

# ASSOCIATION FOR POLITICS AND THE LIFE SCIENCES

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# ASSOCIATION FOR POLITICS AND THE LIFE SCIENCES

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**Thirtieth Annual Meeting**  
**Garfield Suites Hotel – Cincinnati, OH**  
October 13-15, 2011

## **FINAL PROGRAM**

### **SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS**

#### **Program Chair**

**Ronald F. White** *College of Mount St. Joseph*

#### **Program Committee**

**Richard R. Haubner** *College of Mount St. Joseph*

**Michael Sontag** *College of Mount St. Joseph*

**Adam Konopka** *College of Mount St. Joseph*

#### **KEYNOTE SPEAKER**

##### **Keynote Speaker:**

**Mark van Vugt**, Professor of Psychology, VU University  
Amsterdam, NL

“An Evolutionary Theory of Leadership”

Thurs. 7:30 p.m.

#### **PANELS**

- |   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| <b>A. Aspects of the Global Health Care Maze</b><br>(Kroger Room, Second Floor) | Thurs., 8:00-9:45 a.m.   |
| <b>B. Biology and International Conflict</b><br>(Kentucky Room, Second Floor)   | Thurs., 8:00-9:45 a.m.   |
| <b>C. Perspectives on Leadership</b><br>(Kroger Room, Second Floor)             | Thurs., 10:00-11:45 a.m. |
| <b>D. Ethics and Human Nature</b><br>(Kentucky Room, Second Floor)              | Thurs., 10:00-11:45 a.m. |

- E. Roundtable Discussion: Designing Interdisciplinary Leadership Programs: Reflections from Northern Kentucky University**  
(Kroger Room, Second Floor) Thurs., 1:15-3:00 p.m.
- F. Biopolitics and Evolution**  
(Kentucky Room, Second Floor) Thurs., 1:15-3:00 p.m.
- G. Roundtable: Leadership for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century: Global Perspectives, Ethics, and Technology**  
(Kroger Room, Second Floor) Thurs., 3:15-5:00 p.m.
- H. Roundtable: Biology, Individualism, and Collectivism**  
(Kentucky Room, Second Floor) Thurs., 3:15-5:00 p.m.
- I. Roundtable Discussion of Mark van Vugt's *Naturally Selected: The Evolutionary Science of Leadership***  
(Kroger Room, Second Floor) Fri., 9:00-10:45 a.m.
- J. Environmental Policy**  
(Kroger Room, Second Floor) Fri., 11:00 a.m.-12:45 p.m.
- K. Roundtable: A Discussion of Scott M. James' *An Introduction to Evolutionary Ethics***  
(Kentucky Room, Second Floor) Fri., 11:00 a.m.-12:45 p.m.
- L. Public Health and Education**  
(Kroger Room, Second Floor) Fri., 2:00-3:45 p.m.
- M. Gender and Democracy**  
(Kentucky Room, Second Floor) Fri., 2:00-3:45 p.m.
- N. Media and Politics**  
(Kroger Room, Second Floor) Fri., 4:00-5:45 p.m.
- O. Biopolitics, Brains, and DNA**  
(Kentucky Room, Second Floor) Fri., 4:00-5:45 p.m.
- P. Business Leadership**  
(Kroger Room, Second Floor) Sat., 9:00-10:45 a.m.
- Q. Reproduction and Public Policy**  
(Kentucky Room, Second Floor) Sat., 9:00-10:45 a.m.
- R. Toward a Libertarian Theory of Leadership**  
(Kentucky Room, Second Floor) Sat., 11:00 a.m.-12:45 p.m.

## SOCIAL EVENTS AND MEETINGS

Hotel Reception (Refreshments) Lobby Area, First Floor	Wed., 5:30-6:30 p.m.
Dinner Banquet Buckeye Room, Third Floor	Thurs., 6:30-7:30 p.m.
Keynote Address Buckeye Room, Third Floor	Thurs., 7:30-9:00 p.m.
Dinner at Local Restaurants (Meet in the Hotel Lobby) Suggestions are located in the Program Booklet	Fri., 7:00 p.m.
APLS Executive Council Meeting Queen City Conference Room, Second Floor	Fri., 12:45-2:00 p.m.

## PROCEEDINGS

### Wednesday, October 14, 2011

Hotel Check-in	Starts at 3:00 p.m.
Registration Kentucky Room, Second Floor	5:30-8:30 p.m.
Hotel Reception (Refreshments and Snacks) 1 <sup>st</sup> Floor Lobby <b>Compliments of the Garfield Suites Hotel!</b>	5:30-6:30 p.m.

### Thursday, October 13, 2011

<b>Registration</b> Kentucky Room, Second Floor: Between Sessions	7:00 a.m.–7:30 p.m.
<b>Coffee, Tea and Hot Chocolate</b> Kentucky Room, Second Floor	7:30 a.m.

**THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 2011**

**7:00-8:00 a.m.**

**Registration**

**8:00-9:45 a.m.**

**CONCURRENT SESSIONS**

**PANEL A: Kroger Room**

*Aspects of the Global Health Care Maze*

**Chair: Richard R. Haubner, College of Mount St. Joseph**

	<i>Title</i>	<i>Presenter</i>
1.	The Globalization of Health Care: Physicians	Charles Kroncke, College of Mount St. Joseph
2.	The Nursing Shortage: A Critical Dilemma	Mary Kishman, College of Mount St. Joseph
3.	The Globalization of Health Care: Medical Education	Ronald F. White, College of Mount St. Joseph
4.	Global Justice and Global Public Health	Edward Sankowsky, University of Oklahoma

**PANEL B: Kentucky Room**

*Biology and International Conflict*

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

5.	The Neuropolitics of Decision-making: Why a Model of Conflict Needs Brains	John M. Friend, University of Hawaii		
6.	Between Human Collectives, Including Nation States	Valerie Hudson, Brigham Young University Andrea M. Den Boer, University of Kent		
7.	The Evolution of Offensive Realism	Dominic Johnson, University of Edinburgh Bradley A. Thayer, Baylor University		
8.	Triggers of In-Group/Out-Group Polarization	David Goetze, Utah State University		
		<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Doug Beazer Utah State University Damon Cann Utah State University Kristen Dawson Utah State University James Dyer Utah State University</td> <td>Lauron Fairbanks Utah State University Matt Formisano Utah State University Craig Reeder Utah State University Tyler Pack Utah State University</td> </tr> </table>	Doug Beazer Utah State University Damon Cann Utah State University Kristen Dawson Utah State University James Dyer Utah State University	Lauron Fairbanks Utah State University Matt Formisano Utah State University Craig Reeder Utah State University Tyler Pack Utah State University
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**9:45-10:00 a.m.**

**Mid-Morning Break**

**Registration**

**10:00-11:45 a.m.**

**CONCURRENT SESSIONS**

**PANEL C: Kroger Room**

*Perspectives on Leadership*

**Chair: Tim Bryant, College of Mount St. Joseph**

9.	Unintended Distributed Leadership in Academia	Ullica Segerstrale, Illinois Institute of Technology
10.	The Leadership Mess: Toward a More Inspirational Approach	John Ballard, College of Mount St. Joseph Nancy Waldeck, College of Mount St. Joseph
11.	The Biological Roots of Authority	Kenneth C. Blanchard, Jr., Northern State University
12.	Old School Leadership Pedagogy	Michael Sontag, College of Mount St. Joseph

<b>PANEL D: Kentucky Room</b> <i>Ethics and Human Nature</i> <b>Chair: John Bickle, Mississippi State University</b>		
13.	The Naturalistic Fallacy: A Hundred Years On	Scott M. James, University of North Carolina
14.	Dismantling the Guillotine	Phil Roberts Jr., Independent Scholar
15.	Morality and Methodology	James Fetzer, University of Minnesota, Duluth
16.	How Can Our Understanding of the Human Brain and Its Development Through Experience and Cultural Evolution Contribute to Ethics, Politics, and Policy?	James Rutherford, Grant Hospital, Columbus OH
<b>11:45-1:15 p.m.</b> <b>Lunch Break</b> <b>1:00-1:15 p.m.</b> <b>Registration</b>		
<b>1:15-3:00 p.m.</b> <b>CONCURRENT SESSIONS</b>		
<b>PANEL E: Kroger Room</b> <b>Roundtable Discussion: <i>Designing Interdisciplinary Leadership Programs: Reflections from Northern Kentucky University</i></b> <b>Chair: Whitney McIntyre Miller, Northern Kentucky University</b>		
Allison Antes, Northern Kentucky University F. Brockmeyer, Northern Kentucky University		Megan Downing, Northern Kentucky University Tom Edwards, Northern Kentucky University
<b>PANEL F: Kentucky Room</b> <i>Biopolitics and Evolution</i> <b>Chair: Russell Gardner, Jr., University of Wisconsin, Madison</b>		
17.	"Genetics, Conquest, and State Formation: 'Extended Kin Selection' and the Ethnic Ruling Class"	Roger Masters, Dartmouth College
18.	"Promoting Evolution and Arguing Theology: The Case Against Multitasking"	Albert Somit, Southern Illinois University Steven Peterson, Pennsylvania State University
19.	The Competing Meanings of "Biopolitics" in Political Science: Biological and Post Modern Approaches	Laurette Liesen, Lewis University Mary Walsh, Elmhurst College
<b>3:00-3:15 p.m.</b> <b>Afternoon Break</b> <b>Registration</b>		
<b>3:15-5:00 p.m.</b> <b>CONCURRENT SESSIONS</b>		
<b>PANEL G: Kroger Room</b> <b>Roundtable: <i>Leadership for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century: Global Perspectives, Ethics, and Technology</i></b> <b>Chair: Allison Antes, Northern Kentucky University</b>		
F. Brockmeyer, Northern Kentucky University Megan Downing, Northern Kentucky University		Tom Edwards, Northern Kentucky University Whitney McIntyre Miller, Northern Kentucky University
<b>PANEL H: Kentucky Room</b> <b>Roundtable: <i>Biology, Individualism, and Collectivism</i></b> <b>Chair: Edward Sankowsky, George Mason University</b>		
Timothy Allen, University of Cincinnati Lauren K. Hall, Rochester Institute of Technology		James H. Fetzer, University of Minnesota, Duluth John Bickle, Mississippi State University

<b>6:30 – 9:00 p.m. – Buckeye Room (3<sup>rd</sup> Floor)</b> <b>Dinner Banquet and Keynote Lecture</b> <b>“Evolutionary Leadership”</b> <b>Mark van Vugt</b>		
<b>FRIDAY OCTOBER 14, 2011</b>		
<b>8:30-9:00 a.m.</b> <b>Registration</b>		
<b>9:00-10:45 a.m.</b> <b>SESSION</b>		
<b>PANEL I: Kroger Room</b> <b>Roundtable Discussion of Mark van Vugt’s <i>Naturally Selected: The Evolutionary Science of Leadership</i></b> <b>Co-Chairs: Mark van Vugt, VU University of Amsterdam and Ronald F. White, College of Mount St. Joseph</b>		
Melissa Houlette, College of Mount St. Joseph Bradley Thayer, Missouri State University		Roger Masters, Dartmouth University Patrick Stewart, University of Arkansas
<b>Mid-Morning Break</b> <b>10:45-11:00 a.m.</b>		
<b>11:00-12:45 p.m.</b> <b>CONCURRENT SESSIONS</b>		
<b>PANEL J: Kroger Room</b> <b><i>Environmental Policy</i></b> <b>Chair: Richard R. Haubner, College of Mount St. Joseph</b>		
20.	On the Political Implications of Environmental Mixture Toxicity.	Robert Sprinkle, University of Maryland
21.	Policy Implications of the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill	Adam Konopka, College of Mount St. Joseph
22.	Limitations on the Use of Citizen Scientists in Knowledge Production: Evidence from a Water Quality Monitoring Program	Jim Martin, Adrian College James E. Hanley, Adrian College
<b>PANEL K: Kentucky Room</b> <b>Roundtable: <i>A Discussion of Scott M. James’ An Introduction to Evolutionary Ethics</i></b> <b>Chair: Ronald F. White, College of Mount St. Joseph</b>		
Melissa Houlette, College of Mount St. Joseph John Bickle, Mississippi State University		James Fetzer, University of Minnesota, Duluth Gary Johnson, Lake Superior state University
<b>12:45-2:00 p.m.</b> <b>Lunch Break</b>		
<b>12:45-2:00 p.m.</b> <b>Executive Committee Meeting</b> <b>Queen City Conference Room, 2<sup>ND</sup> Floor</b>		
<b>2:00-3:45 p.m.</b> <b>CONCURRENT SESSIONS</b>		
<b>PANEL L: Kroger Room</b> <b><i>Public Health and Education</i></b> <b>Chair: Robert Sprinkle, University of Maryland</b>		

23.	Health Care Response to WMD and Catastrophic Events.	Carl Adrianopoli et. al., Field Supervisor, HHS, Region V, Office of Emergency Response and Preparedness
24.	The Public Health Model and School-Based Mental Health Programs.	Bettina Franzese, Milton S. Hershey School of Psychological Services
25.	The Simultaneous Development Education and Health Care Systems	Joseph Carnevale, Fordham University
26.	The Catholic Church's Stance on the New Health Care Reform	John Amankwah, College of Mount St. Joseph
<b>PANEL M: Kentucky Room</b> <i>Gender and Democracy</i> <b>Chair: Lauren Hall, Rochester Institute of Technology</b>		
27.	Women's Leadership: Biosocial Origins of Sex-Based Legislative Behaviors and the Transmission of Norms	Alisa Von Hagel, University of Wisconsin-Superior
28.	The Gender Effect in Deliberative Democracy	Thomas J. Greitens and J. Cherie Strachan, Central Michigan University
29.	Towards a Complete Theory of Political Ambition: An Examination of How Both Socialization and Biology Affect the Gender Gap in Political Representation	Jennie Sweet-Cushman, Wayne State University
<b>3:45-4:00 p.m.</b> <b>Afternoon Break</b>		
<b>4:00-5:45 p.m.</b> <b>CONCURRENT SESSIONS</b>		
<b>PANEL N: Kroger Room</b> <i>Media and Politics</i> <b>Chair: John Amankwah, College of Mount St. Joseph</b>		
30.	Audience Responses to Female Anchors' Sexual Attractiveness: Gender Differences and Intra- Sexual Orientation	Ozen Bas, Indiana University Maria Elizabeth Grabe, Indiana University Louis A. Pagano, Jr., University of North Dakota Lelia Samson, Indiana University
31.	News as Reality-Inducing, Survival-Relevant, and Gender-specific Stimuli	Maria Elizabeth Grabe Indiana University
32.	Media Unlife: On Zombies, Avatars, and Adaptive Advantage	Mark Deuze, Indiana University
33.	Emotional Response to Facial Displays of the 2012 Republican Party Presidential Candidates	Patrick A. Stewart, University of Arkansas Erik Bucy, Indiana University
<b>PANEL O: Kentucky Room</b> <i>Biopolitics, Brains, and DNA</i> <b>Chair: Steven A. Peterson, Pennsylvania State University</b>		
34.	The Evolutionary and Neurobiological Approaches to Communications Amongst Individuals or Groups Using Communicational Propensity States	Russell Gardner, Jr., University of Wisconsin-Madison
35.	The Family of the Past and our Political Future	Lauren K. Hall, Rochester Institute of Technology
36.	From Cultural Neuroscience to Political Institutions: Integrating Institutions and Genetics Within the Framework of Co-evolutionary Theory	Moana Vercoe, Center for Neuro-economics Studies, Claremont, CA Eric Nielsen, St. Louis Community College
37.	From DNA Tribes to DNA Clubs	Val J. Martin, Illinois Institute of Technology
<b>7:00 PM</b> <b>Dinner at Local Restaurants</b> <b>(Meet in Lobby of Garfield Suites Hotel)</b>		

**SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 2011**

**9:00-10:45 a.m.**

**CONCURRENT SESSIONS**

**PANEL P: Kroger Room**

*Business Leadership*

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

38.	Leadership and Economics	Nancy Aiken, University of Arkansas
39.	Neuro-economics: The Brain and Business Leadership	Aaron Burgess, Cincinnati Christian University
40.	Individual Differences in State and Trait Affect Predict Opinions of Obama: The Unique Role of Pathogen Disgust Over Other Affective Variables	Tom Adams, Patrick A. Stewart, and Jeff Lohr, University of Arkansas
41.	Ignorant-Leadership and the Complexity of Contemporary Organizations	Enoch Antwi, Indiana Wesleyan University

**PANEL Q: Kentucky Room**

*Reproduction and Public Policy*

**Chair: Alisa von Hagel, University of Wisconsin-Superior**

42.	State Policy Changes in Safe Haven Laws: Expanding Opportunities for Parental Divestment	Laurette T. Liesen Lewis University
43.	Leadership in Women's Health: the Makena Debate	Bonnie Chojnacki University of Akron
44.	Political Leadership on Emerging Reproductive Technologies: Lessons from Canada and UK	Alisa Von Hagel University of Wisconsin-Superior
45.	Contraceptive Mandates and Moral Leadership: A Challenge to Catholic Colleges and Universities	Jozef Zalot College of Mount St. Joseph

**Mid-Morning Break**

**10:45-11:00 a.m.**

**11:00 a.m.-12:45 p.m.**

**SESSION**

**PANEL R: Kentucky Room**

*Toward a Libertarian Theory of Leadership*

**Chair: James Hanley, Adrian College**

46.	What Would a Libertarian Theory of Leadership Look Like?	Ronald F. White College of Mount St. Joseph
47.	Evolutionary Synthesis of Individualist and Communist Anarchism: The Genetics of Altruism	Steven A. Peterson Pennsylvania State University
48.	Libertarian Political Philosophy, Virtue Ethics, and Leadership	John Bickle, Mississippi State University

## Abstracts

Adams, Tom  
University of Arkansas  
Stewart, P. A.  
University of Arkansas  
Lohr, Jeff  
University of Arkansas

**Title: Individual Differences in State and Trait Affect Predict Opinions of Obama: The Unique Role of Pathogen Disgust Over Other Affective Variables**

Abstract: This presentation will consider the role and power of several affective constructs as they relate to like/dislike of and evaluations of the “otherness” of President Barack Obama (i.e., whether they see him as not being born in the USA and/or not being a Christian). Specifically, we will show that the propensity with which one experiences disgust in reaction to pathogens is the only affective construct that explains unique variance in antipathy towards Barack Obama, even after controlling for other trait negative affect (i.e., trait anger and anxiety), traditional correlates of political support for the president, and demographic variables. We will test the relations between specific components of disgust propensity (e.g., moral, sexual, and pathogen disgust) and like/dislike of President Obama. We will also test if state emotional responses (e.g., Angry, Disgusted, Fearful, Happy, Playful, Sad) to a neutral still of President Obama’s face differentially predict like/dislike of him. Lastly, logistic regression will be carried out using the same determinants to explain what, if any, affective constructs underlie perceptions of Barack Obama’s religion [“Christian” vs. other (Muslim, other, Don’t know)] and perceived country of origin [i.e., “definitely born in the United States” vs. other (Probably born in the United States, Probably born in another country, Definitely born in another country)]. Data for this study will be drawn from an online survey using a large convenience sample from the University of Arkansas. Interpretations and future directions will also be discussed.

Adrianopoli, Carl (Northwestern University Medical Center)

**Title: Health Care Response to WMD and Catastrophic Events**

Abstract: Planning for the public health and medical effects of catastrophic disasters reaches into some of the most complicated bioethical and logistical allocation controversies that any nation can face. This includes the altered care standards (lesser standards of medical care) that must be practiced when all patients can not receive the type of care Americans have grown to expect. For example, a response to a significant earthquake or nuclear event could so tax existing stocks of medical equipment that surgical equipment might have to be quickly cleaned with alcohol and re-used instead of being completely sterilized or discarded. Expectant patient (those judged to be near death and unable to benefit from available care alternatives) would receive palliative care, and not treatment for the conditioning debilitating them. Catastrophic health events can also involve the use of criteria for allocating access to scarce equipment such as ventilators, where those not chosen to receive the service or medicine will likely perish. Religious and cultural conventions dealing with the deceased may also have to be modified if not ignored during similar events.

Aiken, Nancy E.  
University of Arizona

**Title: Leadership and Economics**

Abstract: The research of archaeologist, Brian Hayden, indicates that the hunter/gatherer lifestyle promoted egalitarianism because food was always scarce and sharing was necessary to maintain the group, which was necessary for mutual protection. Our species evolved a sense of fairness and equality that we see as our basic right as individuals. However, when food could be stored and a consistent surplus maintained, aggrandizers could hoard food and use it to gain power over others. Hierarchies developed into chiefdoms and, then, kingdoms. Hierarchies have leaders and followers, and when leaders share resources with followers, there is general contentment. However, when leaders fail to provide fair shares to followers, conditions become dangerous for the leaders. Tyrants who mistreat their people are frequently deposed. The current situation in the United States (and much of the world) involves the classic separation of haves and have not, but the complexity of the situation and other factors have so far allowed a certain amount of stabilization. The important factors of equality and fairness and the tie between leadership and economic surpluses have so far gone unnoticed by those in power.

Amankwah, John  
College of Mount St. Joseph

**Title: The Catholic Church’s Stance on the New Health Care Reform**

Abstract: In 2009, the United States government passed a new health care reform bill in the hope of changing the health care system in the country. Among other significant but controversial portions of the bill were 1) the mandate for individual purchase of medical insurance by the year 2014 and 2) the provision of contraceptive medication and abortion for women (who may request for them) to be paid for with federal funds. Since the passing of the health care reform bill, the Catholic Church has on numerous occasions protested against the provisions in the bill that provides with federal funds contraceptive medication and abortion by hospitals and/or clinics especially in facilities that are owned by the Catholic Church. The Catholic Church in several documents and through some lobbying institutions has vehemently objected to such provision in the bill, calling the whole bill unacceptable and comparing it to buying a pig in a poke and later finding out that it is cat. This paper seeks to address the challenges faced by the Catholic Church in its opposition to the bill because other parts of the bill also focus on the poor in our society who are unable to buy adequate medical insurance because of the heavy expenses involved in the medical insurance policy in the country. These portions of the bill in fact direct the Church to its own believe in the principle of Subsidiarity expounded largely in the Social Teachings of the Church.

Antes, Allison - Chair  
Northern Kentucky University  
Brockmeyer, F.  
Northern Kentucky University  
Downing, Megan  
Northern Kentucky University  
Edwards, Tom  
Northern Kentucky University  
Miller, Whitney McIntyre

Northern Kentucky University

**Title: Leadership for the 21st Century: Global Perspectives, Ethics, and Technology**

Abstract: Leadership has been a topic of much discussion, debate, and analysis for centuries. As we embark upon the 21st Century, three issues – global perspectives, ethics, and technology – are central to understanding leadership in our complex, changing world. This panel will explore issues of global leadership, including understanding diverse worldviews and perspectives, holistic leadership, and building cultural understanding and communication. We will also examine current understandings of leadership ethics, including the role of personal, professional, and cultural values and the need to approach ethics as problem-solving which requires that leaders consider the perspectives of others, analyze the consequences of various actions, and look for mutually beneficial solutions. Finally, technology represents not only a driving force behind globalization but also a new facet of organizations and communication that leaders must understand. The Internet, social networking, chatting, video conferencing, and virtual teamwork, represent tools that leaders might leverage and also create increased access to information for followers and new ways to connect people. Drawbacks to these emerging technological capabilities also exist and will be briefly discussed. This panel will shed light on key topics important for understanding leadership presently and in the future.

Antwi, Enoch

Indiana Wesleyan University

**Title: Ignorant Leadership and the Complications of Contemporary Organizations**

Abstract: This study develops a framework for conceptualizing research on the new concept of ignorant-leadership, and examines the reasons why most organizational leaders are ignorant of what they do. An attempt is made to link and expand leaders' ignorance with selected independent leadership traits and styles by expanding both concepts. A model analogy is discussed: Leaders who are self-confident might not be trustworthy. The trustworthy could be very assertive and intolerant. The tolerant may be indecisive. The decisive might not communicate clearly. Those who communicate clearly may not listen. The listening ones may not inspire. The inspiring might not build relations. Relationship-builders could be unethical. Ethical ones could be inauthentic, and authentic ones may not respect diversity. Four types of individuals in organizations that causes leaders' ignorance are discussed: (a) Literature of individuals who only talk about their peculiar problems, which has been ignored by leadership researchers; (b) other literature about individuals seeking more information on new ideas; (c) literature of individuals who want to know how all new ideas fits in with their unique problems; and (d) literature of individuals willing to change. The concept of ignorant-leadership carts a new direction of how organizations could develop versatile global leaders who will change the world by using the 4As concept: Accept Appreciate, Adjust and Adapt.

Ballard, John

College of Mount St. Joseph

Waldeck, Nancy

College of Mount St. Joseph

**Title: The Leadership "Mess": Toward a More Inspirational Approach**

Abstract: It is the thesis of this paper that most so-called leadership studies in the scholarly literature of management have little to do with leadership. Leadership as a concept is often ill defined or broadly operationalized. It can be argued that foundational approaches to "leadership" (i.e., trait, behavioral, situational) taught in leadership courses and found in textbooks are more about management style than leadership per se. Some organizational behaviorists see no problem here, arguing management style and leadership are not meaningfully different. In organizations good "leaders" can fail and poor "leaders" may achieve great results. To some degree leadership is a myth, merely an attribution we make to those who may be successful for whatever reasons. The perspective of social psychology, most specifically social influence, can be used to conceptualize leadership as an influence process where individuals or groups are inspired to go above and beyond behaviors needed for compliance with organizational requirements. I suggest that this so-called "inspirational leadership" is central to understanding leadership. Using this conceptualization, we will examine several theoretical and practical approaches to leadership, with particular emphasis on theories and studies that may inform an evolutionary perspective on leadership development.

Bas, Ozen

Indiana University

Grabe, Maria Elizabeth

Indiana University

Pagano, Jr., Louis A.

University of North Dakota

Samson, Lelia

Indiana University

**Title: Audience Responses to Female Anchors' Sexual Attractiveness: Gender Differences and Inter-Sexual Competition**

Abstract: This presentation will feature the results of an investigation into men and women news consumer responses to a sexualized and unsexualized version of the same female news anchor. Close to four hundred subjects (=390) participated in this between subjects experimental study. Male and female participants varied in how they processed information presented by the two different embodiments of the female anchor. Men remembered news presented by the unsexualized anchor version better while women participants had higher memory scores for news presented by the sexualized anchor. Thus, while men seem to be distracted by sexual cues emitted by a news anchor it might amplify women's attention to news. This gender difference prompted a follow-up examination of open-ended participant responses to see if intra-sexual competition among women might explain why they paid such close attention to what the sexualized anchor reported. Existing research on intra-gender competition and derogation, including the work of David Buss, Lisa Dedden, and Maryanne Fisher, informed the examination of the open-ended comments. Conclusions are drawn from an evolutionary psychology perspective and the implications of these findings for leadership and credibility in media contexts are considered.

John Bickle, Mississippi State University

**Title: Libertarian Political Philosophy, Virtue Ethics, and Leadership**

Abstract: Leadership is an interesting topic for a self-sovereign political philosophy like contemporary libertarianism. If one champions limited government and the special status of individual liberty over collective action, what kind of account of leadership can one justifiably hold? I argue that this is yet another instance where libertarian political philosophy fares well when grounded not on its historical foundation of individual rights, but rather on contemporary virtue ethics. For there are special virtues one reasonably can expect and champion for leaders of a libertarian political state. In this talk I'll focus on a couple of prominent ones, and talk about a new research project I'm leading to study both the behavioral parameters and the neural underpinnings of these special virtues using functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI).

Blanchard, Jr., Kenneth C.  
Northern State University

**Title: Biological Roots of Authority**

Abstract: Authority in general means that what someone says is of unique importance because *that person* said it. What is said can be a command issued by a prince or policeman. Likewise it can be a theoretical claim made by a philosopher whose fame compels us to take him seriously. The person, in turn, can be an individual human being or a corporate person such as a church or congress. In *The Republic*, Socrates suggests that the functional architecture of the human soul mirrors and is mirrored by that of the political community. Authority is ubiquitous as an organizing principle of human groups. It is likely that it has specific roots in human biology and especially in the design of the human brain. This essay will examine the natural roots of authority from a Platonic perspective.

Burgess, Aaron  
Cincinnati Christian University

**Title: Neuro-Economics: The Brain and Business Leadership**

Abstract: Scandalous behavior by business leaders contributing to the 2008 economic crisis got many to wondering what must be changed in the business community to avoid another such crisis. In the past, economics and other behavioral sciences, such as psychology, had generally been king in the struggle to understand the complex behavior of business leaders. With the arrival of the fMRI to image connections among known brain mapped areas and the advances made in understanding neural mirroring, we now have the means to understand the behavior of these leaders at the neural levels. This presentation is an overview of recent findings in the field of neuro-economics and neuro-leadership and suggests that while the research is in its infancy stage, we ought to consider such findings valuable when attempting to diagnose the cause(s) for incidents such as the 2008 economic crisis.

Carnevale, Joseph  
Fordham University

**Title: Education and Health Care in Developing Communities**

Abstract: I argue in this paper that the education and healthcare systems throughout the world are essential to empowering developing communities; however, these facilities are scarce and severely under-served in many rural areas, especially in East Africa and Central Asia. According to UNICEF, 101 million children around the world were not attending school in 2007. "Moving from learning to read to reading to learn is a crucial transition that education systems are failing to help millions of children to make." With a lack of textbooks in American public schools, this problem is not unique to the developing world. According to the NYC Department of Education, two out of five New York students drop out of high school because without the materials to learn from they feel they cannot learn.<sup>1</sup> With the average class size growing 5% annually, New York City as well as other urban school systems must provide every student with a textbook from an early age. These uneducated and often autonomous children at home and abroad enter into a vicious cycle of drug abuse and crime resulting in various public health concerns from abject poverty to pandemics of infectious disease. Furthermore, neglect for education perpetuates conflicts that inhibit social integration and progress. My experiences have confirmed the positive impact of simultaneously focusing on elementary educational stability while providing the culturally conscious clinical care for a long, productive life. Addressing education and healthcare in those communities with neither will bestow the best opportunity for all. It is my belief that a sound and comprehensive education will empower the rising generation to positively revolutionize the various public service industries, especially education and healthcare systems, responsible for a community's welfare.

Chojnacki, Bonnie  
University of Akron

**Title: Leadership in Women's Health: The Makena Debacle**

Abstract: Where will the fulcrum of leadership in women's healthcare reside in an era of corporate pharmaceutical production, federal regulatory conundrums, feminist sensibilities, and an increasingly broad spectrum of public access to information? Tensions within these competing forces in healthcare came into sharp relief following the publication of a scientific article on the benefits of synthetic progesterone in prevention of spontaneous preterm birth. I shall argue that women themselves, and those with feminist sensibilities, need to participate in formulating a vision of health to navigate similar controversies related to healthcare. This vision, due to the complex nature of the enterprise, can only evolve through a comprehensive assessment of the process of drug development, sensitivity to biases and limitations of those providing healthcare information, and acceptance of responsibility for making informed decisions related to health and healthcare. The fulcrum of leadership in women's health must reside in personal choice and collaboratively embrace a vision of informed, invested, responsibility opposed to corporate and bureaucratic entities exclusively intent on maximizing profit and influence.

Crosson, Scott  
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

**Title: Explaining Resistance to Shifting to Market-based Regulations in Fisheries Governance**

Abstract: Market-based governance has been proposed as a method for reducing or eliminating the "tragedy of the commons" that is suffered by common pool resources such as fisheries. Resource users have often resisted moving to market-based programs, despite the efficiency gains available by shifting away from command-and-control management measures. Comparisons between a broad survey of North Carolina commercial fishermen, individual harvest histories, and demographic profiles show economic factors that lead them to favor market-based management (specialization in catch, high per-unit valuation of harvest) and cultural factors that lead them to oppose the same (family histories, community ties).

Deuze, Mark  
Indiana University

**Title: Media Unlife: On Zombies, Avatars, and Adaptive Advantage**

Abstract: Departing from a perspective of life as lived rather than media, this paper articulates the evolutionary context for people's near-complete immersion in media. Using current examples such as the appropriation of the movie "Avatar" by activists around the world (Israel, Brazil, India), and ongoing Twitter (Iran, Moldova), Facebook (Egypt, Tunisia) and YouTube (Syria) revolutions, it is argued how people's orientation to media provides adaptive advantage in contemporary postgeographical society. Living in media is essential for survival for society's institutions as well as individuals, as it involves much more than just the way people use media – it includes the material conditions of media. A life lived in media is not just a hybrid (such as Donna Haraway's "cyborg") or multiplicity of media life: it is the complete fusion thereof, and is therefore perhaps best

understood as the “neither/nor” of the zombie: as a life where we are at once completely powerless (operating as automatons in the inescapable electronic circuit of global media culture and ICTs) and all-powerful (as in media, paraphrasing Douglas Rushkoff, we are “aware of just how much of our reality is open source”); yet this communication power is wholly subsequent to our surrender to media.

Fetzer, Jim  
University of Minnesota

**Title: Morality and Methodology: Are there Objective Criteria for Right and Wrong?**

Abstract: The “naturalistic fallacy”, as I shall address it, consists in contending that because some action or activity is taken to be “natural”, it is therefore also morally right. In a broader formulation, it consists in arguing that, because things are a certain way, that is the way they ought to be, which is also known as the “is/ought” fallacy. In particular, as I see it, however, the fact that the rich and powerful dominate our public life and political affairs does not confirm that stance so much as refute it, raising the question of whether “might makes right”. Here I shall address the prospect of objective criteria for moral theories that parallel those for scientific, where among the criteria of adequacy that I will propose is that no acceptable theory of morality can entail or degenerate to that corrupt principle.

Franzese, Bettina  
Milton S. Hershey School Psychological Services

**Title: The Public Health Model and School-Based Mental Health Programs**

Abstract: The public health model is a population-based model. Here, health services are directed at an entire population, with the end result that individuals end up healthier as a result. How might this model apply to school mental health programs? The standard approach is the clinical model, in which referred students are the clients. The public health population-based model would see populations as clients. Interventions would be aimed at low risk students with low cost prevention and wellness programs to more intensive services for those with greater needs. The model appears very much as a pyramid. Key questions that distinguish the two perspectives are as follows: (a) the clinical model would ask: How can I help reduce the problems of this referred child; and (b) the population model would ask that, but, in addition, other questions as well: How can we help children who have similar problems? How can we help children who may be at risk for these problems? How can we protect all children from having these problems? Specific interventions and approaches are discussed, and the paper concludes by summarizing why the public health model is more appropriate and effective.

Friend, John M.  
University of Hawaii at Manoa

**Title: The Neuropolitics of Decision-making: Why a Model of International Conflict Needs Brains**

Abstract: Conflict models in international relations, particularly foreign policy decision-making models, have relied extensively upon the logic and explanatory power of rational choice theories. These models suggest that actors select a strategy, or foreign policy, that will maximize expected utility given the information available at the time and the beliefs about the state of the international system. In this sense, the decision to go to war or form a security alliance is assumed to be a product of rational, cost-benefit calculations. However, prospect theory has shown us that context during conflict matters and evolutionary theory, supported by biopolitical science, has revealed how individual characteristics, and human nature in general, influence the decision-making process. Through these approaches, we can begin to understand that a comprehensive model of international conflict requires an analysis of how human behavioral traits are affected by different conflict scenarios, such as a context of ambiguity and risk as opposed to one of certainty. Recent advances and technological breakthroughs in the fields of behavioral genetics and social neuroscience have revealed a plethora of new information valuable to the study of international conflict that shed light on brain-behavior processes within different decision-making contexts. Drawing from these recent findings and taking a life sciences approach, this paper seeks to challenge the rational choice theories of foreign policy analysis by constructing a model of international conflict inclusive of a neural theory of decision-making. With such a model, this paper argues that we can begin to better understand not only the causes of war and deterrence failures, but also the frequency and intensity of genocide and ethnic conflict.

Gardner, Jr., Russell  
University of Wisconsin-Madison

**Title: The Evolutionary and Neurobiological Approaches to Communications amongst Individuals or Groups using Communicational Propensity States**

Abstract: How can we study from evolutionary and neurobiological approaches communications amongst individuals or groups? We can focus on language typical of cultural groups, the fact of language that typifies humans but not other primates, or the fact of communication-quantity amongst species (mammals, for instance, relate more extensively than do reptiles, amphibians, and insects). I alternatively propose that a further new approach might entail we should label deeply inherited and evolutionarily determined communicational propensity states shared by many animal-forms that I have titled alpha, audience (or alpha-reciprocal), mating, subordinate, out-group enemy, parenting, and parenting recipient. The details of how these are expressed vary extraordinarily and in forms that relate extensively, the cerebral cortex has expanded to handle this. But that such propensities exist likely has core neural components that evolved much earlier than did telencephalic structures. To highlight core basic communicational elements, I have proposed the term, psalic (propensity states antedating language in communication), to guide elaborated focused study. Across species-contrasts and similarities that bear on evolutionary factors, we need to examine neural and hormonal structures for inferences. Examination of human psychiatric pathologies likely will shed further light, e.g., mania as a variant of charismatic leadership, paranoia as out-group enemy self-definition, and depression as subordination behaviors.

Goetze, David  
Utah State University  
Beazer, Doug  
Utah State University  
Cann, Damon  
Utah State University  
Dawson, Kristen  
Utah State University  
Dyer, James  
Utah State University  
Fairbanks, Lauren  
Utah State University  
Formisano, Matt

Utah State University  
Reeder, Craig  
Utah State University  
Pack, Tyler  
Utah State University

**Title: Triggers of In-Group/Out-Group**

Abstract: Wars, especially those that appear to arise from the spontaneous mobilization of the masses, are typically preceded by extreme polarization of group attitudes in which one or more groups comes to regard out-groups as something to be feared, less human, morally depraved, and inferior. Such attitude changes may have causal power on the onset of warfare or at least prepare populations for other mobilization triggers. What are the conditions that provoke polarization and induce a group to hold attitudes consistent with the extreme denigration of another group? The authors hypothesize murderous events that target victims because of their in-group status as well as reliving of those events will constitute such a trigger and that elite manipulations in the form of media hate speeches will affect polarization with equal or greater effect. Subjects, some exposed to a film clip of the 9/11 massacre and others exposed to a hate speech directed at Muslims, filled out a questionnaire examining their attitudes towards three out-groups: members of Al Qaeda, Muslims, and undocumented immigrants. The results were consistent with the hypothesis that exposure to murderous events and to hate speeches induces broad-scale negative attitudes towards out-groups along dehumanization and moral depravity dimensions. Enhanced fear was observable, however, only in response to the 9/11 clip and only with respect to the Al Qaeda out-group. Gender differences were pronounced with female subjects showing sensitivity along the fear dimension and males accounting for nearly all the change in dehumanization values.

Grabe, Maria Elizabeth  
Indiana University

**Title: News as Reality-inducing, Survival-relevant, and Gender-specific Stimuli**

Abstract: The idea that the human brain struggles to distinguish--at least at some level--between mediated and physical reality opened the door for evolutionary psychology perspectives to enter the young field of media scholarship. Specifically, this line of thinking is grounded in the idea that the human brain has not yet evolved the mechanisms for distinction drawing. Thus during the initial seconds of exposure to media content, it treats it as real; and the more lifelike, negative, and compelling the media message, the more seamless the equation with the physical world. This perspective, known as the media equation, is slowest to find traction in the news research. This presentation will pay homage to the pioneers of the media equation perspective, quibble a bit with them, and tackle the place of media in how *Homo sapiens* organize themselves and live as a collective.

Greitens, Thomas J.  
Central Michigan University  
Strachan, J. Cherie  
Central Michigan University

**Title: The Gender Effect in Deliberative Democracy**

Abstract: We examine the effect of gender on human deliberations during experimental deliberative democracy sessions. In these sessions, we assigned male and female undergraduate students to "advisory groups" ranging in size from seven to ten participants. These groups then deliberated on selected policy issues with no formal rules to guide their behavior. Thus the groups were presented with two distinct problems to solve: 1) to decide on some type of rule to guide and structure their deliberation and 2) to make a formal policy recommendation on the issue under discussion. Results from these sessions indicate that gender and preconceived gender roles of participants had an effect both on the structure of the rules of deliberation, the type of policy recommendation made, and the civility of the group.

Hall, Lauren K.  
Rochester Institute of Technology

**Title: The Family of the Past and our Political Future**

Abstract: This paper is the introductory chapter of a larger work that explores the way in which family forms moderate political extremism, with particular attention to extreme individualism and extreme collectivism. This paper lays out the evolutionary foundations for the modern family and looks at the evidence from our evolutionary past and our primate present for the links between family forms and political forms. The paper makes the argument that certain family forms, such as polygamy and single parenthood, are associated with specific political forms.

Hudson, Valerie M.  
Brigham Young University  
Den Boer, Andrea M.  
University of Kent

**Title: A Feminist Evolutionary Analysis of the Relationship Between Violence Against and Inequitable Treatment of Women, and Conflict Within and Between Human Collectives, Including Nation-States**

Abstract: In this paper we examine the theoretical linkage between the security of women and the security of states, drawing insights from evolutionary biology and psychology, political sociology, and psychology. A feminist evolutionary approach demonstrates the way in which male reproductive interests can and often do lead to strategies of sexual coercion of females, including violence. That violence can be directed at other males and other groups as male dominance hierarchies develop a parasitical approach to resource accumulation, involving coalitional aggression against out-groups in order to strip such groups of their resources. The mitigation of male dominance hierarchies is thus, we argue, key to the mitigation of dysfunctional, conflictual inter-group relations. We illustrate the effects of male dominance and structural patriarchy through an examination of polygyny and through historical cases before finally discussing strategies for mitigating male dominance hierarchies.

James, Scott M.  
University of North Carolina at Wilmington

**Title: The Naturalistic Fallacy: A Hundred Years On**

Abstract: Moving from claims about how people tend to behave, say, to claims about how they *ought* to behave is said to commit the Naturalistic Fallacy. It is thus thought that findings from the social sciences cannot contribute to moral guidance or public policy. In this paper, I argue that this is only partly correct. The exact nature (and history) of the Naturalistic Fallacy reveals a far more complicated relationship between scientific hypotheses about human psychology and normativity. For example, some philosophers are concerned that access to the normative realm is only available by way of moral intuition, but moral intuition is itself the product of the non-normative influences of evolution, culture, and so on. Hence, respecting the Naturalistic Fallacy has not preserved the autonomy of the normative (as its authors supposed); it has undermined it.

Johnson, Dominic  
University of Edinburgh  
Thayer, Bradley  
Baylor University

**Title: The Evolution of Offensive Realism**

Abstract: All theories of international relations rely on assumptions about human nature—assumptions generally derived from anecdotal observation or deduction by philosophers. Today, however, these assumptions are increasingly testable against new scientific knowledge about human biology, psychology, and evolution. We ask which theory of international relations offers the best match with a modern understanding of human nature. We conclude that the anarchic and dangerous environment in which humans evolved led to adaptive strategies of self-help, power maximization, and fear of out-groups—precisely the assumptions underlying the theory of offensive realism. If offensive realism is a product of human nature, not just anarchy, then evolutionary theory offers: (1) a novel ultimate cause of offensive realist behavior; (2) an extension of offensive realism to any domain in which human actors compete for power (e.g. civil war, domestic politics); and (3) an explanation for why leaders themselves, not just states, lust for power.

Kishman, Mary  
College of Mount St. Joseph

**Title: The Nursing Shortage: A Critical Dilemma**

Abstract: During the last decade significant shortages have arisen within the nursing workforce in the United States (USA) and other developed countries. These deficits can be attributed in part to undesirable workplace conditions, a volatile economy, and an aging workforce. In an effort to address these critical shortages healthcare organizations have been recruiting nurses from other countries as one strategy to meet this urgent need. Working in a developed country such as the USA is often attractive to non-native nurses due to the increased salaries and better living conditions. Yet at what cost is the emigration of nurses to the source and host countries. Will the import of foreign nurses enable the healthcare system to continue avoiding the issues of unsafe staffing conditions, insufficient staff support and others? Furthermore what is the impact on the quality of patient care? For example, a 2003 study by the National Council of State Boards of Nursing found that foreign born nurses felt “highly prepared to administer medications, care for 2 or more patients, and work effectively on the health care team”. Yet, these same nurses felt less prepared to “care for 6 or more patients, supervise the care provided by others and utilize research findings.” The profession of nursing has the same universal goals, seeking the best for our patients and the best for our profession. Will recruitment of foreign nurses be the solution to our shortage?

Konopka, Adam  
College of Mount St. Joseph

**Title: Policy Implications of the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill**

Abstract: I argue in this paper that the statutory reforms to the Oil Protection Act warranted by the report of the President’s Commission of the Deepwater Water Horizon Oil Spill (January 15, 2011) regarding damage assessment and environmental restoration should include liability of responsible parties for the economic value of ecosystem services and their restoration. In the first section of this paper, I briefly summarize the commission’s recommendations regarding damage assessment and environmental restoration and trace how these recommendations have been translated into current legislative proposals. Second, I argue for the moral considerability of ecological communities (ecosystems) in light of J. Baird Callicott’s holistic environmental ethic. Third, I demonstrate how the moral value of ecological communities can be articulated in economic value using the research methodology of Nature’s Capital Project. In conclusion, I critique the relevant current legislative proposals and argue for the recognition of ecosystem services in the determination of liability in damage assessment and environmental regulation.

Kroncke, Charles  
College of Mount St. Joseph

**Title: The Globalization of Health Care: Physicians**

Abstract: General practitioners and specialist in the United States are paid significantly more than their counterparts in many other countries. If market forces were allowed to work, these differentials would attract foreign trained doctors to the US and other wealthy nations while creating a temporary brain drain in lesser developed countries. Eventually factor price equalization would set in and wages would fall in developed countries and rise elsewhere. However, this market process is complicated by immigration laws, education and training differences, credential verification, cultural differences, language differences, licensure requirements, and residency requirements. Other complications include a current uneven global distribution of primary care doctors versus specialist and the fact that modern physicians are useless without well equipped hospitals with the functioning technology. Physicians in developed countries have an economic incentive to keep foreigners out; more doctors means less monopoly power and lower wages. Doctors may use lobbyists to influence regulator to pass laws that ensure high future income. Likewise, governments in low wage countries have economic incentives to do what it take to retain the few doctors they have, for them factor price equalization means an increasing cost of medical care. These incentives make overcoming the complications difficult. Language differences and cultural differences will always be barriers for immigrants, however, many of the remaining complications are the result of government action. While governments must be concerned with the health and safety of their citizens, they should work with other nations to allow market forces to work.

Liesen, Laurette  
Lewis University

**Title: The Competing Meanings of “Biopolitics” in Political Science: Biological and Post-modern Approaches to Politics**

Abstract: The term “biopolitics” carries multiple, sometimes competing, meanings in political science. When the term was first used in the United States in the late 1970s, it referred to an emerging sub-discipline that incorporated the theories and data of the life sciences into the study of political behavior and public policy. But by 1996 at the American Political Science Association’s Annual Meeting, the term biopolitics was adopted by post-modernist scholars who followed Foucault’s work in examining the power of the state on individuals. Foucault first used the term “biopolitics” in the 1970s to denote social, political power over life. Consequently, there are two groups of political scientists using this term in very different ways. This paper will examine the parallel developments of the term “biopolitics,” how two very different sub-disciplines have gained/lost control of the term, and what the future may hold for its meaning in political science.

Liesen, Laurette  
Lewis University

**Title: State Policy Changes in Safe Haven Laws: Expanding Opportunities for Parental Divestment**

Abstract: Over the past five years, several states have expanded the amount of time and the number of places that infants/babies may be legally abandoned under their safe haven laws. In general, these laws enable parents to anonymously abandon their infants at various ages at hospitals or

police/fire stations without penalty, and they attempt to provide a means for desperate mothers to abandon their infants safely. Based on historical and cross-cultural analyses and explanations from evolutionary theory, safe haven laws may actually increase child abandonment and encourage ambivalent parents to terminate their parental investment in infants and even older children by providing legally and socially acceptable mechanisms to do so. In response to the fact that infants have continued to be abandoned illegally, states have been expanding the window of opportunity for parents to divest from their children by expanding the amount of time and the number of places they may legally abandon their children. This paper argues that not only are these states merely reacting to incidents of parental divestment, they are changing their laws in ways that promote and expand the opportunities for parents to abandon their children.

Martin, Jim  
Adrian College  
Hanley, James E.  
Adrian College

**Title: Limitations on the Use of Citizen-Scientists in Knowledge Production: Evidence from a Water Quality Monitoring Program**

Abstract: Some scholars and government agencies have promoted the use of citizen-scientists in the production of scientific knowledge, both as a relatively low cost tool for data collection and as a means of promoting citizen awareness of environmental problems. Examples of success in using non-specialists for data collection in the field are well-represented in the literature. We present a counter-example of a less successful, although not wholly failed, use of non-specialists for fieldwork that helps define the conditions under which citizen-scientists are useful. An on-going volunteer water quality monitoring program in Michigan's River Raisin Watershed that uses volunteers for biannual collection of invertebrates demonstrates that for research programs requiring large numbers of data collectors, semi-specialized skill in collection, and fixed collection periods, the citizen-scientist model will have limited value. Further, lack of confidence in the value of their product will diminish the potential for promoting citizen-scientists' awareness of environmental problems.

Martin, Val J.  
Illinois Institute of Technology

**Title: From DNA tribes to DNA clubs**

Abstract: The emergence of DNA 'fingerprinting' in the 1990s opened up new possibilities for the study of human diversity. Anthropologists were quick to investigate the spread of modern humans around the globe by finding genetic 'markers' which defined various populations. This created interest within the general public and a search for 'DNA tribes'. My paper examines this whole development in the context of some traditional nationalist narratives. The new DNA techniques presented challenges to existing beliefs, but also showed their limitations. Instead of reinforcing nationalism, they came to promote universalism.

Masters, Roger

**Title: Genetics, Conquest, and State Formation: 'Extended Kin Selection' and the Ethnic Ruling Class**

Abstract: On occasion, an extraordinarily important work on biological factors in human social and political life seems to have been largely ignored by mainstream reviewers. It's my impression that this fate befell Bryan Sykes, *SAXONS, VIKINGS & CELTS: The Genetic Root of Britain and Ireland* (N.Y.: Norton, 2006), which was primarily reviewed by a few specialized journals and on-line sites. Sykes uses a sophisticated new method of *comparing maternal DNA mutations* (which he calls "Genetic Genealogy") to trace how ethnic or tribal population changes sometimes reflect invasions of entire population groups, where *comparing Y-chromosome mutations* can provide a parallel picture of military conquests by male troops NOT accompanied by females. Precise patterns in the northern Isles (Orkney & Shetland) or specific areas in Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and England provide a fantastic panorama over thousands of years. Sykes' method permits identification of clans (or large lineages) descended from the first individuals (female or male) who had one or more point mutations that spread to form an entire clan. Such methods are particularly relevant due to the extensive evidence that the origins of states have often represented the conquest of a potentially fertile area and its population by an outside ethnic group with an aggressive leader and effective military. This pattern is epitomized by the conquest of Media by Cyrus the Great and his troops from Persepolis, followed by the integration of Medes and Persians into a powerful army whose wide conquests established the Persian Empire. The same process gave rise to such powerful states as the Roman Empire or the Mayan Empire, not to mention the far-flung British, Spanish and French Empires during the 16th and 17th centuries. In North America, following the American Revolution, this is the process that U.S. employed to expand from the Atlantic to the Pacific. In each case, elites of the expanding state have typically represented specific ethnic groups which eventually co-opted allies as they expanded. The model of state formation by a "social contract" among individuals or small groups -- which is central to the political theories of Hobbes, Locke, and Rousseau -- has often served as an ideological screen for an origin in which a state controlled by dominant ethnic group (or groups) whose members may die in warfare to defend governments from which their survivors receive differential benefits. At a population level, therefore, state formation has apparently been produced by war and conquest that's a form of extended "kin-based altruism" by members of an ethnic group that comes to control state institutions -- and extract resources -- from a subject population.

Miller, Whitney McIntyre - Chair  
Northern Kentucky University  
Brockmeier, F.  
Northern Kentucky University  
Downing, Megan  
Northern Kentucky University  
Edwards, Tom  
Northern Kentucky University  
Antes, Alison  
Northern Kentucky University

**Title: Designing a Interdisciplinary Leadership Programs: Reflections from Northern Kentucky University**

Abstract: As leadership studies and organizational leadership programs gain popularity in academia, it is important to reflect on the nature of these programs and how they connect to the various departments and colleges. Historically leadership programs have been seen in business and education schools, as well as diverse programs across campuses. In today's changing society, we now have to take a serious look at the interdisciplinary nature of leadership and leadership programs for our changing world. In this presentation, faculty from the Organizational Leadership Program at Northern Kentucky University will discuss their experiences regarding the evolution of their interdisciplinary leadership program, including the successes, trials, and uncertainties encountered through the program's development and their work across campus with other leadership initiatives and programs. Through this discussion, the faculty will also provide a summary of the broader debate among scholars about leadership as a discipline, for instance, whether leadership is a part of various disciplines or is itself an overarching discipline that can be

translated into various disciplines. This panel will provide those interested in designing leadership curriculum and programs with an overview of key concerns and challenges to consider as they embark upon such a process.

Peterson, Steven  
Pennsylvania State University

**Title: Evolutionary Synthesis of Individualist and Communist Anarchism: The Genetics of Altruism**

Abstract: This paper will explore the odd thesis that there is an underlying commonality to individualist anarchism and anarcho-communists. On its face, this seems unlikely. Individualist anarchists, such as Benjamin Tucker, wrote anarcho-communists out of the anarchist “tent.” This paper argues that there is a subtle but credible relationship between these two libertarian perspectives—through the genetics of altruism.

Roberts, Jr., Phil  
(Non-Affiliated)

**Title: Dismantling the Guillotine**

Abstract: Aside from the mind-body problem, there is perhaps no more infamous philosophical perplexity than ‘Hume’s Guillotine’, i.e., the purported logical gap between ‘is’ (descriptive) premises and ‘ought’ (prescriptive) conclusions. Based on the premise that our prescriptive ‘ought’s are actually referencing a shared implicit theory of rationality, along with a proposed procedure for deciphering some its parameters, I offer a derivation of a moral prescriptive ‘ought’ (‘Love thy neighbor’) from a descriptive ‘is’ (an implicit theory of rationality that is demonstrably “true”) on the grounds that the concept/attribute of rationality is the fount from which all normativity flows. I also offer an explanation as to why we, as quasi rational naturally selected organisms experience and often respond to the tug of this moral maxim on those occasions in which doing so falls well outside the predicted parameters of inclusive fitness theory (Mother Teresa, self-endangering Greenpeaceers, etc.).

Rutherford, James  
Grant Hospital, Columbus, Ohio

**Title: How can our understanding of the evolution of the human brain and its development through experience and cultural evolution contribute to ethics, politics, and policy?**

Abstract: What can we understand at this time of both the quantitative and qualitative evolutionary development of the human brain? How might this relate to the subsequent psychological development of the brain through experience and cultural evolution? How does such a conception of human nature relate to both social and ecological change and the current issues of our time? The life sciences can give rational support to an ethic and politics that support human survival and well being. Because such a perspective will also understand human nature to be multidimensional, however, it will be better at providing a framework of analysis for the difficult moral and political issues than any certain answer. On the other hand it will not consider everything to be subjective, relative, arbitrary, or based only on material utility.

Sankowski, Edward  
University of Oklahoma

**Title: Global Justice and Public Health**

Abstract: Given the increasing pace of globalization, there are serious questions how to determine normative ethics and politics standards about values relevant to global healthcare. Globalization gives greater urgency to new normative issues about healthcare (including care of individual patients and public health research and politically significant healthcare interventions). One important example is a recent clinical trial in India that generated controversy. The journal *Nature* notes that the trial was “funded by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and run by the international health charity PATH and the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR).” A subsequent inquiry generated by deaths (of four teenage girls involved in the trial of human papilloma virus (HPV) vaccines said that the deaths were not related to the trial, but also “said that the study involved several serious ethical violations.” In general, some of the key questions that arise in this example and elsewhere are about the ethics of biomedical research and health care interventions involving developed and developing countries. Much Anglo-American ethics and political philosophy has been ethnocentric, and this has limited our ability to discuss many important issues. Until recently, little Anglo-American philosophical work addressed questions about global justice, for example, whether about health care or other topics. This paper discusses some relevant questions about global justice as involved in issues about health care including public health research and politically significant healthcare interventions. This paper examines some aspects of the attempt to address issues about global justice. In Amartya Sen’s *The Idea of Justice* (2009), Sen in general contrasts “transcendental institutionalism” and comparative approaches to judgments about justice, whether global or otherwise. I argue that while Sen makes some valid criticisms of transcendental institutionalism (e.g., he argues correctly that we do not need to give an account of what perfectly just institutions or principles of justice should be), it can be helpful to designate and/or develop institutions with contextually ethically authoritative roles to play in supporting judgments on global justice about (global) healthcare. Sen’s emphasis on “public reason”, moreover, leaves us in a difficult situation in light of the questionable role that influential public media play in defining public reason about anything connected with politics, including global justice and healthcare. We need to improve on Sen’s approach, and this paper proposes some ways to offer a better philosophical approach to such issues.

Seegerstrale, Ullica  
Illinois Institute of Technology

**Title: Unintended Distributed Leadership in Academia**

Abstract: It has been argued that current organizations suffer from a discrepancy between the expectations of our Stone Age brain and the exigencies of today’s command structure. Distributed leadership has been identified as a possible solution. But there is one type of organization that has been able to retain certain features of the hunter-gatherer model – academia! Within academic fields it is possible to have relatively small groups of individuals who know one another, where reward for eminence is usually seen as justified, and where eminence naturally generates followers. Distributive leadership, however, does not necessarily have to be planned, but may actually emerge. I will present a case study of this. The possibility for this occurrence is dependent on a number of things: the availability of individuals to fill required roles and other factors, such as the social climate. Especially important is the possibility of generating an ingroup - outgroup situation which can unify intellectually disagreeing academics for moral/political reasons. What may be needed originally is a sufficiently loosely defined but evocative concept; once this is done, it can later be filled with suitable intellectual content. The case of ‘sociobiology’ is a good example of distributed leadership, with E. O. Wilson and Richard Dawkins with their books playing complementary but completely uncoordinated roles, accompanied by a set of extraordinarily capable individuals occupying or taking on other needed roles.

Somit, Albert  
Southern Illinois University  
Peterson, Steven

Pennsylvania State University

**Title: Promoting Evolution and Arguing Theology: The Case against Multitasking**

Abstract: The presentation would explore consequences of Richard Dawkins' work, *The God Delusion*. The central argument is that Dawkins, by the severity of his critique, may create more obstacles to evolutionary theory being taken seriously by a larger public. His blistering attack on religion may actually have a negative impact on popular acceptance and support for evolutionary theory. The rationale behind this thesis is then elaborated.

Sontag, Michael

College of Mount St. Joseph

**Title: Old School Leadership Pedagogy: The Method of Plutarch's *Lives***

Abstract: Over the course of the twentieth and twenty-first centuries, scholars brought a series of refinements to our thinking about leaders and leadership: trait theories, transactional theories, behavioral theories, and more. The venerable great man theory of leadership might seem quaint next to the clear frameworks offered by modern scholars. Plutarch, for instance, does little to articulate clear frameworks or theories in his *Lives of the Noble Grecians and Romans*. At the same time, however, I claim that Plutarch's *Lives* is developed around a pedagogical model that makes it a singularly effective tool for teaching and learning leadership. First, I show that the insights of current leadership theories are implicit, but very much present, in Plutarch's *Lives*. Second, I argue that Plutarch's *Lives* has one great pedagogical advantage over the direct study of current leadership theories: *Lives* offers gripping stories that affect the reader on an emotional level, giving the reader a chance to respond emotionally to one leadership situation after another. The reader, then, has both the opportunity to develop conceptual frameworks for thinking about leadership and the opportunity to gain an emotional education tailored to leadership-specific contexts.

Sprinkle, Robert

University of Maryland

**Title: On the Political Implications of Environmental Mixture Toxicity**

Abstract: Unavailable

Stewart, Patrick

University of Arkansas – Fayetteville

Bucy, Eric

Indiana University/Big Name Media Research Firm

**Title: Emotional response to facial displays of the 2012 Republican Party presidential candidates**

Abstract: This project will analyze participant emotional response to 2012 Republican Party presidential candidate facial displays and willingness to vote/choose the candidate. The research will be carried out in two stages. The first stage will involve selection and coding of facial display behavior of the candidates and will consider the facial displays of candidates during audience response in terms of laughter and/or applause. These video shots will last from 5-10 seconds from start to end and will focus on one-camera head-and-shoulder sequences of candidates immediately after their comment that elicited audience response and before they start speaking again. Two displays each of happiness-reassurance and neutral facial displays will be selected and coded using the Facial Action Coding System (FACS); in addition, the length of the audience's response and the comment that elicited their reaction will be noted. The second stage of research to be carried out will use an online experiment to evaluate participant response to these facial displays. Respondents will be recruited from four Arkansas institutions of higher education (University of Arkansas, University of Arkansas-Fort Smith, Arkansas State University, and Black River Technological College) in return for course credit, and will be asked to: a) provide demographic information; b) evaluate a still neutral image of each candidate; c) note their emotional response to each of the candidates' facial displays (happy, joyful, angry, disgusted, contemptuous, fearful) presented as silent video clips that may be seen as many times as the participants deem necessary, and; d) choose their preferred presidential candidate from amongst neutral stills of each of the candidates. Results to be presented will include emotional response to the different facial displays and voting preferences.

Sweet-Cushman, Jennie

Wayne State University

**Title: Towards a Complete Theory of Political Ambition: An Examination of How Both Socialization and Biology Affect the Gender Gap in Political Representation**

Abstract: Theories of divergent gender socialization dominate discussions of political ambition and the persistent gender gap in American political candidate emergence and representation. These theories explain much about the gap's persistence, but seem to fail to explain why progress towards greater gender parity in representation has stalled in recent decades despite greater parity in a number of other areas where men have traditionally dominated. This theoretical examination suggests why a biological component to evaluating political ambition is critical to providing the missing link to why men are more politically ambitious thus dominating political representation in virtually every elite instance.

Vercoe, Moana

Center for Neuro-economics Studies, Claremont, CA

Nielsen, Eric

St. Louis Community College

**Title: From Cultural Neuroscience to Political Institutions: Integrating Institutions and Genetics within the framework of Co-evolutionary Theory**

Abstract: Gene-culture co-evolutionary theory incorporates cultural traits into modeling the transmission of genes between generations. In exploring the interaction between genetic and cultural processes, this theory postulates that cultural values have evolved, are adaptive and influence the social and physical environments. Recent studies have examined genetic contributions to cultural differences in relation to the traits of individualism and collectivism (Chiao and Blizinsky, 2009; Way and Liberman, 2010). This paper extends this work in zooming out from the individual/collective continuum to determine if the genetic correlates of these traits – which can be considered part of the informal institutional structure – correspond to differences between nations in formal political structures. While collectivism versus individualism has been posited as reflecting cultural influences on the processing of risk and reward, this paper explores whether these differences translate to differences in formal political systems.

Von Hage, Alisa

University of Wisconsin-Superior

**Title: Women's Leadership: Biosocial Origins of Sex-Based Legislative Behaviors and the Transmission of Norms**

Abstract: Women, showing increasing their levels of political representation, are also more prevalent in political leadership positions. Multi and interdisciplinary research finds that female leaders tend to employ different strategies to influence and motivate as compared to male leaders. Grounded in the theoretical assumptions of the biosocial origins of sex differences in social behavior, researchers have noted distinct patterns of legislative behaviors used by female leaders. This study examines the presence and effect of the different leadership styles and behaviors used by committee chairpersons in the US Congress, and specifically the impact of these behaviors on male and female committee members. First, do female and male committee chairpersons exhibit communal or agentic leadership styles, and if so, is there a transference of these behaviors and norms to group members? If the leadership styles of committee chairwomen are distinct as compared to that of chairmen, do the relationships among committee members also vary based on the chairperson's sex? This study utilizes social networking analysis to measure the sex differences in leadership behavior as well as the impact of this variation among the group members.

Von Hagel, Alisa  
University of Wisconsin-Superior

**Title: Political Leadership on Emerging Reproductive Technologies: Lessons from Canada and the UK**

Abstract: As much theoretical progress has been made on proposals to regulate newly emerging reproductive technologies in the United States, few policy proposals have been implemented at the national level. Numerous theorists and practitioners have proposed regulatory structures and specific policies to protect the many parties involved in biomedical interventions in the reproductive process yet the federal government has not achieved any semblance of regulation over the industry. While the political climate in Canada and UK remains more amenable to regulatory control over the biomedical industries than in the US, significant regulatory structures and policy proposals can be applied to the US system. Particular principles, adapted to the US political structure and climate may prove effective at regulating an industry that continues to act independent of outside regulation. Finally, the political leaders and their political activities in Canada and the UK are reviewed, uncovering the steps required to effectively regulate the biomedical and reproductive industries in the US.

Walsh, Mary  
Elmhurst College  
Liesen, Laurette T.  
Lewis University

**Title: State Policy Changes in Safe Haven Laws: Expanding Opportunities for Parental Divestment**

Abstract: Over the past five years, several states have expanded the amount of time and the number of places that infants/babies may be legally abandoned under their safe haven laws. In general, these laws enable parents to anonymously abandon their infants at various ages at hospitals or police/fire stations without penalty, and they attempt to provide a means for desperate mothers to abandon their infants safely. Based on historical and cross-cultural analyses and explanations from evolutionary theory, safe haven laws may actually increase child abandonment and encourage ambivalent parents to terminate their parental investment in infants and even older children by providing legally and socially acceptable mechanisms to do so. In response to the fact that infants have continued to be abandoned illegally, states have been expanding the window of opportunity for parents to divest from their children by expanding the amount of time and the number of places they may legally abandon their children. This paper argues that not only are these states merely reacting to incidents of parental divestment, they are changing their laws in ways that promote and expand the opportunities for parents to abandon their children.

White, Ronald F.  
College of Mount St. Joseph

**Title: Nation States and the Migration of Medical Students**

Abstract: Modern humans often migrate long and short distances for long and short periods of time in pursuit of educational opportunities in the health sciences. Like all other services, that market is shaped by not only the supply and demand of educational institutions and students, but also by political factors such as the licensure of health care professionals, national accreditation of educational programs at colleges and universities. Although the typical argument in favor of governmental regulation of the health care education industry is to "protect" the quality of professional programs, those policies invariably "protect" domestic markets from outside competition. Protectionist policies contribute to higher costs for domestic medical students and shortages of health care professionals. But they are also an impediment to the global spread of modern scientific health care. Worldwide, students migrate to other nations in pursuit of legally recognized "credentials" that allow them to practice medicine at home or within some other legally recognized jurisdiction. Sometimes those students plan to earn that "degree" abroad and return to their homeland, and sometimes they hope to permanently or temporarily migrate to other countries. Some nations are net importers of medical students, some are not exporters, and some are both. The United States exports a substantial number of students to medical schools, usually in the Caribbean Islands, but it also imports a few medical students from other countries. In this presentation I will describe how modern nation states, especially the United States, "regulate" the migration of medical students within the global economy. I will argue that many of the regulatory mechanisms adopted by nation states contribute to not only the over and under supply of physicians within specific nations, but also undermine the introduction of modern medicine into third-world countries.

White, Ronald F.  
College of Mount St. Joseph

**Title: Toward a Libertarian Theory of Leadership**

Abstract: Leadership Studies has been long dominated by a coterie of social scientists associated with business schools. These theorists have proposed a succession of incompatible and untestable "general theories of leadership." Until recently, that area of research has had little input from philosophers, political scientists, or evolutionary psychologists. In this presentation I will, first, explore a variety of theoretical questions associated with any "general theory of leadership," such as: What is a theory? What is a Descriptive theory of leadership? What is a prescriptive theory of leadership? And, how do descriptive and prescriptive theories of leadership relate? Then, I will outline the range theories that traditionally constitute libertarian social and political theory, from anarchy to minarchy. I will then propose a broad outline of what a general libertarian theory of leadership (descriptive and prescriptive) might look like and its minimum requirements. Finally, I will offer some speculative remarks on political and business leadership, and assess the prospects of formulating a general theory of leadership that includes both contexts.

Zalot, Jozef  
College of Mount St. Joseph

**Title: Contraceptive Mandates and Moral Leadership: A Challenge to Catholic Colleges and Universities**

Abstract: An important and emerging challenge of moral leadership facing an increasing number of Catholic colleges and universities today concerns the forced inclusion of oral contraceptives in institutional health care benefit packages. The specific challenge I speak of is the mechanism of action by which oral contraceptives function. In short, it is not 100% clear whether these medications act solely to prevent fertilization

(contraceptives), or whether they also directly affect implantation (abortifacients). This reality, in turn, poses vexing questions of conscience for many Catholic institutions of higher education. Belmont Abbey College is an excellent example of the dilemma that institutions face. In 2007 the president of the North Carolina college unilaterally decided to remove oral contraceptives from its benefits plan, and as a result the institution is currently facing a lawsuit from the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC). Some will argue that as contraception is an individual choice, Catholic colleges and universities – or any employer – have no right to prevent their employees from acting in accord with their conscience. Others argue that by being legally mandated to continue providing these medications, Catholic colleges and universities are being forced by government to act in violation of their institutional consciences, as well as materially cooperate in what the institutions consider to be an intrinsically evil act. The overall thesis of this paper is that in light of its identity and mission – and its call to exercise moral leadership in society – a Catholic college or university is ethically justified in excluding oral contraceptives from its prescription drug package.

## Index of Participants

	Name and Affiliation	Panels and Presentations
1	<b>Adams, Tom</b> - University of Arkansas	Panel P: Presentation 40
2	<b>Adrianopoli, Carl</b> - Northwestern University Medical Center	Panel L: Presentation 23
3	<b>Aiken, Nancy E.</b> -University of Arizona	Panel P: Presentation 38
4	<b>Allen, Timothy</b> - University of Cincinnati	Panel H: Roundtable
5	<b>Amankwah, John</b> - College of Mount St. Joseph	Panel L: Presentation 26; Panel N-Chair.
6	<b>Antes, Allison</b> - Northern Kentucky University	Panel E: Roundtable; Panel G: Chair
7	<b>Antwi, Enoch</b> - Northern Kentucky University	Panel P: Presentation 41
8	<b>Ballard, John</b> - College of Mount St. Joseph	Panel C: Presentation 10
9	<b>Bas, Ozen</b> - Indiana University	Panel N: Presentation 30
10	<b>Beazer, Doug</b> - Utah State University	Panel B: Presentation 8
11	<b>Bickle, John</b> - Mississippi State University	Panel D: Chair; Panels H& K: Roundtables; Panel R: Presentation 48;
11	<b>Blanchard, Kenneth C.</b> - Northern State University	Panel C: Presentation 11
12	<b>Brockmeyer, F.</b> - Northern Kentucky University	Panels E&G: Roundtables
13	<b>Bryant, Tim</b> - College of Mount St. Joseph	Panel C: Chair
14	<b>Bucy, Eric</b> - Indiana University	Panel N: Presentation 33
15	<b>Burgess, Aaron</b> - Cincinnati Christian University	Panel P: Presentation 39
16	<b>Cann, Damon</b> - Utah State University	Panel B: Presentation 8
16	<b>Carnevale, Joseph</b> - Fordham University	Panel L: Presentation 25
17	<b>Chojnacki, Bonnie</b> - University of Akron	Panel Q: Presentation 43
18	<b>Dawson, Kristen</b> - Utah State University	Panel B: Presentation 8
19	<b>Den Boer, Andrea M.</b> - University of Kent	Panel B: Presentation 6
20	<b>Deuze, Mark</b> - Indiana University	Panel N: Presentation 32
21	<b>Downing, Megan</b> - Northern Kentucky University	Panels E&G: Roundtables
22	<b>Dyer, James</b> - Utah State University	Panel B: Presentation 8
23	<b>Edwards, Tom</b> - Northern Kentucky University	Panels E&G: Roundtables
24	<b>Fairbanks, Lauron</b> - Utah State University	Panel B: Presentation 8
25	<b>Fetzer, James</b> - University of Minnesota, Duluth	Panels D: Presentation 15; H&K: Roundtables
26	<b>Formisano, Matt</b> - Utah State University	Panel B: Presentation 8
27	<b>Franzese, Bettina</b> - Milton S. Hershey School of Psychological Serv.	Panel L: Presentation 24
28	<b>Friend, John M.</b> - University of Hawaii at Manoa	Panel B: Presentation 5
29	<b>Gardner, Jr., Russell</b> - University of Wisconsin-Madison	Panel F: Chair; Panel O: Presentation 34
30	<b>Goetze, David</b> - Utah State University	Panel B: Presentation 8
31	<b>Grabe, Marie Elizabeth</b> - Indiana University	Panel N: Presentations 30, 31
32	<b>Greitens, Thomas J.</b> - Central Michigan University	Panel M: Presentation 28
33	<b>Hall, Lauren K.</b> - Rochester Institute of Technology	Panel H: Roundtable; Panel M: Chair; Panel O: Presentation 35
34	<b>Hanley, James E.</b> - Adrian College	Panel J: Presentation 22
35	<b>Haubner, Richard R.</b> - College of Mount St. Joseph	Panels A, J: Chair
36	<b>Houlette, Melissa A.</b> - College of Mount St. Joseph	Panels I, K: Roundtables
37	<b>Hudson, Valerie M.</b> - Brigham Young University	Panel B: Presentation 6
38	<b>James, Scott M.</b> - University of North Carolina at Wilmington	Panel D: Presentation 13
39	<b>Johnson, Dominic</b> - University of Edinburgh	Panel B: Presentation 7
40	<b>Johnson, Gary</b> - Lake Superior State University	Panel B: Chair; Panel K: Roundtable
41	<b>Kishman, Mary</b> - College of Mount St. Joseph	Panel A: Presentation 2
42	<b>Konopka, Adam</b> - College of Mount St. Joseph	Panel J: Presentation 21
43	<b>Kroncke, Charles</b> - College of Mount St. Joseph	Panel A: Presentation 1
44	<b>Liesen, Laurette</b> - Lewis University	Panels F, Q: Presentations 19, 42
45	<b>Lohr, Jeff</b> - University of Arkansas	Panel P: Presentation 40
46	<b>Martin, Jim</b> - Adrian College	Panel J: Presentation 22
47	<b>Martin, Val J.</b> - Illinois Institute of Technology	Panel O: Presentation 37
48	<b>Masters, Roger</b> - Dartmouth College	Panels F: Presentation 17; Panel I: Roundtable
49	<b>Miller, Whitney McIntyre</b> - Northern Kentucky University	Panels E: Chair; Panel G: Roundtable

50	Nielsen, Eric - St. Louis Community College	Panel O: Presentation 36
51	Pack, Tyler - Utah State University	Panel B: Presentation 8
52	Pagano, Jr., Louis A. - University of North Dakota	Panel N: Presentation 30
53	Peterson, Steven - Pennsylvania State University	Panels F, R: Presentations 18, 47; Panel O: Chair
54	Reed, Sara J. - East Stroudsburg University	Panel N: Presentation 43
55	Reeder, Craig - Utah State University	Panel B: Presentation 8
56	Roberts, Jr., Phil - Non-Affiliated	Panel D: Presentation 14
57	Rutherford, James - Grant Hospital, Columbus, OH	Panel D: Presentation 16
58	Samson, Leila - Indiana University	Panel N: Presentation 30
59	Sankowski, Edward - University of Oklahoma	Panels A: Presentation 4; Panel H: Chair
60	Segerstrale, Ullica - Illinois Institute of Technology	Panel C: Presentation 9
61	Somit, Albert - Southern Illinois University	Panel F: Presentation 18
62	Sontag, Michael - College of Mount St. Joseph	Panels C: Presentation 12; Panel P: Chair
63	Sprinkle, Robert - University of Maryland	Panel J: Presentation 20; Panel L: Chair
64	Stewart, Patrick A. - Arkansas State University	Panels I: Roundtable; N: 33; P: 40
65	Strachan, J. Cherie - Central Michigan University	Panel M: Presentation 28
66	Sweet-Cushman, Jennie - Wayne State University	Panel M: Presentation 29
67	Thayer, Bradley - Baylor University	Panels B, I: Presentation 7; Roundtable
68	van Vugt, Mark - VU University Amsterdam	Keynote Address, Roundtable Co-Chair
69	Vercoe, Moana - Center for Neuroscience Studies, Claremont, CA	Panel O: Presentation 36
70	Von Hagel, Alisa - University of Wisconsin-Superior	Panels M: Presentation 27; Panel Q: 44 and Chair
71	Walsh, Mary -Elmhurst College	Panel F: Presentation 19
72	White, Ron - College of Mount St. Joseph	Panels A: Presentation 3; K: Chair; R: 46 Panel I: Roundtable Co-Chair
73	Zalot, Jozef - College of Mount St. Joseph	Panel Q: Presentation 45

## Dining Suggestions in Downtown Cincinnati

Listed below are selected restaurants that are about 4-6 blocks within walking distance of the hotel. 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 and transportation if needed.

**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 Starbuck's coffee drinks! **Located in our Hotel !**

**Jean-Robert's Table** – 713 Vine Street (one block from the Hotel); Casual French; 513.621.4777. Call for reservations.

**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.

**Le Box Café Restaurant** – 819 Vine Street, Cincinnati, OH 45202, 513.721.5638. Next to the Garfield Suites Hotel. A great place for a quality lunch served in short period of time.

**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.

**Mejana** - 25 Sixth St. E.: 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.

**Nada** – 600 Walnut Street (Next to the Aronoff Center); 513.721.6232. A wonderful Mexican restaurant.

\***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.

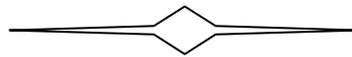
**Palomino Rotisserie and Bar** - 505 Vine St., Fountain Place – 513.381.1300 - Overlooking Fountain Square, this restaurant serves regional American cuisine including pizza, pasta, salad, and rotisserie items including prime rib, pork and chicken. Casual bar is place to relax and enjoy hors d'oeuvres;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

**Phoenix Restaurant** - 812 Race St. – 513.721.8901 - Fine dining in an historic club setting. Reservations accepted.

**Rock Bottom Brewery** - 10 Fountain Square Plaza – 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.

**Trattoria Roma** - 580 Walnut St., Suite 400, Located on the 6<sup>th</sup> Street Level: 513.723.0220 - Authentic northern and southern Italian cuisine.



## In Memoriam

### *Stanley Rothman*

Dr. Stanley Rothman, the Mary Huggins Gamble Professor Emeritus of Government and Director of the Center for the Study of Social and Political Change at Smith College, died on January 5, 2011. He taught for 39 years at Smith College, and held visiting professorships at Yale, Harvard, and the Universidad Catolica in Santiago, Chile. Stan worked tirelessly in his research and writing. His last book, *The Divided Academy*, written with April Kelly-Woessner and Matthew Woessner, was completed shortly before his death. Over the past ten years he participated actively in the Association for Politics and the Life Sciences and will be missed by all of us. We send our condolences to his wife of 54 years, Eleanor B. Rothman, and to his family.

