

FINAL PROGRAM -- 2007 ANNUAL MEETING
ASSOCIATION FOR POLITICS AND THE LIFE SCIENCES
OCTOBER 11-13, CINCINNATI, OHIO

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Street Map of Downtown Cincinnati



A large copy of this map can be picked up at the Registration Table.

APLS Council

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<p>Robert H. Sprinkle Editor</p>

ASSOCIATION FOR POLITICS AND THE LIFE SCIENCES

Twenty-Seventh Annual Meeting
Garfield Suites Hotel ó Cincinnati, OH
October 11-13, 2007

**FINAL PROGRAM
SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS**

Program Chairs:

Ronald F. White *College of Mount St. Joseph*
Richard R. Haubner *College of Mount St. Joseph*
Michael Sontag *College of Mount St. Joseph*

KEYNOTE SPEAKER AND PLENARY LECTURES

Keynote Speaker:

Owen D. Jones, Professor of Law and Professor of Biological Sciences, Vanderbilt University

“Evolution, Primates, Neurons, and Lawö Fri., 8:00 p.m.

Plenary Speakers:

John Bickle, Professor and Head, Philosophy, and Professor, Neuroscience, Graduate Program, University of Cincinnati
öJustifying Political Freedom in Light of the New

Neuroscience-Inspired Determinismö Thurs., 10:45 a.m.

Stephen J. Morse, Ferdinand Wakeman Hubbell Professor of Law & Professor of Psychology and Law in Psychiatry University of Pennsylvania Law School & School of Medicine
öCriminal Responsibility and the New Neuroscience:

Determinism and the Death of Folk Psychologyö Fri., 10:45 a.m.

PANELS:

- 1. What Evolution Tells Us About Warfare**
(Kroger Room, Second Floor) Thurs., 8:30-10:15 a.m.
- 2. Roundtable: Biotechnology and the Future of Humanity**
(Kentucky Room, Second Floor) Thurs., 8:30-10:15 a.m.
- 3. Healthcare Reform**
(Kroger Room, Second Floor) Thurs., 2:00-3:45 p.m.
- 4. Art and Biology 1**
(Kentucky Room, Second Floor) Thurs., 2:00-3:45 p.m.
- 5. Roundtable: A Look Back at Bioethics from the 21st Century**
(Kroger Room, Second Floor) Thurs., 4:15-6:00 p.m.
- 6. Bioterrorism**
(Kentucky Room, Second Floor) Thurs., 4:15-6:00 p.m.
- 7. Neuropolitics 2007**
(Kroger Room, Second Floor) Fri., 8:30-10:15 a.m.
- 8. Technology and Democracy**
(Kentucky Room, Second Floor) Fri., 8:30-10:15 a.m.
- 9. Recent Research in Biology and Politics 1**
(Kroger Room, Second Floor) Fri., 2:00-3:45 p.m.
- 10. Perspectives on the HPV Vaccine**
(Kentucky Room, Second Floor) Fri., 2:00-3:45 p.m.
- 11. Recent Research in Biology and Politics 2**
(Kroger Room, Second Floor)..... Fri., 4:15-6:00 p.m.
- 12. The Brain and Moral and Political Philosophy**
(Kentucky Room, Second Floor) Fri., 4:15-6:00 p.m.
- 13. Art and Biology 2**
(Kroger Room, Second Floor) Sat., 8:30-10:15 a.m.
- 14. War**
(Kentucky Room, Second Floor) Sat., 8:30-10:15 a.m.

15. Economics, Culture and Evolution

(Kroger Room, Second Floor) Sat., 10:45-12:30 p.m.

16. Disaster Politics

(Kentucky Room, Second Floor) Sat., 10:45-12:30 p.m.

Social Events and Meetings

Welcoming Reception

(Kroger Room, Second Floor) Thurs., 6:30-8:00 p.m.

Pre-Banquet Reception (Cash Bar Only)

(Buckeye Room, Second Floor) Fri., 6:30-7:00 p.m.

Banquet (By Ticket)

(Buckeye Room, Second Floor) Fri., 7:00-8:00 p.m.

Keynote Address

(Buckeye Room, Second Floor) Fri., 8:00-9:00 p.m.

APLS Executive Council Meeting

(Ohio Room, Second Floor) Sat., 7:00-8:00 a.m.

PROCEEDINGS

Wednesday, October 10, 2007

Check-inStarts at 4:00 p.m.

Registration 4:00 p.m.-9:00 p.m.

Thursday, October 11, 2007

Registration.....7:30 a.m. ó 7:30 p.m.

Opening Remarks

(Kroger Room)..... 8:15 a.m. ó 8:30 a.m.

Thursday: Panels and Plenary Address

Thursday, 8:30-10:15 a.m. – Panels

1. WHAT EVOLUTION TELL US ABOUT WARFARE

Room: Kroger Room, Second Floor

Chair and

Discussant: **Bradley Thayer**, *Missouri State University*

Presenters: ōWar as a Costly Process: Insights from the Evolutionary Analysis
of Animal Conflictö
Scott Field, *University of California at Berkley*

 ōThe Human Penchant for Aggression and War: Deterrence
Analysis of Interstate Conflictö
John Friend, *Missouri State University*

“Adaptive Politics: Strategic Advantages of Psychological Biases?”
Dominic Johnson, *Princeton University*

“Nuclear Deterrence Meets Darwin: The Implications of Advances
in the Life Sciences for Nuclear Deterrence”
Bradley Thayer, *Missouri State University*

2. ROUNDTABLE: BIOTECHNOLOGY AND THE FUTURE OF HUMANITY

Room: Kentucky Room, Second Floor

Chair and

Discussant: **Richard Sherlock**, *Utah State University*

Presenters: **Lauren Hall**, Rochester Institute of Technology
C. Ben Mitchell, Center for Bioethics and Human Dignity
Dena Davis, Cleveland-Marshall School of Law

Thursday, 10:15-10:45 a.m., Mid-Morning Break

Thursday, 10:45-12:00 p.m., Plenary Address

“Justifying Political Freedom in Light of the New Neuroscience-Inspired Determinism”

John Bickle, *Professor and Head, Philosophy, and Professor, Neuroscience, Graduate Program, University of Cincinnati*

Room: Kroger Room, Second Floor

Moderator: **Michael Sontag**, *College of Mount St. Joseph*

Thursday, Lunch, 12:00-2:00 p.m. – Lunch on your own

Suggestions for lunch are listed in the back of the booklet.

Thursday, 2:00-3:45 p.m. – Panels

3. HEALTH CARE REFORM

Room: Kroger Room, Second Floor

Chair and
Discussant: **Stanley Rothman**, *Smith College*

Presenters: öThe Philosophical Foundations for Health Care Reform: From Idealism
to Realismö
Ronald F. White, *College of Mount St. Joseph*

öHealth Care: Public and Private Issuesö
Richard R. Haubner, *College of Mount St. Joseph*

“Ethics and Political Philosophy of Public Health in University Research
and Education”ö
Edward Sankowski, *University of Oklahoma*

4. ART AND BIOLOGY 1

Room: Kentucky Room, Second Floor

Chair and
Discussant: **Michael Sontag**, *College of Mount St. Joseph*

Presenters: öMaternal Influences on Politics and Partisanshipö
Kathryn Coe, *University of Arizona*

öCoercion through Artö
Nancy Aiken, *University of Arizona*

öIndividual differences and Novel Stimuli: the Nexus of the Brain Values
and Artö
Kilian Garvey, *The University of New England*

Thursday, 3:45-4:15 p.m. – Afternoon Break

Thursday, 4:15-6:00 p.m. – Panels

5. ROUNDTABLE: A LOOK BACK AT BIOETHICS FROM THE 21ST CENTURY

Room: Kroger Room, Second Floor

Chair and
Discussant: **Fred Frohock**, University of Miami

Presenters: **TBA**

6. BIOTERRORISM

Room: Kentucky Room, Second Floor

Chair and
Discussant: **Kristen Alley Swain**, *University of Kansas*

Presenters: *“Bioterrorism and the Food Supply”*
Mary Maxwell, *University of Adelaide Law School, Australia*

“The Bioterrorism Bandwagon: Parallels with Iraq”
Susan Wright, *University of Michigan*

“Legal Issues for Volunteer Health Care Providers in Bioterrorism and Public Health Emergencies”
Elizabeth Weeks, *University of Kansas, School of Law*

Thursday, 6:00-6:30 p.m. Break

Thursday, 6:30-8:00 p.m. – Welcoming Reception

Room: Kroger Room, Second Floor

Poster Presentations
Cash Bar and Hors D’œuvres

Thursday, 8:00 p.m. – Dinner on your own

Suggestions for dinner are listed in the back of the booklet.

Friday, October 12, 2007

Registration.....7:30 a.m. ó 7:30 p.m.

Friday: Panels, Plenary Address and Keynote Address

Friday, 8:30-10:15 a.m. – Panels

7. NEUROPOLITICS 2007

Room: Kroger Room, Second Floor

Chair: **Albert Somit**, *Southern Illinois University*

Presenters: òThe Renewed Interest in Neuropolitics: A Reflectionö
Albert Somit, *Southern Illinois University*
Steven A. Peterson, *Penn State University at Harrisburg*

òFrom Genes, to Mind, to Politics: Finding the Yellow Brick Empirical Roadö
Ira Carmen, *University of Illinois*

8. TECHNOLOGY AND DEMOCRACY

Room: Kentucky Room, Second Floor

Chair and
Discussant: **Stanley Rothman**, *Smith College*

Presenters: òThe Media, Emotions, and Direct Democracy: The Case of Michigan's
Proposal B Initiative on Physician Assisted Suicideö
John Strate, *Wayne State University*

òUser-Generated Video Sites and Democracy: Next Generation Solutions
or Disasters for Political Campaigns?ö
Robert Bodle, *College of Mount St. Joseph*

òDigital Voting Technology: Psychological and Economic Issuesö
Elijah J. White, *University of Cincinnati*

Friday, 10:15-10:45 a.m. – Mid-Morning Break

Friday, 10:45-12:00 p.m. – Plenary Address

•Criminal Responsibility and the New Neuroscience: Determinism and the Death of Folk Psychology

Stephen J. Morse, Ferdinand Wakeman Hubbell Professor of law & Professor of Psychology and Law in Psychiatry, University of Pennsylvania Law School & School of Medicine

Moderator: Michael Sontag, *College of Mount St. Joseph*

Friday, 12:00-2:00 p.m. – Lunch on your own

Suggestions for lunch are listed in the back of the booklet.

Friday, 2:00-3:45 p.m. – Panels

9. RECENT RESEARCH IN BIOLOGY AND POLITICS #1

Room: Kroger Room, Second Floor

Chair: Steven A. Peterson, Penn State University at Harrisburg

Presenters: •Genetics and Politics: The Challenge of the #1000 Genome
Roger Masters, *Dartmouth College*

•Ideology and the Brain Sciences
Kilian Garvey, *The University of New England*

•Behavioral Genetics in the Criminal Classroom
Rebecca Harris, *Washington and Lee University*

10. PERSPECTIVES ON THE HPV VACCINE

Room: Kentucky Room, Second Floor

Chair and
Discussant: **Robert Sprinkle**, *University of Maryland*

Presenters: •Human Papillomavirus Vaccine and the Professional Nurse
Mary Kishman, *College of Mount St. Joseph*

•Communication Surrounding the Human Papillomavirus Vaccine

Linda Wheeler Cardillo, *College of Mount St. Joseph*

ōA Sociological View on the Human Papillomavirus Vaccineō

Judy L. Singleton, *College of Mount St. Joseph*

Friday, 3:45-4:15 p.m. – Mid-Afternoon Break

Friday, 4:15-6:00 p.m. – Panels

11. Recent Research in Biology and Politics 2

Room: Kroger Room, Second Floor

Chair and
Discussant: **Laurette Liesen**, *Lewis University*

Presenters: ōAbout an Origin of the Person and a Society: Constructivist Approachō
V.I. Franchuk, *Russian State Social University*

ōA Preference for Conflict in a Game-Choice Experimentō
James Hanley, *Adrian College*

ōA Comparison of Faith, Political and emotional Behavior between Gay
and Straight Based Churchesō
Melanie Suzanne Simpson, *Arkansas State University*
Kimberly Jaye Broadwater, *Mississippi Valley State University*

ōA Punctuated Equilibrium Pattern to Policy Belief Change: Results from
the Pesticide Regulatory Reform Debateō
Thomas Greitens, *Central Michigan University*

12. THE BRAIN AND MORAL POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY

Room: Kentucky Room, Second Floor

Chair: **Steven A. Peterson**, *Penn State University, Harrisburg*

Presenters: ōCommunicational State View of Religionō
Russell Gardner, *University of Wisconsin-Madison*

ōMetaphysics, Religion and the Human Brainō
James Rutherford, *Grant Hospital*

öThe Brain, Reification, Politics and Religionö
Steven Peterson, *Penn State University at Harrisburg*

Friday, 6:00-6:30 p.m. – Break

Friday, 6:30-9:00 p.m. – Reception, Banquet, and Keynote Address

Pre-Banquet Reception (Cash Bar Only)
Buckeye Room, Second Floor 6:30 p.m.

Banquet (By Ticket)
Buckeye Room, Second Floor 7:00 p.m.

Keynote Address
Buckeye Room, Second Floor 8:00 p.m.

Keynote Address – Owen D. Jones

Professor of Law and Professor of Biological Sciences
Vanderbilt University

“Evolution, Primates, Neurons, and Law”

Moderator: **Ronald F. White**, *College of Mount St. Joseph*

Saturday, October 13, 2007

Registration7:30 a.m.-11:30 a.m.

APLS Executive Council Meeting
(Breakfast in the Ohio Room)7:00 a.m. ó 8:00 p.m.

Saturday: Panels

Saturday, 8:30-10:45 p.m. – Panels

13. ART AND BIOLOGY 2

Room: Kroger Room, Second Floor

Chair and
Discussant: **Kathryn Coe**, *University of Arizona*

Presenters: òTemporal Lobes, Hypergraphia and Artö
Russell Gardner, *The University of Wisconsin – Madison*

òEmotion Theory and Aestheticsö
Michael Sontag, *College of Mount St. Joseph*

òNight at the Museum? Art and Artifacts in the Politics of Evolutionö
Bonnie Stabile, *George Mason University*

14. War

Room: Kentucky Room, Second Floor

Chair and
Discussant: **Gary Johnson**, *Lake Superior State University*

Presenters: òProximate Mechanisms in Suicide Attacks: The Kamikaze Caseö
John Orbell, *University of Oregon*
Tomonori Morikawa, *Waseda University, Tokyo*

òIntolerance of Ambiguity Leading to Heightened Fear Reactions and
Acceptance of Invasive Governmental Surveillanceö
Kilian J. Garvey, *The University of New England*

“The Band of Brothers as the Basic Primate Fighting Unit”
Malcolm Potts, *The University of California, Berkeley*

Saturday, 10:15-10:45 a.m. – Mid-Morning Break

Saturday, 10:45-12:30 p.m. – Panels

15. ECONOMICS, CULTURE, AND EVOLUTION

Room: Kroger Room, Second Floor

Chair and
Discussant: **Charles Kroncke**, *College of Mount St. Joseph*

Presenters: “Evolution and Private Property”
Lauren K. Hall, *Rochester Institute of Technology*

“The Decline of the West: Barabasi, K and r Selection, and IQ”
James Brody, Editor & Host, *Journal of Evolutionary Psychology*

“From Orient to Occident: The Root of Ginseng in Globalization”
Rachel Constance, *Northern Arizona University*

16. DISASTER POLITICS

Room: Kentucky Room, Second Floor

Chair and
Discussant: Mary Maxwell, University of Adelaide Law School, Australia

Presenters: “Does the Convergence of Multiple Inconvenient Truths Signal the
Emergence of Sociopolitical and Demographic Collapse?”
Kenneth Smail, *Kenyon College*

“State Preparedness for Avian Influenza in the United States”
Aileen Plate, *Northwestern University Medical Center*
Carl Adrianopoli, *Northwestern University Medical Center*

“Quasi-Scientific and Elucidating Explanations in News Coverage of the
Anthrax Attacks”
Kristen Alley Swain, *University of Kansas*

Abstracts

Aiken, Nancy E.
University of Arizona

Title: Coercion through Art

Abstract: It is a well-known fact that fears and threats are effective means of manipulating the behavior of humans. Often, threatened people are quite aware that their decisions result from the threats of others, but there is a way of coercing people without their realizing it. Leaders, using fear, find that their followers will follow blindly if they stir patriotic feelings using artful means. This paper will discuss how this is done and will provide examples. It will conclude with an appeal to educators to teach these methods in order for people to be able to think more rationally about their decisions.

Bickle, John, Professor and Head, Philosophy, and Professor, Neuroscience Graduate Program,
University of Cincinnati

Plenary Speaker

Title: Political Freedom in Light of the New Neuroscience-Inspired Determinism

Abstract: After now-acknowledged false starts provided by 20th century behaviorist psychology and genetics, many see in current neuroscience the basis for a scientifically justified causal-mechanistic determinism about human behavior. The science comes mainly from *functional neuroimaging studies* (now primarily fMRI and MEG), in which various techniques are used to image the functioning human brain while the subject performs various cognitive tasks. It is then commonly argued, albeit sometimes implicitly, that this neuroscientific determinism implies both the potential and the need for greater government control over individuals. If human behavior is just the sum of brain activations communicated out to the motor peripheries, then the potential for collective control over individual human behavior is obviously extensive. And with these specific causal mechanisms increasingly manipulable (by pharmacological and brain stimulation techniques), we would seem to be on the verge of arresting a great deal of human behavior that results in detrimental consequences— including for the individuals themselves. Indeed, it seems to some that we would be remiss if we didn't act collectively to manipulate behavior in light of this new knowledge and capacities. For then we'd be allowing harms to occur that we could stop.

In this talk, after giving some instances of this popular argument, I will criticize it on four grounds— each based, where appropriate on recently published neuroscientific studies. First, the neuroscience it is usually based on— mostly functional neuroimaging studies— provides only brain-behavior correlations, not causal-mechanistic explanations. So the science being appealed to isn't up to the task required of it by this argument to a political conclusion. Second, the branches of neuroscience that do reveal causal mechanisms of behavior— namely, cellular and molecular neuroscience— while increasingly impressive in scope, are still only just beginning to make a *scientifically* justifiable case for determinism about human behavior. So it is currently too early to base any serious political argument on them. Third, there is no tight logical implication

from *ontological* causal determinism to the rejection of *political* libertarianism. This purely logical point is obvious once ontological libertarianism and political libertarianism are contrasted, but political libertarianism also can be justified on purely pragmatic grounds that are in no way impacted even if ontological determinism turns out to be true. It is even the case that a deterministic view of human behavior can accommodate political libertarianism, in that it is plausible that some humans could be causally determined to think of themselves as freely-choosing individuals. Finally, the obvious political-ideological biases revealed in some recent functional neuroimaging studies of social cognition should make us skeptical about appealing to these studies to defend increased governmental control over individuals. For given these biases, such arguments are inherently circular.

Bodle, Robert

College of Mount St. Joseph

Title: User-Generated Video Sites and Democracy: Next Generation Solutions or Disasters for Political Campaigns?

Abstract: YouTube, the world's leading open access video network, has formally announced a new, official channel of political videos called "CitizenTube" intended to aggregate featured political videos already appearing on the rest of the site (<http://www.youtube.com/citizentube>). This paper assesses the ways in which YouTube has impacted recent formal political campaigns in the US, but also speculates on the potential impact of the online medium as a viral distribution outlet for cross media migration (broadcast TV, cable, radio, other sites, etc). Ultimately, the paper wishes to determine whether "CitizenTube" will further encourage or discourage online access to relevant political videos, especially the role editing will play in the selection of content, previously driven by users.

Brody, James

Editor & Host, Journal of Evolutionary Psychology, Behavior OnLine

Title: The Decline of the West: Barabasi, K and r Selection, and IQ

Abstract: The ideas of Wilson (evolutionary biology), Spengler and Toynbee (history), and Barabasi (physics) appear congruent in how they account for organization, stability, and change in aggregations. That is, scholars from three disciplines separately describe how influence, similarity, and recruiting produce and lose synchrony between formerly independent units. Their models apply to pendulums, island populations, and participants in swarms and mobs. This alignment should alarm secularists and encourage religious fundamentalists.

MacArthur and Wilson described "K selection" and "r selection" as two extremes in the stability of a species. K selection leads to larger organisms that live longer and reproduce less often in stable environments, r selection to fast-maturing, instinct-dominated creatures in changing environments. K and r might also describe phases in the life of any emergent network, including one of Toynbee's civilizations or a confrontation between secularism and a religion. K and r can also be applied to a comparison of regions within the United States, Western and Eastern Europe, and sections of Great Britain as they are tested by jihadist challenge.

A slew of measures might include not only birth rate but also attitudes towards nationalism, gender definition, sexual mores, or, as Karl Grammar found in regard to ovulation, the amount of exposed skin on a woman in a disco.

Implications: western secularism and undefended land, wealth, and women are but a few lures for opportunists. Higher IQ, education, and technical achievement become handicaps when

challenged by genetic propensities for swarming, conquest, and hierarchic madness. Ironically, ours may be some of the first throats cut.

Cardillo, Linda Wheeler
College of Mount St. Joseph

Title: Communication Surrounding the Human Papillomavirus Vaccine

Abstract: Knowledge, beliefs, attitudes, and behaviors related to the human papillomavirus vaccine are closely tied to communication. The ways in which information or misinformation about HPV, cervical cancer, and the HPV vaccine is framed and disseminated to various audiences will to a large extent determine whether or not the vaccine becomes widely accepted and routinely given to adolescent females. This presentation will examine the important role of health communication research in this context. Research to determine current knowledge and attitudes about HPV, cervical cancer, and the HPV vaccine, as well as different groups' responses to various types of messages about the vaccine, can provide essential baseline information that then can guide the development of the kind of comprehensive health communication campaign that will be vital for widespread acceptance of the vaccine. However, in taking on this task, communication researchers have an ethical responsibility to understand and acknowledge concerns and controversies surrounding the vaccine and to develop and demand communication campaigns that are completely accurate, informative, and non-manipulative. Only in this way can policy makers, health care providers, parents, adolescents, teachers, media representatives, and the public at large make fully informed and prudent recommendations and choices regarding this vaccine.

Carmen, Ira H.
University of Illinois

Title: From Genes, to Mind, to Politics: Finding the Yellow Brick Empirical Road

Abstract: Recent research has sought to develop a nexus between genetics and politics. Twin studies show consistent and powerful heritability quotients for a number of ideological values, and molecular biologists have discovered DNA sequences which have been employed by psychologists to elucidate the cranial mainsprings of baseline social behaviors. A critical challenge for political science is to show precisely the manner in which these genes provide explanatory theory for the heritability data mentioned above. That is, what genetic configurations and what cranial artifacts of these configurations are responsible for the fact that identical twins, even when raised apart, share political attitudes to a greater degree than nonidentical brothers and sisters raised in the same household? This paper sets out empirical road maps for linking up our knowledge of genetics, our knowledge of neurophysiology, and our knowledge of politics. Key theoretical issues central to these empirical research designs, such as how we operationalize "politics," are also addressed.

Coe, Kathryn
University of Arizona

Title: Maternal Influence on Politics and Partisanship

Abstract: A number of researchers have found (e.g., Hickey, 2006; Jennings, Stoker and Bower, 1999) that parents are likely to play a crucial role in the political orientation of their children and children, across cultures and generations, are likely to adopt any parental attribute that is clearly and consistently cued. In this paper I argue that the primary structure of an individual's moral system and political leanings was formed during childhood, largely under the influence of the

mother who used stories, toys, dolls, and music as teaching tools. This argument draws upon current theory relative to the evolution and function of the large human brain, the importance of parental care in child socialization, the nature of the mother-child hierarchy, the function and characteristics of effective leadership and the transition from tribal law to law of the commonwealth. To support this argument I draw from the broad ethnographic record.

Constance, Rachel
Northern Arizona University

Title: From Orient to Occident: The Root of Ginseng in Globalization

Abstract: Cultural evolution is a distinctly human characteristic, but the environment plays a powerful role in the development of human societies. Certain commodities, derived from our environment, come to play key roles in human social development in areas like business, medicine and religion. The ginseng plant, which has played a significant role in the Chinese culture, has served as a catalyst for changes in human cultural evolution for a wide variety of reasons. From China to Canada, from Canada to Europe, and from Europe to China, it has left an imprint that changed the way that humans perceived the past, and served as an indicator of their future.

Field, Scott A.
University of California at Berkley

Title: War as a Costly Process: Insights from the Evolutionary Analysis of Animal Conflict

Abstract : Until recently, rationalist models of war viewed fighting as an "outside option"; that is, the decision to fight is a game-ending move with a costly, probabilistic outcome. However, this does not account for the fact that states can continue to accumulate information on relative strength and motivation while fighting, and use this to inform their strategic decisions about whether to continue fighting or revert to bargaining. Modelers have only recently begun to address this issue, which is part of the broader challenge of how to integrate the various phases of bargaining and fighting into a unified model. In this paper, I argue that several game-theory models developed in the evolutionary analysis of animal conflict may hold useful insights to advance this endeavor. The actors in evolutionary models are in a very similar strategic situation to those of rationalist models: they are unitary actors with imperfect information who have a range of behavioral options to facilitate mutual assessment and may have incentives to resolve conflicts short of lethal combat. The concept of rational utility maximization is analogous to the assumption that natural selection is capable of driving the evolution of an optimal phenotype. Most importantly, the expectation that signalers will misrepresent their capabilities and intentions means that costly, inefficient actions will usually be required to stabilize the reliability of the signaling system. I introduce two key evolutionary models of conflict, comparing them with recent costly process models of war and suggesting how they could stimulate new theoretical and empirical research. I suggest that the ultimate utility of models of war will turn on their ability to make qualitatively distinct predictions about state behavior, particularly with respect to the temporal organization of costly actions, and how they process and respond to information on the costs incurred and imposed in the course of war.

Franchuk, V.I.
Russian State Social University (Moscow)

Title: About an Origin of the Person and a Society: Constructivist Approach

Abstract: Independent development biological and social sciences has led to loss of understanding of unity of mechanisms of an origin of the alive world. So, it is known, that the social evolution which has generated various social of organisms in the form of societies, is direct continuation of the biological evolution which had generated a variety of alive organisms, therefore proceeding from a principle of universalism (actualism) of G. Hetton and a principle of simplicity of Bernoulli, mechanisms (motive powers) of biological and social evolution should coincide. However, being the sociologist, the author proves, that motive forces of social evolution are selection and assembly, natural selection and disintegration that contradicts mechanisms of biological evolution, which, according to Darwin, are variability, heredity and natural selection. The author proves also, that mechanisms of selection and assembly, natural selection and disintegration, reflecting the constructivist approach, have universal character and act at all stages not only social, but also biological evolution, in particular, at creation of a cell and multicellular organisms, including the person. From this follows, that process of evolution is spasmodic (instead of smooth), convergent (instead of divergent), and new kinds of alive organisms (biological and social) arise not from one previous kind, and from many previous kinds or their functional systems. New civilizations also are building from fragments of the previous kinds of civilizations. The process of building a new kind of organism has been finished when selection and assembly are forming relatively steady homeostatic system. Then this kind of organism can serve as building material for assembling a new kind of organism etc. Thus, Empedocles was closer to the true, than Aristotle with his ladder of creatures.

John M. Friend

University of Hawaii at Manoa

Title: The Application of Evolutionary Biology to the Study of International Politics: The Human Penchant for War and Its Implications for Deterrence Analysis.

Abstract: While realism significantly contributes to the literature on human behavior and its correlation to the causes of war, the application of evolutionary biology, specifically its analysis on human aggression, bolsters realism's theoretical assertions with scientific evidence. I posit that an evolutionary biological analysis of human nature is imperative when examining deterrence successes and failures. When investigating the human decisionmaking process (e.g. political and military) and the effectiveness of a deterrence strategy to influence such decisionmaking, it is necessary to apply an evolutionary variable to the equation. Relying solely on the logic of rational choice theories, such as the rational actor model, fails to account for the underpinning causal mechanisms that influence man's behavior and the actions frequently taken as a result of innate human behavioral traits. I demonstrate that the aggressive nature of man and the human propensity for violence has great implications for deterrence analysis, and without applying an evolutionary framework to the study of human decisionmaking, classical deterrence theory is incomplete.

Frohock, Fred

Syracuse University

Title: Roundtable: A Look at Bioethics from the 21st Century

[Panel Members: TBA](#)

Gardner, Russell

University of Wisconsin-Madison

Title: Communicational State View of Religion

Abstract: The idea of communicational states stems from examining the *order* of psychiatric disorders: *disorder* may hinge on audience error. Hence, mania viewed ethologically resembles leadership but wrong time, place and audience. Maladaptive cult behaviors exemplify audience states gone awry. Depression-behaviors resemble submissive ones, but not specifically targeted. Paranoia suggests adaptation attitudes and behaviors for demonized people in hostile circumstances where fearful expectation of persecution fruitfully takes on concrete sensory certainty. These disorders point to communicational states in religious domains. Alpha behaviors called charismatic when seen in human religious leaders exist in many animal species. Story-using and ally-using used to unique extents in the human species foster attentive and devoted audiences to the leaders. They in turn of course feel maladaptive cults as good, and submission too. Religious persecutions show demonization (a religious metaphor) at work as well as the workings of in-group out-group communicational adaptations. Clinical and subclinical temporal lobe pathologies may augment leadership and audience roles. Experiences from these include awe, hypergraphia, other ecstasy states, and other-worldly feelings. These impress people desiring leaders who may then draft the afflicted person or labeling as not afflicted but uniquely gifted. A systematic examination of religions from these vantage points may provide new insights into a biological view of religion.

Gardner, Russell

University of Wisconsin-Madison

Title: Temporal Lobes, Hypergraphia and Art

Abstract: My focus would be on the temporal lobes and the phenomenon of what's called hypergraphia and that likely applies to other artistic endeavors. Thus, Van Gogh who likely had temporal lobe pathology exhibited a visual artist variant of heightened productivity especially near his end. In any event, although Flaherty in her *Midnight Disease* talks of this in general terms, and integrates information on mania (which I formulate as pathological leadership) and its relationship with temporal lobes, she does not integrate it into evolutionary biology. I would also allude to Rilke's *Letters to a Young Poet* that discusses a criterion for a "true artist," that he/she "must" do it. I suggest this relates to a normal role of the temporal lobes during artistic production as well as to creative communicational state roles assumed by people in leadership roles.

Garvey, Kilian J.

The University of New England

Title: Ideology and the Brain Sciences

Abstract: The advancement in neurobiological research during the 1990s (the Decade of the Brain) has shed light on psychological research into the mental processes underlying higher level cognition, specifically problem solving, reasoning, and concept acquisition (Dunbar and Sussman, 1995). The most likely site of these mental processes is the frontal lobes and perhaps the most common test of mental processes is the Wisconsin Card Sorting Task (WCST). The WCST has been used to assess executive functions leading to cognitive flexibility necessary for sophisticated goal directed behavior required to solve problems in a variety of objective and subjective tasks. In particular, the WCST is sensitive to

perseveration (continuing or adhering to a behavior or belief in the face of feedback indicating that it would be more productive to change tactics). In this study the performance on the WCST was predicted to correlate with political orientation such that perseverative responses would be more common among conservative voters. This prediction was made in light of the general definition of conservative as "to conserve or stay the same" and statements of self-described conservative politicians to "stay the course" in the Iraq war. Results from this study were that total number of errors, perseverative responses, perseverative errors and nonperseverative errors from the WCST were correlated with more conservative voting practices such that the more likely a subject was to vote along conservative or republican party lines the more likely that subject was to display perseveration.

Garvey, Kilian

The University of New England

Title: Individual Differences in Disgust Reactivity and Intolerance of Ambiguity Predict Aesthetic Preferences: A Neuropsychological Exploration of Morality and Art

Abstract: In this study the correlation of political orientation and aesthetic awareness is explored through individual differences in the biology of disgust. Disgust is thought to have at least two principle clusters; the primary and the complex. Primary disgust is based on fear of incorporating pathogens orally. Complex disgust is generated when an individual is exposed to behaviors, activities, or thoughts perceived, at least by the individual, as being socially or morally unacceptable (Marzillier and Davey, 2004). While these two kinds of disgust are fundamentally different (avoidance of feces vs. avoidance of profane language) they seem to operate on the same neurological mechanism and result in the same or very similar visceral reactions.

Two surveys were conducted to explore the hypothesis that individual assessment of aesthetics could be based on fundamental neurological qualities which do not necessarily enter consciousness.

First, the psychological measure of disgust predicted political and social orientation such that stronger Republican party affiliation and more conservative social preferences were correlated with stronger disgust reactions to a wide variety of environmental stimuli. Second, cerebral laterality was predictive of both disgust and intolerance of ambiguity. It will be hypothesized that strongly right handed individuals are more likely to reject or avoid environmental stimuli they see as dangerous, such as insects, condoms, or clothes worn by dead people as well as provocative art such as paintings or sculpture showing the human form partially nude, because of insufficient processing of threat signals resulting in an error on the side of caution response.

Greitens, Thomas J.

Central Michigan University

Title: A Punctuated Equilibrium Pattern to Policy Belief Change: Results from the Pesticide Regulatory Reform Debate

Abstract: This study examines the process of policy belief change among advocacy organizations involved in the pesticide regulatory reform debate. An analysis of this debate from 1982-2003 reveals distinct differences in the process of policy belief change among pro-environmental interests and pro-agriculture interests. Pro-environmental interests are more likely to change their policy beliefs according to a punctuated equilibrium pattern, while pro-agriculture interests are more likely to change their policy beliefs in a gradual, incremental pattern. These findings lend

preliminary support to a behavioral punctuated equilibrium process that may help to explain the policy decisions of some advocacy organizations.

Hall, Lauren K.

Rochester Institute of Technology

Title: Evolution and Private Property

Abstract: I look at the biological basis for private property rights and compare this basis to that found in political thinkers like Adam Smith and Friedrich Hayek. I find that not only does there seem to be an evolutionary and thus biological basis for property rights, but that the biological evidence actually supports the theories of Smith and others who argue for a gradual growth of property rights. Modern biological evidence therefore supports Smith in rejecting the traditional liberal foundation of property in a fictitious "state of nature."

Hanley, James

Adrian College

Title: A Preference for Conflict in a Game-Choice Experiment

Abstract: Game theorists have intensively studied decision-making *within* discrete games. As an example, the circumstances under which people are more or less likely to cooperate in a Prisoner's Dilemma are now quite well known. More recently theorists such as Tsebelis (1991) and Bednar and Page (2006) have been expanding the range of questions by investigating nesting and linked games. Others, such as Orbell, et. al, (2004) have used an evolutionary approach to examine how we might be selected for choosing between games. I follow up on Orbell, et. al.'s computer simulation by conducting the first laboratory experiment in game choice. Subjects participating in the experiment had a choice between entering a Prisoner's Dilemma with another subject, or forcing a Hawk-Dove interaction, when the payoff structure is favorable to either game. No increase in cooperation is found, but prisoner's dilemma players are less inclined to play the hawk strategy in the hawk-dove game, and subjects had a strong preference for hawk-dove games over prisoner's dilemmas.

Harris, Rebecca C.

Washington and Lee University

Title: Behavioral Genetics in the Criminal Courtroom

Abstract: Behavioral genetics offers several significant challenges to the legal system and its political work of processing criminal defendants. These challenges are scientific, legal and political in scope. This paper, completed with a 2007 Glenn Grant and Robert E. Lee Scholar from Washington and Lee University, will present current uses of behavioral genetics in the criminal courtroom and analyze them in terms of legal and political concerns. Particular attention will be given to outcomes and institutional arrangements as they contribute to the unique interaction of this particular science with this particular political institution.

Haubner, Richard R.

College of Mount St. Joseph

Title: Health Care: Public and Private Issues

Abstract: The United States is one of the most powerful countries in the world and the sixth richest country with a gross national product of \$43,500 per capita. In 2005, 15.9 percent of U.S. citizens (46.6 million people) were without health insurance. This number has increased from

2004. The uninsured rates were higher for African Americans, Hispanics, Asians, American Indians, Native Alaskans, and Native Hawaiians compared to non-Hispanic Whites. In addition, the number of uninsured children (under the age of 18) increased from 10.8% in 2004 to 11.2% in 2005 (U.S. Bureau of Census, 2005). Although there has been a cry for basic healthcare among many U.S. citizens, the primary philosophy in the U.S. has been based on the notion that free-enterprise will somehow find what works and what doesn't work, and consequently solve the problem in the absence of government intervention. Since all citizens require healthcare, a critical question remains to be answered. Can free-market enterprise solve the issue of basic healthcare for U.S. citizens? Up to this point in time, our healthcare policy in the U.S. has been somewhat piece-meal, and has not been very effective in providing universal healthcare. Should the allocation of healthcare resources be available to only those who can pay for them? What about preventive measures in healthcare for those in the lower income bracket? Should the government play a role in the provision of healthcare? The purpose of this paper will be to explore several notions that can be helpful in reframing a U.S. philosophy of healthcare. These notions include evolutionary theory, the concept of reciprocal altruism, and the question of government intervention. A discussion of alternatives will take place followed by recommendations for public policy.

Johnson, Dominic
Princeton University

Title: Adaptive Politics: Strategic Advantages of Psychological Biases?

Abstract: Psychological biases—such as overconfidence, cognitive dissonance, the fundamental attribution error, prospect theory, in-group/out-group bias—are generally seen by political scientists as cognitive limitations or mistakes that cause disasters or war. By contrast, evolutionary psychology suggests such biases are adaptations to specific challenges in our evolutionary history. They are therefore far from “mistakes,” but context-specific strategies for survival. An evolutionary approach offers a more sophisticated understanding of: (1) their proximate causes; (2) when these mechanisms will “misfire” in modern circumstances; and (3) when these mechanisms will actually serve their original adaptive function (even in today's politics). I examine the five major psychological biases noted above, commonly cited as contributory causes of war (e.g., in Iraq). While these biases may cause disasters, at other times they retain their original adaptive advantages, promoting strategic goals, combat effectiveness, and fulfilling the aims of the leaders that hold them—whatever those aims may be.

Jones, Owen
Professor of Law and Professor of Biological Science
Vanderbilt University

Keynote Address: Evolution, Primates, Neurons, and Law

Abstract: This talk will span and connect evolution, primates, neurons, and law -- and will include discussion of recent experiments on chimpanzee psychology, and on the neural correlates in humans of decisions about whether and how much to punish.

Kishman, Mary
College of Mount St. Joseph

Title: Human Papillomavirus Vaccine and the Professional Nurse

Abstract: As a service oriented profession, nursing has a societal obligation to deliver competent and safe care to the public. These responsibilities are clearly stated in the practice guidelines and standards of care developed by the National Council of State Boards of Nursing and major professional nursing organizations. To achieve safe and competent practice the nurse must assume the role of caregiver, advocate, educator, collaborator and others. Often the nurse experiences role conflict when assisting patients with care that is controversial. Of particular concern during the last year has been the issue of vaccination for the Human Papillomavirus in females 9 -26. Nurses are being confronted with questions about the safety, morality and efficacy of this vaccine by concerned parents, young women and others. Given nursing's role and the known scientific data, ethical concerns and societal issues how is the prudent nurse to advise these patients? This presentation will address the known scientific data about the Human Papillomavirus Vaccine and the implications for nursing practice.

Masters, Roger D.
Dartmouth College

Title: Genetics and Politics: the Challenge of the '\$1000 Genome'

Abstract: The issue is gene-environment (especially gene/toxin) interaction and behavior, with implications for policy due to development of "\$1000 genome" (i.e., routine coding of each infant's full genome in centralized national database), pharmacogenomics (i.e., drug treatment based on individual genome), and the emergence of genetic information as an essential component of social life as well as medicine.

Maxwell, Mary
University of Adelaide Law School, Australia

Title: Terrorism and the Food Supply

Abstract: I will discuss the threat of terrorism to the American food supply by comparing possible methods: defoliation by chemical warfare, by fire, and by disruption of the food chain via 'biological control', e.g. removal of pollinators.

Morikawa, Tomonori
Waseda University in Tokyo, now visiting the University of Oregon Institute of Cognitive and Decision Sciences)

Title: Proximate mechanisms in suicide attacks: The Kamikaze case

Abstract: Suicide attack campaigns raise the same ultimate puzzle as altruism in general: How can a willingness to die in defense of one's group be positively selected when taking such action costs the actor but benefits others in his group? At least two models provide answers. First, Hamilton shows that genes supporting altruism in general can be selected as a function of relatedness; since relatives share at least some genes, an altruistic individual's death can result in 'genes for altruism' being, nevertheless, more represented in subsequent generations than had he stayed alive and the relatives died. Second, Smirnov et al's theory of 'criticalness' shows how 'heroism'--a domain specific form of altruism specialized to warfare--can evolve even absent relatedness when the individual's sacrifice is pivotal for survival of the group. Such evolutionary theories are, however, only part of the story, the other part being the proximate mechanisms that prompt such behavior in the here-and-now. We conduct a content analysis of the extensive historical record concerning the motivations of pilots in the Japanese kamikaze (or 'special attack') campaign in the last several months of WWII. Pilots expressed great concern

that their families not grieve at their deaths, but their comments in letters and wills suggest that they were motivated by (1) a recognition that their nation was under overwhelming threat, and (2) that they, almost uniquely, had the capacity to stave off defeat. We propose that, in the ancient 'design environment', the high correlation between kinship and group membership eliminated the necessity for kin-recognition mechanisms: recognizing that 'my group' was under attack was equivalent to recognizing that 'my kin' were under attack.' My group'--however that might be recognized--being under serious attack, coupled with 'my potential for critical action' in response to that attack, is, by hypothesis, the algorithm underlying suicide attacks in modern environments.

Morris, Stephen J.

University of Pennsylvania Law School and School of Medicine

Plenary Address: Criminal Responsibility and the New Neuroscience: Determinism and the Death of Folk Psychology

John Orbell

University of Oregon

Title: Proximate mechanisms in suicide attacks: The Kamikaze case

Abstract: Suicide attack campaigns raise the same ultimate puzzle as altruism in general: How can a willingness to die in defense of one's group be positively selected when taking such action costs the actor but benefits others in his group? At least two models provide answers. First, Hamilton shows that genes supporting altruism in general can be selected as a function of relatedness; since relatives share at least some genes, an altruistic individual's death can result in 'genes for altruism' being, nevertheless, more represented in subsequent generations than had he stayed alive and the relatives died. Second, Smirnov et al's theory of 'criticalness' shows how 'heroism'--a domain specific form of altruism specialized to warfare--can evolve even absent relatedness when the individual's sacrifice is pivotal for survival of the group. Such evolutionary theories are, however, only part of the story, the other part being the proximate mechanisms that prompt such behavior in the here-and-now. We conduct a content analysis of the extensive historical record concerning the motivations of pilots in the Japanese kamikaze (or 'special attack') campaign in the last several months of WWII. Pilots expressed great concern that their families not grieve at their deaths, but their comments in letters and wills suggest that they were motivated by (1) a recognition that their nation was under overwhelming threat, and (2) that they, almost uniquely, had the capacity to stave off defeat. We propose that, in the ancient 'design environment', the high correlation between kinship and group membership eliminated the necessity for kin-recognition mechanisms: recognizing that 'my group' was under attack was equivalent to recognizing that 'my kin' were under attack.' My group'--however that might be recognized--being under serious attack, coupled with 'my potential for critical action' in response to that attack, is, by hypothesis, the algorithm underlying suicide attacks in modern environments.

Peterson, Steven A.

Penn State Harrisburg

Title: The Renewed Interest in Neuropolitics: A Reflection

Abstract: This paper reviews the current developing interest in ñneuropolitics.ö First, several illustrative works are examined and discussed. Second, the presentation notes that there is rather

little awareness of historical predecessors, and some of the key early biopolitical work on the brain and politics is reviewed (considering such pioneers as James Davies, Glendon Schubert, and others) as well as more recent work in biopolitics. Finally, the paper discusses the larger context in which ñneuropoliticsö has arisen.

Peterson, Steven A.

Penn State University Harrisburg

Title: The Brain, Reification, Politics, and Religion

Abstract: This paper uses a perspective based on the work of Paul MacLean and others, in developing a model that explains the ease by which humans reify their own constructions, treat these as real, and in many cases as superordinate to their creators. This same explanation would appear to apply to the role of religious values in the world of politics as well. The paper explores this linkage.

Plate, Aileen

Northwestern University Medical Center

Adrianopoli, Carl

Northwestern University Medical Center

Title: State Preparedness for Avian Influenza in the United States

Abstract: The emergence of the H5N1 strain of avian flu in Asia and Europe has made the threat of pandemic flu a top priority for governments and public health officials. For the first time, the United States has the opportunity to prepare for the emergence of a highly virulent and deadly strain of influenza that has the ability to cause a pandemic. Many health organizations, including the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) and the United States Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), have conducted studies to determine the necessary criteria in planning for responding to pandemic influenza and developed their own pandemic influenza plans. Successful strategy plans include the following components: surveillance of emerging strains of influenza, stockpiling of influenza antivirals and vaccines, creating a single framework for local, state, and national health departments to work together, and keeping the public informed and educated. This paper focuses on the analysis of state pandemic flu plans and activities being conducted in each state to determine if CDC funded states have met the criteria set forth, and if states are prepared to implement their flu plans at the emergence of pandemic flu.

Potts, Malcolm

School of Public Health, The University of California, Berkley

Title: The band of brothers as the basic primate fighting unit.

Abstract: Coalitionary aggression in *Pan troglodytes* and raids in human preliterate societies are conducted by small bands of sexually mature, genetically related males. Throughout written history, warfare has also been built around relatively small units or platoons of warriors. The same sense of loyalty, non-sexual love and hatred of an out-group can be also identified in more complex fighting units, such as submariners or aircraft crews. The pattern persists whether the military are volunteers or drafted. When soldiers are not genetically military training nearly always includes a ñboot camp,ö which creates a sense of a virtual family. Team sports, mountain climbing, street gangs and terrorist groups also display these characteristics. Women will fight bravely, but there are no examples of women banding together spontaneously to attack an out-group.

Rutherford, James
Grant Hospital, Ohio

Title: Metaphysics, Religion, and the Human 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. The neo-neocortex not only represents part of the quantitative increase in the size of the brain, but it also has distinctive qualitative changes. This 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 four-part framework of analysis thus understands nature and nurture to resonate and to be interactive. Religion will be discussed in this context along with the distinction that David Sloan Wilson makes between correspondence or realist truth and adaptive truth.

Sankowski, Edward
University of Oklahoma

Title: Ethics and Political Philosophy of Public Health in University Research and Education

Abstract: I want to argue that there is a strong case for furthering research and education at universities in ethics and political philosophy about public health. The curricula should include programs for the general undergraduate population (as part of liberal and general education), and for undergraduates specializing in the life sciences, as well as curricula for graduate and professional students. In contemporary life, consider the ethics and politics of AIDS, protection against bio-terrorism, the widespread need for health insurance, issues about abortion and euthanasia, infant mortality, stem cell research; these (and a host of other topics which may be studied from a viewpoint that takes public health seriously) suggest how central the ethics and politics of public health and the life sciences is for democratic politics, or any kind of politics. We at universities have an obligation to further pragmatic research in the ethics and political philosophy of public health (and such research might one hopes influence collective decision-making of the non-academic population). We at universities should also further the creation of courses and curricula that enable students to develop the capabilities to make decisions about the ethics and politics of public health. This applies to students both as prospective specialists who plan to work in areas in which public health and the life sciences are central, and as members of the general public, which should in a democracy have a major role in decisions about such issues.

Sherlock, Richard
Utah State University

Title: Roundtable: Biotechnology and the Future of Humanity

Panel Members: Lauren Hall
Rochester Institute of Technology
C. Ben Mitchell
Center for Bioethics and Human Dignity

Dena Davis
Cleveland-Marshall School of Law

Simpson, Melanie Suzanne
Arkansas State University
Broadwater, Kimberly Jaye
Mississippi Valley State University

**Title: A Comparison of Faith, Political and Emotional Behavior
Between Gay and Straight Based Churches**

Abstract: The practice of religion has long been a dominant factor in how humans communicate. Biological scientists observe these interactions with humans to understand how individuals communicate through emotion. After the Stonewall Riots in the 1960s, organized religion amongst gays spread rapidly. Today, most gay churches are filled with people that originate from heterosexually based churches. However, few studies, if any, have been exclusively relegated to comparing predominantly gay and heterosexually based churches. The primary concern of this paper is to address the issue of the differences between church liturgy, political awareness, and emotional behavior between gay based churches and straight-based churches.

Predominantly gay and heterosexually based churches in the Little Rock, Arkansas area will be observed. Copious notes will be taken along with digital voice recordings. The current research will compare theological liturgy, political awareness, and emotional behavior between predominantly gay and heterosexually based churches.

The concept of homosexuals being Christians is still new to traditional religious leaders. It can be paralleled to when women received the right to vote or when schools were integrated. History is consistent in the fact that change takes time. Viewing the differences between gay and straight-based churches may provide a window into the complexity of human religion and an opportunity to observe directly the variation of distinct faiths.

Singleton, Judy L.
College of Mount St. Joseph

Title: A Sociological View on the Human Papillomavirus Vaccine

Abstract: Though GARDASIL® is promoted as the only vaccine that may protect females from four types of human papillomavirus (HPV) that may cause 70% of cervical cancer cases and 90% of genital wart cases, realizing the vaccine's potential will require addressing issues of social and cultural resistance. Health may be defined as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease, or infirmity. However, health is also the result of one's environment. This presentation will analyze interactions among social institutions in the environment that influence one's life: family, economy, religion, government, and the health care system- and discuss that health is not purely a biological occurrence, but a sociological occurrence as well. Recognizing the impact of social class inequalities and gender influences in these institutions likewise will be presented to evaluate what public health benefits, if any, may be realized by this vaccine.

Smail, J. Kenneth
Kenyon College

Title: Does the Convergence of Inconvenient Truths signal the Emergence of Sociopolitical and Demographic Collapse?

Abstract: Some ten years ago, in September of 1997, I authored a PLS Roundtable Article entitled "Beyond Population Stabilization: The Case for Dramatically Reducing Global Human Numbers." This was accompanied by 17 Commentaries, solicited from a broadly representative international panel, and followed by my Roundtable Response, "Population Growth Seems to Affect Everything But Is Seldom Held Responsible for Anything." This paper provides an opportunity: first, to comment further on global demographic developments during the past decade; second, to broaden my basic argument to more fully incorporate several other critically important global concerns; and finally, to speculate about the nature of the profound ecological and sociopolitical challenges that may appear over the next half-century. In essence, I argue that an important "emergent" phenomenon has become increasingly likely, namely the growing potential for a global "!

synchronous failure," a cascading political, economic, social, and environmental collapse stimulated by the mutually-reinforcing convergence of multiple "inconvenient truths." Chief among these truths are surely: (1) continued unsustainable population growth (to perhaps 9 billion or more); (2) the imminent peaking of fossil energy resources (particularly oil and gas); (3) increasing climatic instability (or "global warming"); (4) broad-scale environmental stresses (on numerous fronts); and (5) a pervasive and hyper-consumptive economic "growthmania." Other such "truths" could undoubtedly be added. This poses a fundamental existential question. Unless significant mitigating steps are soon undertaken, could the future of modern industrial/technological civilization, and perhaps the lives of several billion human beings, be at considerable risk?

Somit, Albert
Southern Illinois University
Steven A. Peterson
Penn State University at Harrisburg

Title: The Renewed Interest in Neuropolitics: A Reflection

Abstract: This paper reviews the current developing interest in "neuropolitics." First, several illustrative works are examined and discussed. Second, the presentation notes that there is rather little awareness of historical predecessors, and some of the key early biopolitical work on the brain and politics is reviewed (considering such pioneers as James Davies, Glendon Schubert, and others) as well as more recent work in biopolitics. Finally, the paper discusses the larger context in which "neuropolitics" has arisen.

Sontag, Michael
College of Mount St. Joseph

Title: The Emotions in Aesthetic and Political Judgment

Abstract: An emotion can be understood as a product of the functioning of two semi-independent systems. The first system generates states of physiological arousal based on quick, low-level appraisals of one's environment. This first system requires no cognitive input for its activation. The second of the two systems is essentially cognitive. The second system involves the making of self-attributions of emotional states: "I have been insulted" I must be angry, or "I have suffered a loss" I must be sad, for instance. Consideration of the ways in which these two systems interact within an emotional episode is key to understanding how the emotions work and how the emotions impact belief formation and other judgments. This view of the emotions was pioneered in the 1960's by psychologist Stanley Schachter.

In this paper, I will relate this model of the emotions to aesthetic and political judgment. It is widely recognized that the emotions play an important role in these domains but views about the role of the emotions in art and politics have generally been developed without a clear theory of the emotions in mind. I will present my Schachterian view of the emotions and show that this model of the emotions sheds light on many of the peculiarities of aesthetic and political judgment.

Stabile, Bonnie

George Mason University

Title: Night at the Museum? Art and Artifacts in the Politics of Evolution

Abstract: A picture may well be worth a thousand words. In the prolonged run up to the 2008 presidential election, the image of three Republican presidential candidates raising their hands to indicate that they did not believe in evolution was powerful indeed, and a clear indication that the evolution debate will continue to play a noteworthy role in American politics. Much has been made of the politicization of science during the tenure of George W. Bush, and his explicit support for the teaching of intelligent design in American classrooms makes clear the administration's position on this contentious topic. But in the shaping of the public debate where creationism and intelligent design are concerned, science does not tell the whole story. This paper examines how art and imagery also play a role in influencing the political climate where the evolution debate takes place. Ancient artwork including Native American petroglyphs, Mexican pottery, Peruvian stone etchings and a Cambodian stone carving are all offered as evidence of the coexistence of humans and dinosaurs on creationist web sites, and, increasingly, in creation museums throughout the country. And, while many such venues are modest in scope and scale, the opening of the \$23 million, 60,000 square foot Creation Museum in Petersburg, Kentucky in May of 2007 suggests a broadening of the use of visual depictions in advancing a creationist agenda. This paper will consider the use of art and imagery in support of creation science, and its implications for the politics of the evolution debate.

Strate, John M.

Wayne State University

Title: The Media, Emotions, and Direct Democracy: The Case of Michigan's Proposal B Initiative on Physician Assisted Suicide

Abstract: In November 1998 Michigan voters rejected Proposal B, a measure that would have legalized physician-assisted suicide (PAS) in the state, by a 71.1% to 28.9% margin. The overwhelming defeat occurred despite polls that routinely showed a majority supporting PAS. PAS initiatives also have gone down to defeat in Washington, California, and Maine. Only in Oregon have voters approved of PAS. Public opinion is a key factor shaping morality policy. With respect to the PAS issue in Michigan, however, public opinion was quite malleable. The Catholic Church, state medical societies, and right to life groups have vigorously opposed PAS and in Michigan they raised and spent \$5 million on television advertising, outspending the supporters of PAS 67 to 1. A Grand Rapids based media company produced eight emotionally laden ads highlighting various arguments against PAS and Proposal B, airing them repeatedly on broadcast television. These overwhelmed any possibility of a rationale debate, and succeeded in persuading those not very well informed to vote against Proposal B.

Swain, Kristen Alley

University of Kansas

Title: Quasi-Scientific and Elucidating Explanations in News Coverage of the Anthrax Attacks

Abstract: This study explores relationships between risk explanations and uncertainty factors in news coverage of the 2001 anthrax attacks, including outrage rhetoric, speculation, conflicting reports, use of unnamed sources, and coverage of hoaxes/false alarms. It presents a content analysis of 833 U.S. news stories from AP, NPR, 272 newspapers, and four national television networks (CBS, NBC, CNN, ABC) and a qualitative evaluation of 150 excerpts. Relative risk explanations, risk comparisons, process explanations, and definitions, as well as correlations between these explanations and outrage factors, were examined. A conceptual framework posits that when outrage factors characterize crisis coverage, accompanying quasi-scientific and elucidating explanations mitigate negative public reactions by putting the hazard into a broader context. Risk explanations received proportionally greater coverage than outrage rhetoric during peak coverage, and speculative coverage often contained explanations that helped to contextualize frightening circumstances.

Thayer, Bradley Thayer

Department of Defense and Strategic Studies, Missouri

State University

Title: Nuclear Deterrence Meets Darwin: The Implications of Advances in the Life Sciences for Nuclear Deterrence

Abstract: The problem of stovepiping is present in intellectual circles as well as in government, and the consequences may be just as great when key ideas are stovepiped as well critical intelligence is. For too long, nuclear deterrence theorists have remained apart from the revolution in the life sciences, and particularly evolutionary psychology, which has fundamentally changed the scientific understanding of the human mind. As a result of advances in evolutionary psychology, we now know that how the brain interprets actions and makes decisions is complicated, imperfect, greatly depends upon emotions, and varies among humans. Consequently, it is fundamentally naïve and dangerous to assume a similar outcome in deterrent situations when there is variation in cognition among leaders. The rational deterrence model's assumption of a universal rationality is irredeemably flawed and students of nuclear deterrence must replace it with a graduated understanding of rationality.

Weeks, Elizabeth

University of Kansas School of Law

Title: Legal Issues for Volunteer Health Care Providers in Bioterrorism and Public Health Emergencies

Abstract: Since September 11, 2001, and Hurricanes Katrina and Rita, policymakers, including health care and public health authorities, have focused on improving the nation's preparedness to respond to bioterrorism, mass casualty, and other public health emergencies. A key aspect of the plan is improving and expanding the health care infrastructure to ensure availability of professionals and facilities to treat disaster victims. Authorities recognize the need to rely heavily on volunteer health professionals in the event of a public health emergency. Various strategies are being developed to increase volunteers in public health emergencies, including waiving federal regulations and sanctions for health care providers and facilities; state compacts for reciprocity of professional licensing and credentialing; advance registration systems for

volunteers; and extension of state Good Samaritan and other liability protections. Nevertheless, key constituents recognize that the willingness of volunteers to respond to a catastrophic event will be severely hampered unless individuals and entities are assured clear, broad protection from liability and exposure to health, financial, and licensure risks associated with disaster response. Accordingly, a concerted effort is underway to encourage states legislatures to pass enact laws providing immunity from liability to volunteer health and other professionals and entities. I look forward to the Conference participants' impressions and suggestions on the emerging legal front regarding professional liability and legislative efforts to extend immunity from liability to volunteer health care providers during bioterrorism, mass casualty, or other public health emergencies.

White, Eliah J.
University of Cincinnati

Title: Issues with New Voting Technology

Abstract: After every election the perennial issue surrounding the democratic voting process involves both fraud and human-machine usability errors. In part as a response to these issues, the Help America Vote Act (HAVA) has awarded 2.4 billion federal dollars to mostly two corporations, Diebold and Election Systems & Software (ES&S) to make the shift from paper-based to computer-based machines. Americans are often obsessed with new technology and operate under the preconceived notion that it's new and high-tech, it's must be better. However, new technology in of itself does not often take into account all the causal factors that may affect the voting process. Old problems such as "hanging chads" may disappear but new potential risks arise. From a security standpoint the new machines do not have a paper trail, various videos are available online on how to insert viruses inside one voting machine that may spread all in the other voting stations. From a usability perspective, electronic voting machines can disenfranchise entire demographics of voters such as the poor and elderly simply by the design and layout of the machine. The approach of just improving the technology fails to recognize the human-machine interaction in the context of a specified voting environment needed during the election process.

In this presentation I will make recommendations for the future use of the new computer-based voting technologies that may reduce human error and voter fraud. My perspective will be based on an ecological approach to human factors design. Information provided may help in the design of interfaces which creates a usable system by the widest range of people operating in widest range of situations. From this method poll worker training could also be improved to reduce voter confusion.

White, Ronald F.
College of Mount St. Joseph

**Title: The Philosophical Foundations for Health Care Reform:
From Idealism to Realism**

Abstract: Nearly everyone agrees that the healthcare system in the United States is in dire need of reform. But, obviously, its transformation won't be easy. Taken as a whole, the system has become so complex and fragmented that it's hard to know where to start. Reformers will, therefore, be tempted to "nibble around the edges" and ultimately add to its fragmented complexity and reaffirm the *status quo*. I will argue that healthcare in the United States is shrouded in a smokescreen of idealism that is deeply embedded in tradition, which has been a critically translated into moral, legal, and economic discourse. But if we do not accurately

represent the current state of healthcare, how can we plot a strategy to change it? I shall argue that meaningful reform is contingent upon clearing up this smokescreen. This entails the abandonment of what I call *Healthcare Idealism* and replacing it with a more viable, empirically accurate portrayal of the status of the current system, which I shall call *Healthcare Realism*.

My presentation will sketch in the philosophical foundations of both *Idealism* and *Realism*. Then, I will argue that the transition from idealism to realism is already well under way, but being thwarted by the institutionalized ideology of the Ideal Model. This is evidenced by the widespread resistance on the part of both buyers and sellers to apply the same normative standards to the healthcare industry that we do to other industries, especially: transparency in contracts, disclosure of conflict of interest, and competitive pricing. Healthcare reform, therefore, requires philosophical analysis of its discourse and, ultimately, clearing up the ideological smokescreen that looms ominously over the smoldering ashes of the Ideal Model.

Wright, Susan
University of Michigan

Title: The Bioterrorism Bandwagon: Parallels with Iraq

Abstract: This paper will discuss the origins and development of counterbioterrorism policy during the Clinton administration and the implications of this policy both for the biological sciences and for the 1972 Biological Weapons Convention. General thematic parallels between the war on and occupation of Iraq and the redirection of the biological sciences and biotechnology for biological defense will be addressed.

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Dining Suggestions in Downtown Cincinnati

All of the restaurants listed below are about 4-6 blocks within walking distance of the hotel. Those marked with an asterisk are recommended by the Planning Committee. It is recommended that you make reservations or at least call ahead to check on availability. The staff at the Garfield Suites Hotel can assist you with additional directions.

[Akash India](#) - 24 E. Sixth St.: 513.723.1300 - Indian cuisine. Daily lunch buffet.

[Arnold's Bar & Grill](#) - 210 E. Eighth St.: 513.421.6234 - Cincinnati's longest continuously operating bar and grill, dating back to 1865. Arnold's has Eclectic Mediterranean and Traditional American cuisine. Year-round courtyard features music on Friday and Saturday evenings.

[Benihana](#) - 126 E. Sixth St.: 513.421.1688 - Japanese fare, prepared in front of you.

[Bistro on Elm](#) - 150 W. Fifth St., Millennium Hotel: 513.352.2189 - Breakfast, lunch or dinner within the Millennium Hotel. The Bar serves food until midnight.

*[Boi Na Braza](#) - 441 Vine St., Carew Tower: 513.421.7111 - Brazilian steak house (a churrascaria). Fifteen cuts of meat from beef, lamb, pork and poultry prepared over an open fire and served tableside by authentic Brazilian Gauchos, plus an enormous salad bar.

*[Cafe Martin](#) - 2 Garfield Pl.: 513.421.3355 - Featuring fresh sandwiches, soups, salads, daily specials. Also serving a menu of Graeter's ice cream and Starbucks coffee drinks! **Located in our Hotel !**

[Federal Reserve Restaurant & Piano Lounge](#) - 101 W. Fourth St.: 513.784.1999 - Piano lounge voted Best in the City in 2006 by AOL City Guide. Serving lunch and dinner, Monday through Saturday. Live entertainment nightly.

[Grille at Palm Court, The](#) - 35 W. Fifth St., Hilton Cincinnati: 513.421.9100 - Casual American fare in an historic architectural setting. Breakfast, lunch and dinner all week; pasta bar and buffet at 11:30 a.m. weekdays; Sunday brunch. Reservations suggested.

*[Jean-Robert at Pigall's](#) - 127 W. Fourth St.: 513.721.1345 - French-American cuisine in a modern Parisian setting with a little New York ambiance and plenty of Cincinnati charm. Owned and operated by celebrity chef Jean-Robert de Cavel. An evolving three- or five-course prix fixe menu offers diners a choice of appetizers, entrées and desserts for a set fee, including tax and gratuity. Business casual to elegant attire. Advance reservations necessary.

*[JeanRo](#) - 413 Vine St.: 513.621.1465 - Parisian-style establishment serving French bistro fare. Owned and operated by celebrity chef Jean-Robert de Cavel. Relaxed casual atmosphere.

*[Jeff Ruby's](#) - 700 Walnut St.: 513.784.1200 - New York-style steak house, lively bar and memorable atmosphere. Live entertainment nightly. Reservations recommended. Located near the Aronoff Center.

[Jordan Valley](#) - 211 W. Fourth St.: 513.929.9299 - Vegetarian fare including falafel, salads, chicken and beef kabobs, soups and hummus.

[Ko-Sho](#) - 215 E. Ninth St.: 513.665.4950 - A traditional Japanese restaurant featuring fresh sushi.

[Margarita's @ Tower Place](#) - 28 W. Fourth St., Tower Place: 513.241.2313 - Mexican. Carry-out and dine-in.

[Marrakech Cafe](#) - 801 Elm St.: 513.421.0049 - Moroccan cuisine.

*[McCormick & Schmick's Seafood Restaurant](#) - 21 E. Fifth St.: 513.721.9339 - Offering a menu that changes daily with more than 30 seafood options, hand-crafted cocktails, and a focus on customer service. Ask about the \$1.95 happy hour menu.

[McFadden's Restaurant & Saloon](#) - 19 E. Seventh St.: 513.621.6800 - Sports bar and entertainment hang-out. Known for nightlife, but with a full-service menu for lunch and dinner.

[Mejana](#) - 25 W. Sixth St.: 513.333.0660 - Mediterranean cuisine including soups, appetizers, entrees, vegetarian fare, seafood, sandwiches, side dishes, salads, pies and desserts. Lunch buffet.

*[Morton's of Chicago](#) - 28 W. Fourth St., Tower Place: 513.241.4104 - A high-end steakhouse. Reservations accepted.

*[Nicholson's Tavern & Pub](#) - 625 Walnut St.: 513.564.9111 - Scottish pub and restaurant across from the Aronoff Center. Menu offers flame and rotisserie cooking. European style bar features imported beers and fine wines, plus a large selection of single malt scotches. Outdoor dining. Reservations accepted.

*[Orchids at Palm Court](#) - 35 W. Fifth St., Hilton Cincinnati Netherland Plaza: 513.421.9100 - Fine dining restaurant in a spectacular Art Deco setting. AAA Four-Diamond restaurant rating. Sunday brunch. Reservations and business attire requested.

[Palace Restaurant](#) - 601 Vine St., The Cincinnati: 513.381.3000 - A fine-dining experience, located in the historic Cincinnati Hotel, offering eclectic French-American cuisine. Chef-driven menu changes frequently. Extensive wine list. Reservations are recommended.

*[Palomino Rotisserie and Bar](#) - 505 Vine St., Fountain Place 6 513.381.1300 - Overlooking Fountain Square, this restaurant serves regional American cuisine including pizza, pasta, salad, and rotisserie items including prime rib, pork and chicken. Casual bar is place to relax and enjoy hors d'oeuvres; dining room has big windows and a kitchen that lets diners see what's cooking.

*[Phoenix Restaurant](#) - 812 Race St. ó 513.721.8901 - Fine dining in an historic club setting. Reservations accepted.

[Rock Bottom Brewery](#) - 10 Fountain Square Plaza ó 513.621.1588 - Microbrewery featuring casual dining and fresh beer, brewed on the premises. Cafe seating on the edge of Fountain Square. Late night bar menu available.

[Scotti's](#) - 919 Vine St.: 513.721.9484 - Serving provincial Italian cuisine since 1912. Cozy atmosphere with tile mosaic walls and candle wax melting over wine bottles. Reservations accepted. Casual attire.

[Shanghai Mama's](#) - 216 E. Sixth St.: 513.241.7777 - 1920s-style Shanghai noodle shop.

[Sully's Restaurant & Saloon](#) - 700 Race St.: 513.381.4302 - Irish and American cuisine in a casual, upbeat pub atmosphere.

*[Trattoria Roma](#) - 609 Walnut St.: 513.723.0220 - Authentic northern and southern Italian cuisine.

[Universal Grille](#) - 909 Vine St.: 513.381.6279 - Food and drinks, music and videos in the city's most unique atmosphere! Kitchen open until midnight. Karaoke on Thursday nights. Live music on Friday nights.

[Via Vite](#) - Fountain Square Plaza - Opening in the fall, 2007. Via Vite will offer an upscale Italian bistro setting and dining experience in the new restaurant on Fountain Square.

[Wah Mee](#) - 435 Elm St.: 513.579.0544 - Cantonese, Szechwan cuisine.