained animals, perhaps in particular the astonishing ability of squirrels and scrub jays to remember precise locations of scores of objects, convinced many that intelligence was only partly related to foraging strategy. It seems now that primate brain size is predicted best by the size of the daily social group, though detractors point out that neither brain size nor group size are simply defined. Despite controversy, many see the advantage of the capacity to predict the behavior of group members as an important advantage to greater intelligence. More intelligent primates--chimpanzees, orangutans and bonobos--can note attention and inattention, follow gaze, and detect the intentions of others, and they are able to use this information to gain advantages. Social apes form and then use political alliances to monopolize resources and to deflect the negative impacts of the political actions of others. I will draw on my work on chimpanzees at Gombe and Mahale, Tanzania to illustrate that human political preeminence is merely an extension of political capacities in other primates.

Liesen, Laurette
Lewis University

Title: Women, Behavior and Evolution: Understanding the Debate between Feminist Evolutionists and Evolutionary Psychologists

Abstract: Feminist evolutionists have been critical of evolutionary psychology and its analyses of human male and female reproductive behavior since the early 1990s. While their criticisms have focused on persistent stereotypes, questionable methodology, and an overall chill toward feminists, there has been little analysis as to why there is an ongoing conflict between these two approaches within the evolutionary sciences. In terms of female behavior in particular, behavioral ecology, primatology, and evolutionary biology tend to better integrate feminist and female perspectives into their analyses and models, thus correcting past and even current biases and creating new hypotheses. These developments can be credited to a group of feminist evolutionists who have pointed out not only the male biases in evolutionary theory, but also that evolutionary approaches to human behavior are not inherently sexist. They have always called for the incorporation of female perspectives along with better science. While maintaining a fruitful dialogue with other feminists, feminist evolutionists have brought new insights into female and male behavior, have provided explanations as to why patriarchy emerged and persists, and have contributed to the feminist goal of greater equality for women. This paper argues that there are distinct differences in approaches and perspectives between evolutionary psychologists and feminist evolutionists in their analyses of reproductive and social behaviors, especially female behavior. In contrast to more recent scholarship that argues that feminism and evolutionary psychology are potential allies, it is evident that feminist insights and female perspectives are more easily incorporated with behavioral ecology, evolutionary biology, and primatology because of their common understanding of and approach to social behavior and the influences of environmental variables. While evolutionary psychology assumes that humansø

psychological mechanisms are currently unchangeable, feminist evolutionists (with their intellectual foundations in sociobiology, evolutionary biology, primatology, and behavioral ecology) see human behavior as responsive to the environment and certainly capable of change. These differences help explain the persistent differences evolutionary psychologists and feminist evolutionists have in their analyses of female reproductive choices, the persistence of patriarchal structures and practices, and the prospects for greater equality for women.

Orbell, John University of Oregon
Smirnov, Oleg University of Miami
Arrow, Holly University of Oregon
Kennett, Doug University of Oregon

Title: Heroism in War as a Functionally Specific Form of Altruism

Abstract: The willingness of people to risk their lives fighting on behalf of their nation (which we call "heroism") is a background assumption in the study of war, thus of international relations, but also an evolutionary puzzle. We use two computer simulations to explore the possibility that heroism could have evolved as a domain specific form of altruism, selected through humans' ancient past as a consequence of warfare. In the first, altruism is modeled as a generalized disposition that promotes both heroism and other, non-military, forms of group-benefiting behaviors which we call "communitarianism". In the second, heroism and communitarianism are modeled as domain specific dispositions free to evolve independently. Warfare promotes weak selection on generalized altruism, somewhat stronger selection on communitarianism, and substantial selection on heroism. Heroism evolves more readily when groups are small and relatively equal in size. However, the level of evolved heroism is unaffected by whether war is rare or common. An analytic model indicates that heroism should evolve to higher levels when the rate of casualties in defeated groups is high. Our results suggest why special purpose "modes" of altruism might evolve more readily than a generalized propensity for altruistic behavior.

Potts, Malcolm
University of California, Berkeley

Title: The Nature of War

Abstract: Same species killing is a rare behavior among mammals. In the case of *Homo sapiens* and *Pan troglodytes* (the common chimpanzee) team aggression is conducted by small groups of male kin (or perceived kin). Killing rivals from a neighboring territory is adaptive because it increases territory and access to resources. It is postulated that an ability to dehumanize an out-group, for males to become excited and rewarded by team aggression, and over-confidence in leaders may have been adaptive in the environment in which hominids evolved. It is speculated that team aggression could have facilitated the expansion of the hominid brain and that the division of labor characteristic of developed societies. Human behavior is highly flexible and team aggression can take many forms. Efforts to permit women to control the size of their of families and play an equal role in society is likely to make the world more peaceful.

Roberts Jr., Phil

Title: Feelings of Worthlessness II

Abstract: In 'Rehabilitating Introspection', presented at last year's meeting, I argued that the insistence that psychology be anchored in if not necessarily restricted to "the third person point of view...of objective physical science" (Dennett) has led to serious errors of omission in the behavioral sciences. In a second paper presented at last year's meeting ('Feelings of Worthlessness') I attempted to address this imbalance by outlining an evolution based theory of ego/self-worth related emotion. In the present paper, I examine one of the implications of that

theory, i.e., the implication that our moral norms issue from an implicit theory of rationality in which 'being rational' is simply a matter of 'being objective'. I conclude by demonstrating how this "implicit theory" can be employed to resolve a number of rationality paradoxes (e.g., rational irrationality, cognitive vs practical rationality conflict, Prisoner's Dilemma, etc.) followed by a derivation of a moral 'ought' from an epistemic 'is'.

Rutherford M.D., James
Grant Hospital, Ohio

Title: The Neo-Neocortex: A Qualitative as well as Quantitative Change in the Evolution of the Brain

Abstract: Paul MacLean described the triune brain, which included the reptilian complex, the limbic system and the neocortex in the sequential evolutionary development of the brain. Sir John Eccles added to this what he described as the neo-neocortex, which includes the prefrontal lobes of the brain, the language centers, and what has come to be described as an executive center of the brain which has the capacity for integration and for more abstract and reflective thought. Studies have now shown that this area of the brain is often not fully developed until the age of 25.

The neo-neocortex not only represents part of the quantitative increase in the size of the brain, but it also has distinctive qualitative changes. These changes in structure and functional capacity qualify the neo-neocortex to be considered as a fourth stage in the evolutionary development of the human brain. This results, for the general purposes of analysis, in a four-part understanding of the evolutionary development of the structure and function of the human brain. This does not negate a modular understanding of the more particular structures and functions of the human brain, but adds to that approach a more general analytical framework of analysis.

This framework of analysis of the four-part evolutionary development of the human brain appears to be recapitulated or repeated in the sequential mental development of the child through experience as described by Jean Piaget. This development begins with particular self-interested thought and then progresses to social, logical, and then abstract thought. Lawrence Kohlberg described our moral development as following the same pattern as our mental development. Erik Erikson used a similar pattern to describe the predominant stages of the life cycle.

This four-part framework of analysis thus understands nature and nurture to resonate and to be interactive, in part, because the progressive development of our mental capacities through experience recapitulates, in a general way, the progressive development of the functional capacities of the human brain through evolutionary time. Understanding the unique structure and functional capacities of the neo-neocortex is a critical step in supporting this thesis. It is an important step toward achieving what E.O. Wilson described as consilience between the basic sciences and the humanities.

Biology rather than physics will become the primary paradigm of this century. This is, in part, due to the genome project and the influence it will have on the direction of scientific research. It will also, however, be a result of a much broader understanding of the interaction of nature and nurture, co-evolution, and our interaction with the world in which we live. It will be driven by very practical and pragmatic issues concerning life on earth and our need to live in what in many ways is becoming a global community. It will be driven by the need to incorporate human values into our framework of analysis.

Biology, however, will not become the new paradigm until it develops a methodology and a multidimensional understanding of human nature that is broad enough to include not only the sciences, but also the social sciences and the humanities. The four-part framework of analysis, which is being described, has the capacity for this type of consilience. Appreciating the unique properties of the neo-neocortex is important to this framework of understanding.

Sankowski, Edward
University of Oklahoma

Title: The Ethics of Scientific Research About Emotions-Biology Meets Culture

Abstract: This paper is about a comparatively less explored area in bioethics, (human) emotions. Emotions are at once both biological and cultural phenomena. The scientific study of emotion is subject to ethical judgment (favorable or unfavorable) in various ways. This paper argues that scientific study of emotions often requires scientists to have ethically charged commitments about either or both of two normative ideals about emotion. One ideal says that the optimal attitude toward emotion is guardedness and willingness to control one's own emotions in accord with rationality. The second ideal says that the optimal attitude toward emotion is willingness to express or communicate one's emotions spontaneously or in artful (deliberately selective, chosen) ways. Emotions may be studied scientifically from many stances, including evolutionary theory, brain science, cognitive psychology, cultural or social psychology, etc. Any subset of these approaches, however, lends itself to studying emotions with either or both ideals in mind. The connection of medical motivations with much science, in particular, has furthered emphasis on guardedness and rational control. Our emotions in fact require a combination of the two ideals. We need: a capacity to attribute emotions to oneself, to evaluate one's emotions, to regulate one's emotions, to apply reasonable concepts of responsibility for one's emotions to oneself, and the ability to make normative political and educational judgments about group emotions which have implications for one's emotional life. These points are illustrated by a discussion of some psychological, would-be scientific research about guilt feelings.

Seegerstrale, Ullica
Illinois Institute of Technology

Title: Bill Hamilton: A Rebel for Truth

Abstract: Bill Hamilton was an iconoclast, extremely stubborn, relishing in evolutionary oddities and paradoxes, always looking for universal principles, and defending underdogs and underdog theories. He was typically tired of prevailing orthodoxy, as evidenced by his quest for the genetics of altruism in a sensitive post-war climate, his parasite avoidance theory of sex, and a number of other daring scientific ideas. He also rebelled against political correctness.

A physical and intellectual risk taker, Hamilton loved challenges, never happier than on an expedition hacking forth a new path through the jungle, or faced with an unexpected problem. He retained a boyish dislike for authorities, and ended up challenging both the scientific and medical establishments, and even the Church. For him, science was about pursuing the truth, no matter what.

Hamilton believed that by focusing on genetics, ignoring culture, he would be able to see more clearly than others into the true nature of social behavior. Accordingly, it was in science, not society that he sought for remedies to the dark side of human nature and for solutions to mankind's problems. But while he prided himself on taking a totally rational approach, he kept being surprised by the reactions of others - and his reactions to them.

Shim, Jae Woong
Indiana University

Title: Facial Hair and American Politics, 1976-2006

Abstract: As an element of nonverbal communication, facial hair can have noticeable effects upon political impression formation - and for good reason. Previous research has shown that facial hair may be associated with negative visual cues as well as recklessness, inexperience, and aggressiveness. Such negative evaluations were reflected in a CNN commentary about Al Gore's

out-of-office beard: Citizen Gore, take note: You may want to lose that facial hair if you want to win the Oval Office (CNN, February 14, 2002). Although Gore has not re-entered the political arena, such comments clearly indicate the political risk in wearing facial hair and no president since Taft in 1913 has dared to even sport a moustache. Yet some office holders in Congress, the Senate, and at the gubernatorial level do get away with a moustache, goatee, or even full-blown beard. Interestingly, the research on facial hair is not uniformly negative. Besides reckless inexperience, facial hair may instead signal the desired qualities of intelligence, education, and open-mindedness.

To determine the prevalence of facial hair at the state and national levels, this study investigates the prevalence of facial hair among governors, members of Congress, and the U.S. Senate, with the goal of tracking trends in the political use of facial hair over the past three decades and understanding the meaning of facial hair in political self-presentation. For the study, a visual content analysis of all official political photographs in the Almanac of American Politics was performed from 1976 to 2006. Because the Almanac is published every two years, consistent with the election of congressional representatives, we analyzed a total of 16 volumes of Almanacs. Political offices in the analysis included the president and vice president, governors, senators, members of Congress, and delegates.

Results indicate that, although facial hair was not a dominant phenomenon in U.S. politics over the past 30 years (approximately 7% of all politicians coded wore facial hair) the presence of facial hair varied by race, political party, and social atmosphere. Some key findings include: 1) more black politicians than white politicians had facial hair; 2) more Democrats than Republicans had facial hair; 3) among those who had facial hair, black politicians occupied political office longer than white politicians, and Democrats with facial hair held political office longer than Republicans with facial hair. Our findings confirm the popular association of facial hair with political liberalism and suggest that the visual self-presentation styles of office holders differs by race, with white politicians since the 1980s much more likely than minority politicians to conform to a clean-shaven central trend.

Sontag, Michael

College of Mount St. Joseph

Title: Scientific Sour Grapes: The Underestimated Value of the Studies We Are Not Allowed to Perform

Abstract: The demands of morality play a significant role in shaping research programs. Researchers develop their studies with the demands of morality in mind and institutional review boards are there to ensure that the demands of morality are met. It is easy to convince oneself that the demands of morality do not really interfere with scientific progress. Morality rarely requires a researcher to give up on a hypothesis itself; morality merely requires that the researcher find a less morally problematic way of seeking to verify the hypothesis.

However, consideration of current emotion research makes clear that the demands of morality can constitute significant barriers to scientific progress. It is not always possible for researchers to find morally unproblematic ways of testing even important hypotheses. In this paper, I will examine the ways in which current emotion research has been hampered by moral concerns. Some valuable research programs have been given up, some have fallen into error, and others have been forced to adopt questionable research methods in order to avoid conflict with the demands of morality. I will argue that there is tremendous scientific value to potential studies we cannot perform due to moral concerns and that the same scientific progress cannot be made using less morally problematic research methods. I hope that these arguments will undermine the "sour grapes" view of morally problematic research--the idea that any results attainable from

morally problematic research are either not really valuable at all or could be attained through less morally problematic research methods.

Thayer, Bradley A.

Missouri State University

Title: Evolution, War, and the Social Sciences: Where Do We Stand?

Abstract: This paper argues that the evolution contributes to the origin of warfare literature, but its value is not yet recognized by social scientists. In advancing the evolutionary explanation for warfare, one confronts starkly the impact of the divide between natural and social sciences and that has needlessly hindered both. One of the effects of the divide is that most students of the origins of warfare are well versed in the cultural or political explanations for its origin, but less so an evolutionary one. The results of this are that an evolutionary explanation for warfare may strike many students of warfare as a rather curious explanation for its origins and also perhaps dangerous. Scholars, and the discipline more broadly, must move beyond this intellectual disconnect. I suggest ways this might done.

Tullberg, Jan

Stockholm School of Economics

Tullberg, Birgitta

University of Stockholm

Title: Group egoism and rationality - collective action in an evolutionary perspective.

Abstract: The paper discusses rationality at two levels. According to a common opinion the key to rationality at the group level is a willingness to contribute unselfishly at the individual level. We claim that even when rationality at the individual level is denied, it is often achieved by social punishment. The difficulty to organize a social project is exaggerated. The relative ease of implementing individual rationality has the disadvantage of frequently establishing and maintaining social order that, despite some enthusiastic proponents, fails to deliver rationality at the group level.

The presentation builds upon a forthcoming article by Jan Tullberg in *Journal of Socio-Economics*.

Van de Wetering, Sven

University College of the Fraser Valley

Title: If everybody's an environmentalist now, why are SUVs selling so well?

Abstract: This is an empirical follow-up of a review paper presented at APLS five years ago with the same title. The primary objective was to explore reasons people choose environmentally responsible versus environmentally irresponsible vehicles. Ninety college students were asked to imagine their car had been totaled in an accident, and were given a choice of eleven replacement vehicles, ranging from a Toyota Prius to a Hummer. Participants were asked to think aloud while they chose a vehicle from the list. Individual differences were also assessed by means of measurement scales from the literature. These included social value orientations (how motivated people are to promote the interests of others), narcissism, consideration of future consequences (found to be related to environmentally responsible transportation choices in past studies), social dominance orientation (related to the value one places on a hierarchical social order), authoritarianism (related to antienvironmentalist attitudes in past studies), the New Ecological Paradigm scale, and self-monitoring (people's tendency to tailor their social behavior to their audience). Contrary to expectation, none of these scales had a significant correlation with car choice except for narcissism. Preliminary analysis of the think-aloud protocols indicates that this is probably due to the fact that environmental considerations were almost completely

absent from deliberations on car choice. There was also no significant correlation between car choice and frequency of mention of fuel economy in these protocols.

Title: Moral social identity, ingroup favoritism, and warfare

Abstract: An important psychological precursor to warfare is ingroup favoritism, a tendency to value the ingroup, as group, more highly than the outgroup. Furthermore, moral norms against killing people often apply only to killing members of the ingroup; the absence of these norms in intergroup situations greatly facilitates warfare. The most influential nonevolutionary theory of ingroup favoritism, social identity theory, traces this phenomenon to cognitive factors and to the motivation to maintain and enhance self-esteem. Most evolutionary accounts stress the role of extended nepotism in creating ingroup favoritism. In this paper, I outline a different theory of ingroup favoritism, one which I call moral social identity. It is based on recent work on the evolution of human morality, which traces morality to various forms of reciprocity and social control, rather than to nepotism. Such reciprocity is maintained by a variety of social mechanisms which generally only work within groups (indeed, social groups are often partly defined by the operation of these mechanisms). Thus, our ancestors could expect ingroup members to be moral, but had no reason to expect outgroup members to do the same, and no way to enforce outgroup members' adherence to moral norms. This, I argue, is the root of ingroup favoritism. This evolutionary perspective, if correct, has implications for the role and effectiveness of wartime propaganda, for peacemaking and peacekeeping efforts after a war, and for predicting which intergroup situations are likely to give rise to violent conflict in the first place.

Ward, Veronica
Utah State University

Title: A Suicide Bomber Personality?

Abstract: For many years studies have been undertaken in an effort to identify a "terrorist personality." With the advent of suicide bombers, there has been a resurgence of interest in the topic in an effort to understand why individuals are willing to die while killing others. Even as some researchers use psychiatry to label these individuals mentally unbalanced or ill, others reject this effort arguing the evidence supports the judgment the perpetrators are "normal." Beyond their claim that individual suicide terrorists are normal, this second group of researchers identify the crucial "unit of analysis" to be the small group, of which these individuals are members. For researchers such as Scott Atran and Marc Sageman, it is small group dynamics that better explain the decision to engage in "martyrdom" operations. In this paper a presentation of the two schools of thought on this issue of the role of abnormal psychology will be explored and evaluated. This will then be followed by a discussion of the extent to which a focus on small groups may prove more fruitful as an explanation.

White, Ronald
College of Mount St. Joseph

Title: The Co-evolutionary Foundations of Political Assassination

Abstract: One of the central issues in the study of human nature has been the co-evolutionary relationship between biology and culture. Contemporary evolutionary psychology seeks to sort out these complexities by discerning "short leashed" genetic behaviors from "long leashed" culturigenic behaviors. Behaviors, which are far too common and widespread to be entirely explicable via cultural transmission, are on a short leash; while the more variable and culturally relative behaviors are on the longer leash. Once identified, these short-leashed, universal behaviors can also be identified in other species, especially other primates. These interspecies

behaviors can then be correlated with common biological structures. Among primates, the most important common biological structure is the so-called modular brain.

As we survey this coterie of "short-leashed" behaviors common to human beings and other primates, one of the most striking is our common propensity toward violence. Now let's face it! As a species, we humans violently attack and often kill our enemies, competitors, friends, spouses, witnesses to crimes, and even our unruly children and step-children. Some of us even kill strangers that we've never even met, apparently, just for the fun of it. In a cultural response to our longstanding predisposition toward violence, we humans have developed a remarkably rich vocabulary for communicating subtle shades of meaning that frame the various instantiations of killing, such as: murder, homicide, execution, capital punishment, euthanasia (active and passive), suicide (autonomous and non-autonomous), infanticide, parricide, regicide, genocide, and tyrannicide. War is especially replete with its own semantic subtleties and euphemisms such as: war casualties, combat fatalities, collateral damage, and targeted killings. Another stark manifestation of this darker side of human nature is the universal propensity among *Homo sapiens* and chimpanzees to (more than occasionally) kill or "assassinate" their political leaders. In this presentation I will attempt to sort out some of the co-evolutionary forces (genes and culture) that may underlie political assassination.

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