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Gregg R. Murray, Ph.D.
Texas Tech University
Program Contents

- Keynote Address
- Schedule of Addresses, Panels, and Round Tables
- Participants
- Paper and Round Table Abstracts
- Book and Journal Notices
- Map of Emory University Campus
- Locations, Transportation, and Parking
- Restaurants in Decatur
- APLS 2014 At-A-Glance

Conference Director
Gregg R. Murray, PhD
Executive Director, APLS
Texas Tech University
Keynote Address:

“Neuroimaging of Sacred Values”

Gregory S. Berns, MD, PhD
Distinguished Professor of Neuroeconomics
Emory University

Gregory Berns is Distinguished Professor of Neuroeconomics at Emory where he directs the Center for Neuropolicy. Berns specializes in the use of brain imaging technologies to understand human motivation and decision-making. His interest is in neuroeconomics and neuropolitics. Current projects include the biology of adolescent decision-making and the effects of peer pressure on risk attitudes, as well as the use of neuroimaging to understand moral decision-making.

He graduated cum laude in physics from Princeton University, received a PhD in biomedical engineering from the University of California, Davis, and an MD from the University of California, San Diego. He subsequently completed a psychiatry residency at Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic in Pittsburgh.

A founding member of the Society for Neuroeconomics, Berns has received numerous grants from the National Institutes of Health and has published more than 40 peer-reviewed original research articles in such journals as Science, Nature, and Neuron. Berns’ research is frequently the subject of media coverage including a recent appearance on CBS’s “60 Minutes” as well as articles in the New York Times, Wall Street Journal, Money, Oprah, Forbes, Financial Times, New Scientist, Wired, Washington Post, Chicago Tribune, International Herald Tribune, and Los Angeles Times. He speaks frequently on CNN and NPR, and has been profiled on ABC’s “Primetime.”
## Schedule of Addresses, Panels, and Round Tables

**APLS 2014**

### PANELS

* panel chair

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<tr>
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**Leadership**

- Colonization and Self-Independence of Africa: False Policies and the derailment of Democracy
- Corruption, Governance and Public Policy: West African Data on Party Followership and Political Leadership
- The Inevitable Tension Between “Information Sharing” and “Social Coordination” in Evolutionary Leadership Theory
- The Evolutionary Logic of Political Organization
- Ventures in History: Human Groups that Started States
- Darwin’s Democracy: How Human Evolution Made Democracy Inevitable
- The Brain and Politics
- The Power of Television Images in a Social Media Age: Linking Biobehavioral and Computational Approaches
- Evolutionary and Developmental Perspectives on Women’s Lives and Their Children's Reproductive Strategies
- “Rap Guide to Evolution” Influences on Knowledge, Attitudes, and Emotions
- Risk Perception and Punitive Damages
- Crafty Beliefs: Hobby Lobby and a Test for Sincerity
- Patents, Partnerships, and the Pre-Competitive Collaboration Myth in Pharmaceutical Innovation
- Regulating Genetically Modified Food: An Examination and Assessment of Policy Environments
### Affordable Care Act

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<td>Brandon</td>
<td>Bill University of North Carolina Charlotte</td>
<td><a href="mailto:wilbrand@uncc.edu">wilbrand@uncc.edu</a></td>
<td>The Affordable Care Act: Empirical Evaluation of Year-1 Implementation and a Conceptual Assessment</td>
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<td>Cahn</td>
<td>Zach Emory University</td>
<td><a href="mailto:zcahn@emory.edu">zcahn@emory.edu</a></td>
<td>Congressional Voting Behavior and the Affordable Care Act: An Analysis of the Pivotal Politics Theory</td>
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<td>Chojnacki</td>
<td>Bonnie University of Akron</td>
<td><a href="mailto:chojnac@uakron.edu">chojnac@uakron.edu</a></td>
<td>Breast Cancer, Affordable Care, and Politics</td>
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<td>Johnston</td>
<td>Emily Emory University</td>
<td><a href="mailto:emily.johnston@emory.edu">emily.johnston@emory.edu</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Stapleton*</td>
<td>Patricia Worcester Polytechnic Institute</td>
<td><a href="mailto:pastapleton@wpi.edu">pastapleton@wpi.edu</a></td>
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### Communicating Science

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<td>Media Framing of Care in the Context of the Affordable Care Act</td>
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<td>How Multi-Sensory Presentation Fosters Public Understanding of Science</td>
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### Leaders & Followers

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<th><a href="mailto:g.murray@ttu.edu">g.murray@ttu.edu</a></th>
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<td>Spisak*</td>
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<td><a href="mailto:b.r.spisak@vu.nl">b.r.spisak@vu.nl</a></td>
<td>A Face for all Seasons: Searching for Context-Specific Leadership Traits and Discovering a General Preference for Perceived Health</td>
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<td><a href="mailto:pastewar@uark.edu">pastewar@uark.edu</a></td>
<td>Honeymoon or Hangover: Change in Followers’ Emotional Response to the 2012 Presidential Candidates’ Facial Displays</td>
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### Legal & Political Philosophy

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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>John Mississippi State University</th>
<th><a href="mailto:jbickle@philrel.msstate.edu">jbickle@philrel.msstate.edu</a></th>
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<td>Ravven</td>
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<td>h <a href="mailto:ravven@hamilton.edu">ravven@hamilton.edu</a></td>
<td>Spinoza’s Naturalizing and Biologizing of Moral Agency</td>
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<td>Robison</td>
<td>Shea Idaho State University</td>
<td><a href="mailto:srobisonster@gmail.com">srobisonster@gmail.com</a></td>
<td>Epigenetics and the Great Questions of Political Philosophy</td>
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“Colonization and Self-Independence of Africa: False Policies and the Derailment of Democracy”
John Amankwah
Department of Communication and New Media Studies
Mount St. Joseph University
john.amankwah@msj.edu

The colonization of Africa by the Portuguese, Danes, French, Dutch and the British left an unprecedented wound on the continent of Africa. Since 1957 when Ghana, a sub-Saharan country with a population of 18 million led the continent to wrestle power from their colonial regimes, the countries on the continent have slipped into the dark abyss of constitutional democracy. By 1967, almost if not all the sub-Saharan countries have attained independence. The independence of these countries foretold a brighter future for the continent. Many of the leaders who championed the struggle for independence were men of probity and integrity and from the beginning of their administration demonstrated a sense of statesmanship. Led by Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, the first president of Ghana, the continent was on its way to political maturity. However, after the political euphoria waned, the leaders of the various countries realized that the journey to political maturity was long and arduous. Leaders like President Nyerere of Tanzania, Kaunda of Malawi, Haile Salaise of Ethiopia, Modibo Keita of Giunea, Azikwe of Nigeria, etc were all leaders who believed in the process of constitutional democracy but did not know how the complex machine of democracy works. At the beginning of their reign, the leaders of many of the countries on the continent of Africa experimented with the notion of democracy but found out that it was not easy to introduce constitutional democracy to their people who either had little education or no education whatsoever.

Democracy is about knowledge, skills and the acquisition of some of its dispositions. It is not enough to vote but enough to understand the mechanics of democracy. With almost 99% of illiteracy that plagued the continent, the leaders struggled to find different ways of making democracy work on the continent. Some of them like Dr. Kwame Nkrumah began mass literacy campaign in his country Ghana. All school children were to register and go to school with minimum tuition. Adults who did not read the alphabets were given the chance to begin night school to learn to read and write their names. This move was daunting because it meant infusing the economy with a chunk of funding. This new move caught on in Africa and many of the leaders followed Nkrumah’s dream. Having entrenched themselves in political leadership and experienced political upheavals, these leaders appropriated to themselves ideologies that literally made them look like little gods in their various countries. I intend to contextually analyze some of the past regimes on the continent of Africa after the attainment of independence by paying attention to what the colonial regimes left behind politically and economically and how the native heads of state handled the affairs of their respective states.
The importance of party followership in political leadership in Africa has increased dramatically during the past decade (Lindberg, 2010; Tagoe, 2011). However, research on party followership contribution to governance and policies in Africa is largely less known and minimally undertaken. This mixed-method study, with data from West Africa, particularly, Ghana, investigates good governance and public policy, focusing on the possible influences that party followership may have on the corruption of the political leadership.

Early results indicate, in part, that 97.8% of party delegates received gifts or money from parliamentary contestants and 87% of party followers believed that not a single election could be conducted without politicians giving bribes. In addition, the study found that 95.6% of Members of Parliament thought that not a single election could take place without party followers asking for money or gifts. Moreover, in some of the tests, Chi-Square results showed that there was a significant relationship between the perception of the magnitude of bribes and the perceived need by party contestants to offer bribes to party followers in order to secure votes from them (party followers); , p = .026 < .05.

The absence of corruption is one indication of good governance (Transparency International, 2012; World Bank, 2012). Since corruption is the single greatest obstacle to economic and social development in Africa (UNODC, 2012; World Bank, 2012), the manner in which power and authority are acquired, organized, and exercised cannot be underestimated in the continent’s quest for good public policies in economic development, including and particularly, in West African countries, where the quest for economic integration, in ECOWAS, is poised to be the leading example among African Union’s Regional Economic Communities, RECs. Findings like those above represent a good opening and an opportunity to design appropriate policies to curb corruption, nurture good governance, and economically develop West Africa.

Towards the end of Walden II, B.F. Skinner’s radical behaviorist character, Frazier, asserts that Walden II is “the freest place on earth.” The irony is not lost on readers, because the previous few pages have seen this character plump for hard determinism about human behavior. Skinner tries to resolve this irony by having this character explain the rudiments of positive reinforcement and its capacity to engineer desires. The people of Walden II feel freest because their precisely engineered desires are rarely at odds with external conditions.

In this presentation I will connect Skinner’s “sense of freedom” with political autonomy and an active self. I’ll also update these phenomena scientifically, in terms from early 21st century neuroscience (rather than mid-20th century behaviorist psychology). Contemporary neuroscience leaves us in a situation like the one advocated by Frazier. Neural mechanisms can produce in (some of) us a sense of freedom.
an autonomous self—they can produce mechanistically experiences of ourselves as autonomous agents. This foundation may not satisfy all champions of personal autonomy—Skinner’s answer through Frazier certainly did not!—but it seems sufficient to support a libertarian political philosophy even as a mechanistic neuroscience of human behavior continues to advance.

Round Table:
“Discussion of William Easterly’s The Tyranny of Experts: Economists, Dictators, and the Forgotten Rights of the Poor”
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Easterly’s highly-acclaimed book, The Tyranny of Experts provides a critical perspective on international economic development, especially the prevailing paternalism exercised by developed nations. This is an important critique of the prevailing “top-down” approach espoused by most economists and politicians. The round table will consist of a panel of experts from philosophy, psychology, economics, communications, and leadership studies. Two members are from Ghana.

“Regulating Cognitive Enhancement Technologies: Policy Options and Problems”
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This paper focuses on the legal/policy dimensions of cognitive enhancement and places enhancement techniques in a social context. Since cognitive enhancement is likely to become more commonplace in the near future, it will increasingly generate a range of policy issues. Importantly, since different interventions involve more or less risk to the user and vary in effectiveness, it is counterproductive to lump all potential new enhancement methods into one category (Coenen, 2008). The more intrusive and risky the procedure or drug, the closer the policy attention should be. There is also a need to balance the individual right to self-improvement with the numerous social costs that could arise.

“The Affordable Care Act: Empirical Evaluation of Year-1 Implementation and a Conceptual Assessment”
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After many vicissitudes the Affordable Care Act (ACA) now provides health care to some 10 to 15 million previously uninsured persons through health insurance marketplaces in 50 states and the District of Columbia and expanded Medicaid in 26 states (plus D.C.). With enrollment for the second year about to begin and the large-employer mandate coming in 2015, a preliminary evaluation of ACA
implementation that compares federally facilitated marketplaces and state-based marketplaces is needed.

Publically available data allow the development of a database incorporating, for example, number of competing insurance companies and number of plans (at each of the 5 federally prescribed patient cost-sharing levels), premium costs, number of enrollees, percent subsidized, number of navigators, federal funding for communication activities (including navigators), etc. This database will be structured to test the author’s framework involving the interrelation of commodification, competition and communication.

The concluding section uses nineteenth century jurist A. V. Dicey’s typology to suggest that three competing streams of American political thought are reflected in the ACA. Although the ACA is an important step forward, it still represents American exceptionalism, rather than convergence with the fully achieved modern welfare state that typifies developed polities.

“The Power of Television Images in a Social Media Age: Linking Biobehavioral and Computational Approaches”
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There is considerable controversy surrounding the study of presidential debates, particularly efforts to connect their content and impact. Research has long debated whether the citizenry reacts to what candidates’ say, how they say it, or simply how they appear. This study uses detailed coding of the first 2012 debate between Barack Obama and Mitt Romney to test the relative influence of persuasive efforts and nonverbal features on “second screen” behavior — the use of computing tools to enhance or extend the televised viewing experience. To examine these relationships, we merged two datasets: (1) a shot-by-shot content analysis coded for functional, tonal, and visual elements of both candidates’ communication behavior during the debate, and (2) corresponding real-time measures, synched and lagged, of the volume and sentiment of Twitter expression about Obama and Romney. We acquired these indictors of online political expression by harvesting 10% of Twitter content (i.e., the garden hose) and culling it for keyword mentions of the candidates and sentiment scoring of these posts. Testing
synchronous and lagged models, we find the candidate’s expressive displays, behavioral gestures, and voice tone to be much stronger and more robust predictors of the volume and valence of Twitter expression than persuasive strategies used during the debate.

“Congressional Voting Behavior and the Affordable Care Act: An Analysis of the Pivotal Politics Theory”
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Health policy is instrumental in translating the advances of the medical, life, and social sciences into health care practice and ultimately health outcomes. The federal legislative process serves a major role in determining the content and direction of health policy in the United States. The Affordable Care Act (ACA), passed in 2010, is the most significant legislative change in health policy since the Social Security Amendments of 1965, and arguably the single most important piece of legislation in any field in the past half-century. This paper uses the ACA as a case study to test pivotal politics, a theory of congressional behavior based on legislator ideology and party control of supermajoritarian positions. Our study design includes both the analysis of roll call voting records and NOMINATE ideology scores for individual legislators as well as causal process tracing focused on key moments in the passage of the ACA including the use of the reconciliation process. Through this analysis, we hope to shed light on the degree to which ideology and partisanship among legislators shape the translation of advances in life sciences into US health policy.

“Breast Cancer, Affordable Care, and Politics”
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The Obama administration asserts that expanded coverage for breast cancer prevention and treatment outlined in the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA) improves women’s health by providing coverage of mammograms, screening for BRCA 1 and BRCA 2 genes, and out of pocket costs for tamoxifen and raloxifene. Superficially these preventative, diagnostic, and treatment options lend credibility to the claim that the ACA addresses prevention and therapies for breast cancer, a critically important aspect of women’s health. Yet current scientific understanding of the complexity of the disease as well as knowledge of options for treatment and recovery demands a more in depth analysis of costs, effectiveness of testing methods, and investigation of those therapeutic drugs that are covered versus those excluded. This presentation will explore controversies over efficacies of diagnostic testing and therapeutic interventions and will raise questions about the degree to which the one-size-fits-all provisions in the ACA serve the collective interests of affordable health care for women who require alternative diagnostics or treatments.
In late March of 2014, the officials in West Africa reported the earliest cases of what would become the worst outbreak of Ebola Virus Disease [EVD] in history, affecting the countries of Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone. By July 27, 2014, the World Health Organization [WHO] reported 1323 cases and 729 deaths, a fatality rate of approximately 55% (CDC, 2014). The outbreak has attracted a considerable amount of international attention, particularly as Western medical aid workers and missionaries are infected with the disease and moved out of Africa for treatment (Painter 2014). Also alarming is the trend amongst articles written about EVD for Western audiences appearing to chastise “ignorant” and “superstitious” Africans for refusing Western medicine (Sered, 2014). While this victim-blaming strategy is hardly new in justifying limits to aid sent to developing nations, it is especially dangerous because it ignores the historical context that created the legacy of African distrust of Western medicine. Western medicine’s role in securing imperial power during the colonial era created imperial formations that persist in the postcolonial world. Historian Ann Laura Stoler describes imperial formations as the home of “mutant, rather than simply hybrid, political forms that endure beyond formal exclusions... [that] are defined by racialized relations of allocations and appropriations” (Stoler, 2013). They can include, for example, various forms of political and social infrastructure as large-scale as a Western-style legislature or as small-scale as a health clinic. The persistence of such imperial formations have enabled medical violence such as forced sterilization in Peru, intentional infection of Guatemalans with sexually transmitted diseases, and the harvesting of organs in India to be transplanted into foreign customers (Sala, 2014; Walter, 2012; Cohen, 2013). Such formations shape life in the “ruins of empire” of which the uncontrolled outbreak of EVD (and other infectious diseases) is a consequence (Stoler, 2013). This paper examines the 2014 EVD outbreak as a byproduct of imperial formations, a shadowy legacy of West Africa’s colonial past. Using imperial formations as a theoretical model enables historians to explore the psycho-social effects of colonial legacies, such as the West African mistrust of Western medicine, and the material effects of colonial legacies, such as the states’ lack of political and social infrastructure for managing the outbreaks. Imperial formations are not solely responsible for the chaos created by the modern uncontrolled EVD outbreak in West Africa, but it is important to understand how those colonial histories, ostensibly obliterated with the end of the colonial state, continue to yield new damages. The strategies of epidemic containment and treatment, for example, are rooted in colonial governance and colored by the West’s history of racialized medicine. The problems created by such damages, such as the WHO’s inability to contain the outbreak, are as global in consequence as the imperial ideologies that created them.
construed in partisan media coverage of the Affordable Care Act (ACA). It is hypothesized that liberal news coverage (e.g., MSNBC) of the ACA will commonly rely on a care frame while conservative news coverage (e.g., Fox News) will commonly frame the ACA in terms of either (1) fairness, that is, a concern that the ACA unfairly redistributes resources, or (2) liberty, a view that the ACA is oppressive in requiring that individuals secure health insurance. Moral foundations theory suggests that intuitions regarding care, fairness, and liberty are innate, and when triggered, likely to shape subsequent reasoning. Partisan media coverage of the ACA may be exploiting innate moral intuitions to secure news consumer engagement. In doing so, media reflect and may shape public understanding of our obligations to one another and the appropriate role of government in meeting these obligations.

“The FDA, Contraceptive Drug Research, and the Grady Hospital Study”
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Depo-Provera is a three month injectable female contraceptive drug, manufactured by Pfizer, Inc. and approved by the Food and Drug Administration in 1992. Prior to its approval, the Grady Memorial Hospital in Atlanta, Georgia, was the drug’s principal domestic human clinical testing program that involved 14,000 inner-city African-American women. The Clinic’s use of Depo-Provera from 1967 to 1979 provides a window on the realities of the drug’s FDA-approved clinical research and its failures to manage the drug’s risk. This paper argues that the Clinic crossed the boundary between research science and the practice of medicine in a family planning setting and behaved unethically toward its subjects and the scientific community. The Clinic failed to give its subjects the information necessary for them to give their voluntary and knowing consent. The Clinic also failed to use a well-designed protocol for selecting subjects and for collecting, analyzing, and reporting data that made its research findings, published in major medical journals, scientifically worthless. An FDA audit in 1978 exposed the Clinic’s research failures to manage the drug’s risk and terminated its clinical testing program, but the harms done to the Grady women have gone undocumented and remedied.

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The concern of most African countries toward these tripartite phenomena; epidemic issues, environmental regulations, and public policy are yet to yield desirable outcomes due to political and economic reasons. Epidemics such as HIV/AIDS, Cancer, and now Ebola virus, are not alien to various debates among scholars, experts and analysts in and outside Africa due to serious devastation they manifest in peoples’ lives, investments, and economy as well as psycho-socio well-being. Attempts at reducing the spread of these epidemics brought about the intervention of governments, different donor agencies, and health-related organizations. Such intervention will only amount to mere waste of resources and time, if environmental regulations and public policy are not treated alongside with the epidemic debates. This paper therefore examines selected African countries history of HIV/AIDS, Cancer and Ebola; it identifies intervention strategies in curbing the societal menaces of HIV/AIDS, Cancer and
Ebola virus; and highlights associated challenges with regard to environmental regulations and public policy. Key words: Africa, epidemic, intervention, public policy.

“Risk Perception and Punitive Damages”
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This paper explores a question that emerges between science pertaining to risk perception and legal theory pertaining to punitive damages awarded by juries: How can the science of risk clarify the legal criteria of culpability involved in jury decision making involved in punitive damage awards? First, the paper poses this question with a brief consideration of a recent U.S. Supreme Court verdict in which the jurisprudence of risk perception was an issue (Scott v. Harris, 2007). Second, it summarizes the recent empirical findings related to risk perception and considers these findings from a cultural cognition theoretical perspective. Finally, it criticizes cultural cognition theory by pointing to recent social neuroscience that supports a more robust theory of agency and in-group dynamics than, for example, Daniel Kahan’s account of “motivated reasoning” allows. The analysis concludes by pointing to experimental design possibilities for behavioral measures and outlining a key theoretical distinction relevant to punitive deterrence and retribution.

“Security Implications of Cognitive Neuroscience Research: Results from an Ethnographic Survey of Researchers”
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In the past decade, significant efforts have been made toward elucidating the potential of human brain. Multiple government agencies are actively pursuing such endeavors including the intelligence community and defense agencies, which have invested over $3 billion to conduct research on defense-related innovations. This work explores governance and security issues surrounding cognitive neuroscience in regards to its military, intelligence, or other potentially security-related application and the potentials for offensive or malignant applications these emerging technologies and the role of researchers in these areas. By providing an opportunity for the scientists and engineers in cognitive science research to evaluate their understanding of and voice their opinion about the security applications, ethical concerns, and institutional regulations of their research, the survey intends to provide some insights to the view and role of scientists, the discourses that influence their views, and the potential ways that they can be engaged. This work probes as to what such an engagement may entail, but as shown from the results, in terms of better defining the scientist-state relations and establishing more effective technological governance, significant future work is still needed. The limitations of international regimes to regulate the dual use or potential misuse are also examined.
“The Evolutionary Logic of Political Organization”
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A model of political systems is constructed based on the evolutionary logic of political equality. The evolution of constitutional democracy is posited as a counter strategy to parasitism and exploitation in large-scale political systems. Typologies resemble previous work on majoritarian and consensus democracy, but are based on different theoretical underpinnings, and have different implications for the evolution of constitutional democracy.

“Evolutionary and Developmental Perspectives on Women’s Lives and Their Children’s Reproductive Strategies”
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Women’s lives—their relationships, environments, access to resources, and social networks—have a significant impact on their children’s development, health, and future reproductive strategies. With insights from evolutionary theory, researchers have found that stressful or supportive family and extra-familial environments influence a family’s dynamics, the child’s emotional and behavioral development, and eventually the endocrine processes that affect the child’s own sexual/mating behavior, pair-bonding, and future parenting styles. An evolutionary perspective sees both supportive and stressful environments as part of human history, and that human developmental systems respond adaptively to both environmental contexts. Women’s lives, their ability to create and maintain strong social networks and provide supportive and safe environments for their children, continually influence their children’s future reproductive strategies. This research has policy implications for how we address poverty, education, and violence in families and underserved communities.

“The Effects of Performance-Based Education on Evolutionary Attitudes and Literacy”
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Creationist opposition to evolution is a major impediment to advancing science education in the US and a growing problem in the UK. Novel education approaches could be instrumental in stemming this opposition. Rapper Baba Brinkman’s live show “Rap Guide to Evolution” is one such effort, as it combines hip hop, science, and comedy. To investigate this, pre- and post-performance tests and a one-month follow-up using the Evolutionary Attitudes and Literacy Survey were administered to 92 UK students in conjunction with a “Rap Guide to Evolution” performance. Study compliance was poor, with only five participants completing all three surveys and low posttest reliability. Nonetheless, significant
improvement from pretest to retention was detected in evolution exposure, though there was also a
decrease in evolutionary knowledge. Regression analysis controlling for gender, current religion,
openness to experience, and creationist reasoning also indicated a borderline significant decrease in
evolution misconceptions and that the decrease in evolutionary knowledge was predicted mainly by
current religion. Though results were mixed, this study is the first of its kind in testing the influence of
informal education on evolutionary knowledge and attitudes. Future research will utilize more rigorous
protocols and investigate variation in cultural models of resistance to evolution. Keywords: Evolution,
Attitudes, Literacy, Informal education, Hip hop, Comedy, Rap Guide to Evolution, Retention, Music,
performance.

“Ventures in History: Human Groups that Started States”
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In the 1920s in the wake of World War I an unusual school of history developed among Russian
émigrés in Europe, known as the Eurasian School. It strove to define the Russian empire as a natural
geographic and even ethnic entity. One central concept in this school was passionarity – the capacity for
self-sacrifice and faithful service. The linguist Nikolai Trubetzkoy identified this behavior with the
Mongols in the Mongol empire, many of whom switched allegiance and became servitors of the Russian
tsar. They carried over their virtues to the new rising state and this contributed to its unitary character
and expansion. In the 1960s this idea was picked up by the historian Lev Gumilev, who explained
historical processes with the help of this concept. The work of the Eurasian School raises the question
whether empires have been founded by self-selected groups of individuals with particular attitudes and
behaviors.

“Evolutionary Preferences for Physical Formidability in Leaders”
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This research uses evolutionary theory to evaluate followers’ preferences for physically
formidable leaders and to identify conditions that stimulate those preferences. It employs a population-
based survey experiment (N ≥ 760), which offers the advantages to internal validity of experiments and
external validity of a highly heterogeneous sample drawn from a nationally representative subject pool.
The theoretical argument proffered here is followers tend to prefer leaders with greater physical
formidability because of evolutionary adaptations derived from humans’ violent ancestral environment.
In this environment, individuals who allied with and ultimately followed physically powerful partners
were more likely to acquire and retain important resources necessary for survival and reproduction
because the presence of the physically powerful partner cued opponents to avoid a challenge for the
resources or risk a costly confrontation. This argument suggests and the results indicate that threatening
(war) and non-threatening (peace, cooperation, and control) stimuli differentially motivate preferences
for physically formidable leaders. In particular, the findings suggest threatening conditions lead to
preferences for leaders with more powerful physical attributes, both anthropometric (i.e., weight,
height, and body mass index) and perceptual (i.e., attributes of being “physically imposing or intimidating” and “physically strong”). Overall, this research offers a theoretical framework from which to understand this otherwise seemingly irrational phenomenon. Further, it advances the emerging but long-neglected investigation of biological effects on political behavior and has implications for a fundamental process in democratic society, leader selection.

“Science, Community and Health: Core Values of Public Health Ethics”
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The aim of this plenary session is to introduce the audience to the relatively new field of public health ethics and to demonstrate how the field functions in practice by describing the work of the Public Health Ethics Unit at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The presentation will contrast the community and population focus of public health ethics with the traditional physician-patient interaction focus of bioethics and will explore how public health ethics addresses issues relating to personal autonomy, health equity, and social justice. Two founding stories of public health will be explored - John Snow’s use of epidemiology to scientifically discover the source of a cholera outbreak and Rudolf Virchow’s advocacy of “social medicine” to address the underlying social determinants of disease. The presentation will conclude with a consideration of how scientific and social approaches can complement each other.

“Contagious Disease, National Borders, and Immigration Law”
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This paper will consider the intersection of international law, immigration law, and public health law when confronting the spread of contagious disease. Although the primary example to be discussed is cross-border control of drug-resistant tuberculosis, recent events at Emory call for at least a brief overview of “Ebola Law”, or the legal structures that governed multiple aspects of patient care during transit to the United States and to Emory, and then for care within Emory Hospital.

“Spinoza’s Naturalizing and Biologizing of Moral Agency”
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The standard account of moral agency is in terms of a free will, through which we are held to be the originators of our own actions beyond any contextual explanation and description. Spinoza’s moral agency, anticipating especially contemporary affective neuroscience, by contrast, embraces the notion that each of us, our basic motivations, express a contextual crossroads with shifting and ever expansive boundaries. In today’s language his model of ethics aims to insert the human person into our constitutive natural systems—biological, social, cultural, and political. He argues for the merger of
person and natural and social environment at every scale and at every level both as explanation of human action and also as the asymptotic universal ecological end of human striving. The nested open systems approach to human agency opens up possibilities for rethinking moral and legal responsibility in terms of expanding the assignment of the scope of the actual agent to reflect a more realistic assessment. As a result more effective policy and institutional interventions and also programs of rehabilitation could be envisioned and developed. My proposal suggests the efficacy of a transition from a largely individual punitive ex post facto deserts model of ethics and moral responsibility to a largely public health preventive and rehabilitative model.

“Disproportionate Death and Disease: Women and the Ebola Epidemic”
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The contemporary clashes of biosocial realities, gender inequities, structural violence, and international health politics are both manifest and momentous in the current Ebola epidemic. Just a few weeks ago, Liberia’s minister for gender and development reported that 75% of those who were infected or died from the Ebola virus in Liberia were women (IB Times, 2014). Past Ebola outbreaks also uphold a noted gender disparity: In the 2000-2001 Uganda crisis - 63% were women (CDC, 2001), and in the 1979 Sudan outbreak - 69% of those affected were women (WHO, 2007). The disproportionate claim of this disease on women is attributed to numerous factors, including women comprising more high-risk exposure tasks as cross-border traders, caregivers, nurses, launderers, cleaners, cooks, funeral-preparation workers, and maternity attendants. Conversely, women also are in a more likely position to expose and (consequently) transmit the virus due to their food preparation and production, caregiving services, etc.

As a frontline EMS worker in West Africa, I will analyze the role gender plays in the spread of Ebola, as well as the risks and outcomes in this current Ebola epidemic embedded within the complex biosocial realities of clinical medicine, social theory, epidemiology, history, ethnography, and political economy.

“The Policy Implications of Epigenetics”
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Epigenetics is an emerging field of research related to, but distinct from, genetics. In this paper I discuss the implications of epigenetics for policy through analysis of the novel policy narratives generated by epigenetics. This narrative analysis will be applied to obesity policy in particular. Different obesity policies are a function of different causal explanations – or narratives – of obesity. These narratives are in turn products of more general discourses. In other words, different discourses produce different narratives which result in different policy prescriptions. Genetics and rationality are the two dominant discourses in obesity policy. The distinct narratives generated from these different discourses produce equally distinct policy recommendations. Epigenetics is an emerging science-based discourse that challenges many of the fundamental assumptions of both genetics and rationality. Likewise, the novel narratives generated from the discourse of epigenetics produce equally novel recommendations.
for obesity policy. The implications of epigenetics can be extrapolated to other policy areas beyond
obesity policy. Thus, a further goal of this paper is to point towards a more general framework for the
analysis of the policy narratives and prescriptions from epigenetics.

“Epigenetics and the Great Questions of Political Philosophy”
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Epigenetics, or the study of modifications of gene expression rather than of the genetic code
itself, is a rapidly emerging field of research that is obviously related to genetics, but which also
challenges the accepted orthodoxy of genetics in many ways. For example, epigenetics research
establishes the transgenerational inheritance of acquired traits without corresponding modifications of
the underlying DNA. This kind of non-genetic inheritance is explicitly forbidden by both the rhetoric and
the science of genetics. These findings also challenge many of the fundamental assumptions of
rationality and individual autonomy which have been a cornerstone of Western political thought from
the beginning. As a result, epigenetics has significant implications for some of the foundational open
questions in political philosophy, such as determining the justifiable extent of government intervention
into personal choices and defining the proper balance between individual liberty and the collective
good. However, because epigenetics is such a new field of research, its more philosophical implications
are just now being recognized and addressed. This paper is one of the first attempts to more fully
develop some of these profound philosophical implications of epigenetics.

“In the classical, Cartesian view of human reason, a solitary individual considers the available
evidence and then uses his higher cognitive capacities to discover true knowledge or, at the very least,
something closer to truth than he could do without reason. Much First Amendment free speech
jurisprudence – most obviously the marketplace of ideas and search for truth justifications for
protecting speech – is premised upon this classical model of human reason. There is mounting evidence
within cognitive psychology, however, that the human capacity for reason evolved not to allow
individuals to discover truth in this way, but rather as a tool for making and evaluating arguments in a
social context. This “Argumentative Theory of Reasoning” predicts and explains many of the cognitive
biases and irrationalities long observed across many fields of academic study and has intriguing, if
somewhat counterintuitive, implications for First Amendment law. Ironically, at the very moment that
many free speech scholars have abandoned epistemic rationales for protecting speech, the
Argumentative Theory of Reasoning offers good cause to give truth another look as a solid foundation
for freedom of speech. A better understanding of what reasoning is for may help lead the way to a legal
framework that encourages optimal decision-making, enhanced knowledge, and even the spread of
truth.
While the very recognition of emotions would seem to conflict with the ideas of “disinterestedness” or “objectivity,” the driving force of science is emotional. Scientists are concerned about getting it right. This means they have to convince both themselves and their peers, while watching not to be scooped by others. The conviction of being right, again, may soon be replaced by frustration with “unfair referees”. In some cases what spurs a scientist on may actually be the wish to prove someone else wrong. Meanwhile different views of “good science” create natural in-groups and out-groups in science. Emotions are a basic motivating force behind science - without them scientists would not undertake their difficult and challenging endeavor. This is obvious from autobiographies and studies of scientists’ lives. A good illustration is British evolutionist Bill Hamilton’s triumphs and disappointments as he struggles not only with the various control systems of science and for priority, but also with himself and the implications of his own theories. Hamilton’s career can be seen as a case study of the emotions of a creative paradigm-changing scientist, as documented in my 2013 biography of Hamilton, Nature’s Oracle.

Previous research indicates that followers tend to contingently match particular leader qualities to evolutionarily consistent situations requiring collective action (i.e., context-specific cognitive leadership prototypes) and information processing undergoes categorization which ranks certain qualities as first-order context-general and others as second-order context-specific. To further investigate this contingent categorization phenomenon we examined the “attractiveness halo” – a first-order facial cue which significantly biases leadership preferences. While controlling for facial attractiveness, we independently manipulated the underlying facial cues of health and intelligence and then primed participants with four distinct organizational dynamics requiring leadership (i.e., competition versus cooperation between groups and exploratory change versus stable exploitation). It was expected that the differing requirements of the four dynamics would contingently select for relatively healthier- or intelligent-looking leaders. We found perceived facial intelligence to be a second-order context-specific trait – for instance, in times requiring a leader to address between-group cooperation – whereas perceived health is significantly preferred across all contexts (i.e., a first-order trait). The results also indicate that facial health positively affects perceived masculinity while facial intelligence negatively affects perceived masculinity, which may partially explain leader choice in some of the environmental contexts. The limitations and a number of implications regarding leadership biases are discussed.
“Fertility Politics in the Age of Obamacare”
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The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (ACA) has given rise to a number of contentious political debates residing at the intersections of gender and sexuality. This paper examines one slice of these debates, namely the politics of fertility that has emerged from ACA legislative developments, court challenges, and executive branch implementation. Reproductive medicine in the United States has been regulated in a piecemeal approach, with oversight from professional medical associations and federal and state agencies. Though, on the surface, the ACA appears to leave intact most of the dominant state-level practices that existed in the pre-ACA era, its prohibition of pre-existing conditions, guarantee of essential health provisions, and regulation of state-level insurance markets could change the way fertility is understood medically as well as politically. We explore the gendered dynamics of these developments, as well as “religious freedom” controversies emboldened by the landmark “Hobby Lobby” decision of 2014. We examine these (and related) questions to assess how ACA implementation may affect the delivery of health services in the field of reproductive medicine.

“Honeymoon or Hangover: Change in Followers’ Emotional Response to the 2012 Presidential Candidates’ Facial Displays”
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Texas Tech University

While politics tends to be a contentious arena focusing upon individual candidates contesting elections, little research has considered how the contenders’ followers emotional response changes during competition. Specifically, while followers are defined by their support for their candidate and antipathy towards the opposition, prior to elections the question concerns how they respond to the winner and losers once the election is decided. Therefore, this study considers self-reported emotional response in terms of happiness-reassurance, anger-threat, and fear-evasion to both ambiguous and happiness-reassurance displays (smiles) of American political leaders in a winner-take-all context. Here we consider how followers, defined as those intending to vote for either President Barack Obama or his Republican opponent Governor Mitt Romney in the days immediately prior to the 2012 presidential election and then reporting their voting for them in its aftermath, respond to their candidate winning or losing. We use an embedded experiment that analyzes how followers respond to one ambiguous display by each candidate and one of two different types of smiles both before, and then again after the election, while taking into account the sex and age of the participant.
News framing of risk can strongly influence public responses to terror attacks. This national U.S. survey explores journalists’ risk perceptions about news coverage of terrorism, as well as the content in stories that can provoke or mitigate public outrage. The self-administered survey of 147 media professionals, journalism students, and journalism educators examined attitudes, experiences and risk perceptions about terrorism events, priorities for news coverage of preparedness and counter-terrorism measures, reactions to hypothetical stories about biological attacks, news routines in terrorism coverage, and terrorism reporting strategies. Journalists were asked how much routine news coverage should be devoted to preparedness of various terrorist events, counter-terrorism efforts, and citizen preparedness skills and measures. They ranked characteristics of breaking news about terror threats and various explanatory and outrage factors in terrorism coverage. News preferences were then compared to their risk perceptions of news stories about hypothetical terrorist attacks. Explanations appear to mitigate outrage. Stories containing speculation, off-record sourcing, conflicting reports, vague advice for avoiding exposure or false alarms were seen as more frightening, uncertain, vague and confusing, as well as less authoritative, reassuring, explanatory, ethical, credible and trustworthy. Stories containing explanatory content, such as risk comparisons, explanation of relative risk, risk assessments and other testing processes, practical advice, or translation of unfamiliar language were perceived as more reassuring and as engaging as those without it. Explanatory content did not improve story perceptions when a story contained conflicting reports. The most credible, least confusing stories were those containing explanatory content but no outrage rhetoric. Those most alarmed about coverage of dread risks, such as bioterror attacks, felt that preparing for a biological or chemical attack should be a low government priority.

Critical to the success of the Affordable Care Act (ACA) is the ability of the Health Insurance Marketplace to reach the uninsured. The type of marketplace implementation—state or federal—is highly correlated with success in enrolling target populations of uninsured in each state, with state-based marketplaces generally enrolling higher percentages of their target. This autoethnographic study explores the role of navigators in helping target populations enroll during the ACA’s initial signup. The author, a volunteer navigator in North Carolina, uses government data and published sources as well as her experiences to learn how navigator training, technology, and marketing strategies impacted federally-facilitated marketplaces. Comparisons of navigator programs in North Carolina and those in state-based marketplaces demonstrate how to improve navigator programs and achieve higher enrollment levels.
The importance of this study is two-fold; not only does it provide insight into an unprecedented program, but the findings may serve as a preliminary guide for future quantitative evaluations of navigators and the markets they serve.

“Patents, Partnerships, and the Pre-Competitive Collaboration Myth in Pharmaceutical Innovation”
Liza Vertinsky
Emory Law School
LVERTIN@emory.edu

Despite the lucrative market awaiting any drug that can combat Alzheimer’s disease, pharmaceutical companies have failed repeatedly to find any effective treatments. Results for other leading diseases in the U.S., like cancer and diabetes, have not been much better. Without a change in the drug discovery and development process, this dismal track record is unlikely to improve. Public-private partnerships offer a promising alternative paradigm for innovation in complex disease areas. Patents threaten the potential of partnership strategies, however, by making it harder to sustain robust systems of knowledge sharing. Policymakers have tried to avoid this problem by focusing partnership strategies on areas deemed to be “pre-competitive” – areas of collaboration without competition and typically also without patents. This Article shows why a “pre-competitive” approach to partnership strategies is fundamentally flawed. It suggests that instead of focusing on “pre-competitive” partnerships, we need a partnership strategy that works in areas of competitive collaboration. To support such a strategy, we need to recalibrate the balance of access and exclusion to knowledge that patents and other sources of exclusivity provide in the drug discovery and development process.

Round Table:
“Political Perspectives on the Affordable Care Act”
Ronald F. White
Department of Philosophy
Mount St. Joseph University
Ron.White@msj.edu

In recent months, the Affordable Care Act (or Obamacare) has generated a mountain of political debate on many different issues including: employment-based health insurance, contraception insurance coverage, the expansion of Medicaid, employer and employee mandates, and presidential power to change ACA. This open-ended round table will explore both the historical and contemporary political issues encountered by the ACA, and the prospects for the resolution of these issues.
“The Inevitable Tension between ‘Information Sharing’ and ‘Social Coordination’
in Evolutionary Leadership Theory”
Ronald F. White
Department of Philosophy
Mount St. Joseph University
Ron.White@msj.edu

Evolutionary Leadership Theory is based on the idea that leadership and followership co-evolved as a survival strategy to solve problems associated with “information sharing” and “social coordination.” The “Theory of Service-for-Prestige” argues that reciprocal cooperation between individual leaders and followers evolved during the Pleistocene Era and that both leaders and followers benefitted. Leaders offered followers benefits they could not attain by “acting on their own,” such as “finding resources or escaping predators.” Followers offered leaders primarily “prestige.” According to the Theory of Service-for-Prestige, the main impediment to leader-follower cooperation is the problem of “disrespectful followers,” especially free-riders who benefit from productive leaders without sharing in the cost of providing prestige. Before the Agricultural Revolution free-riders were detected and weeded out by “respectful followers,” via “punitive sentiment and/or social exclusion. In the years after the AR, disrespectful followers have been increasingly detected and weeded out by the coercive power of leaders, via monitoring and enforcement of formal rules (and laws) that punish disrespectful followers. In my presentation I will put more meat on the “Theory of Service-for-Prestige” by emphasizing the, often-neglected, informational component of cooperation. I will argue that in the post AR era, the decision of to lead or follow has been based on imperfect information; most notably: leaders don’t “know” exactly what followers are doing within the organization; and, followers don’t “know” exactly what leaders are doing. Uncertainty has led to an evolutionarily-based propensity on the part of both leaders and followers to overstate and understate their degree of cooperation. Hence, modern leaders are often free-riders, who deliberately conceal what they actually do (as information sharers and coordinators) by manipulating the flow of information within the organization. Similarly, followers also often overstate and overstate the degree to which they are cooperating, therefore, the ability of leaders and “respectful followers” to detect “disrespectful followers” is severely limited. Therefore, I shall argue that evolutionary leadership scholars must take into account the co-evolution of “skills of deception” and “skills for detecting deception” in the provision of BOTH service and prestige. In short, future research must focus, not only on “Social Coordination” but also “Information Sharing,” especially the deliberate sharing of false information by BOTH leaders and followers.

Stanley J. Wiechnik
Independent Scholar
tbaquinas@gmail.com

Humans evolved with a set of motivations attuned to the lifestyle of nomadic hunter/gatherers. When our ancestors began to produce a food surplus it threw this system, the product of millions of years of evolution, out of balance. Since that time we have built synthetic social structures to address our needs. Humans align all their social systems, including their political systems, to meet their needs. This is due to a link between needs, values, and the idea of legitimacy. What system a population sees as legitimate is based on the values of that population. The values of a population are based on the needs they find most pressing at the time. What needs are most pressing are generally related to the resources, or lack thereof, the population has a reliably available to them. There are two levels of needs,
Early and Late. Systems built on communal ideologies of common identity, like monarchies or theocracies, are designed to meet our early needs like security and belongingness. Democracies are designed to meet needs that are only actuated after those Early Needs are met and are designed to meet our need for self-expression.

“How Multi-Sensory Presentation Fosters Public Understanding of Science”
Ann E. Williams
Department of Communication
Georgia State University,
annwilliams@gsu.edu

Theoretical Background and Research Question: In an increasingly interactive digital media environment, new opportunities for individuals to engage with science-oriented information emerge. Likewise, the ways in which data-based news and information is disseminated to public audiences evolve as technologies advance. Drawing from media studies, theories of information processing, learning styles, and audience engagement, this study examines how different media platforms and forms of sensory data presentation can be used to foster public understanding of science-oriented news and information.

Methods: The research study employs public opinion data from a randomly selected, representative national sample of the United States public (N = 2200) to address the primary research questions.

Results: The analyses reflect an over-arching theme: namely, encountering data through multi-sensory presentation modes associates with increased levels of efficacy, trust in the media, trust of data, and behavioral measures of public engagement. The results also highlight significant differences across modes of presentation that involve auditory, visual, interactive, and participatory functions, particularly with respect individual learning styles.

Conclusions: Data presentation in traditional auditory and visual forms are rated as the most easily understandable modes of communication, whereas highly interactive, web-based maps are perceived to be significantly more difficult to comprehend. Paradoxically, however, the results suggest that while individuals perceive web-based data maps to be more difficult to understand than traditional forms of data presentation, public engagement with interactive and participatory data inevitably holds the strongest connection to public understanding of science-oriented news and information.

Implications for research and practice: This paradoxical outcome raises normative questions about how best to make data accessible and meaningful to the public. Practical suggestions for enhancing public understanding and engagement across multiple media platforms, and with respect to multi-sensory forms of presentations, are detailed. The importance of evaluating individual learning styles as a means of determining the most effective modes of communication is emphasized; information design and implementation strategies are discussed; and, new directions for advancing theory are considered.
Since the 1990s, policymakers in industrialized countries have responded differently to the emergence of genetic modification of agricultural food production in terms of regulatory frameworks. In fact, a biotechnology policy divide has emerged since the 1990s between North America and some countries in South America on the one hand and many countries in the European Union. While regulatory adjustments have been proposed in the United States and Canada to reflect the increasing skepticism regarding genetically modified food, policymakers within the Food and Drug Administration and Health Canada have continued to encourage the advancement of genetically engineered food. In contrast, the consistent suspicion of genetically modified food as something unnatural coincided with the Europeans’ less favorable assessment of engineered food products and a much more stringent regulatory framework compared to the United States and Canada. In other countries like Brazil a rather inconsistent regulatory framework regarding genetically modified foods has emerged. With that in mind and building on existing research that focuses on risk perceptions, this study examines and assesses the respective policy environments governing the regulation of genetically modified food in the United States, Canada, Brazil, and the European Union.
New findings in neuroscience have given us unprecedented knowledge about the workings of the brain. Innovative research—much of it based on neuroimaging results—suggests not only treatments for neural disorders but also the possibility of increasingly precise and effective ways to predict, modify, and control behavior. In this book, Robert Blank examines the complex ethical and policy issues raised by our new capabilities of intervention in the brain.

After surveying current knowledge about the brain and describing a wide range of experimental and clinical interventions—from behavior-modifying drugs to neural implants to virtual reality—Blank discusses the political and philosophical implications of these scientific advances. If human individuality is simply a product of a network of manipulable nerve cell connections, and if aggressive behavior is a treatable biochemical condition, what happens to our conceptions of individual responsibility, autonomy, and free will? In light of new neuroscientific possibilities, Blank considers such topics as informed consent, addiction, criminal justice, racism, commercial and military applications of neuroscience research, new ways to define death, and political ideology and partisanship.

Our political and social institutions have not kept pace with the rapid advances in neuroscience. This book shows why the political issues surrounding the application of this new research should be debated before interventions in the brain become routine.

Robert H. Blank is Professor of Political Science at the University of Canterbury in New Zealand and Research Scholar at New College of Florida. His books include Brain Policy, Comparative Health Policy (with Viola Burau), and End of Life Decision-Making: A Cross-National Study (coedited with Janna Merrick; MIT Press, 2005).

“Intervention in the Brain is a timely contribution that integrates findings from neuroscience into the realm of public policy. This is a very important topic, and one that merits substantive insight from practitioners who can integrate the work from disparate disciplines. Robert Blank is particularly well-positioned to make this contribution, having essentially invented the field with his previous book Brain Policy.”

—Peter B. Reiner, Professor, National Core for Neuroethics, University of British Columbia

“From the author of the groundbreaking Brain Policy, Robert Blank’s Intervention in the Brain is a well-informed, lucid, and thoroughly engaging discussion of the ethical, social, and political implications of the new neuroscience. It is an essential guide for anyone interested in how intervening in the brain can affect our lives.”

—Walter Glannon, Associate Professor, Department of Philosophy, University of Calgary

“Robert Blank meticulously examines and interprets the political ramifications of advances in neuroscience in a manner that is accessible to lay readers (including non-clinicians, non-scientists, non-lawyers, and non-ethicists) but will also be interesting to others who write and think about issues in neuroethics and neurolaw for professional or academic reasons.”

—Stacey Tovino, Lincy Professor of Law, University of Nevada, Las Vegas

“Robert Blank reminds us that it is imperative to consider the ethical issues surrounding direct brain interventions. We are obligated to think fast. Many patients today with neurologic and psychiatric disease are resistant to current therapies. Such patients may be candidates for recently developed, neuromodulatory techniques, such as deep brain stimulation. Blank’s book is a strong contribution to the ethics discussion.”

—Casey H. Halpern, MD, Chief Resident, Department of Neurosurgery, University of Pennsylvania
THE SELF BEYOND ITSELF

HEIDI M. RAVVEN

An ALTERNATIVE HISTORY of ETHICS, the NEW BRAIN SCIENCES, and the MYTH of FREE WILL
The pursuit of the minutely small—nanotechnology—is thriving in academia, in the private sector, and in global state science and technology programs. This work aims to better enable an informed national debate and to affect international dialogue on the role and impact of nanotechnology and emerging science on national defense and homeland security. Combining original research with the findings of an interdisciplinary, defense-oriented workshop, the book explores the current realities and potential for transformational breakthroughs in nanotechnology-based chemical and biological countermeasures, as well as identifies research directions in basic and applied science. Security implications, both for traditional nonproliferation regimes and for misuse by non-state actors are also considered. This ambitious effort serves manifold objectives, including the following:

- To give policymakers a strategic roadmap to provide a basis for research direction decisions;
- To provide an overview of the current and future challenges, both for military operations and for homeland security applications;
- To provide a survey of potential future proliferation and malfeasant co-option of emerging technologies;
- To discuss organizational structure and management of chemical and biological defense-related research and nanotechnology-related research at the federal level.
- To present means to foster revolutionary technology domestically and highlight international needs for future nanotechnology research, cooperation, and security globally.

Throughout, the emphasis is on revolutionary rather than evolutionary science and technology. This work intentionally straddles between technical disciplines and social sciences making it truly interdisciplinary. Ideas and work from across the experimental and theoretical physical and life sciences and engineering are included and integrated with insights from the social sciences.
A broad-ranging introduction to the provision, funding and governance of health care across a variety of health systems. The fully revised fourth edition incorporates additional material on global health issues and expanded coverage of the role and functions of international organizations in relation to the provision and management of health care.

Reviews of previous editions:

`This book is very rich in information and analysis...can be recommended to health policy makers and researchers.` - Pim de Graaf, International Journal of Integrated Care

`An excellent introductory text for a complex and changing subject which effectively shows how the forces of convergence in health and medical care policies are balanced against the national sources of continuing differences in how health care is delivered, financed, regulated, and evaluated.` - Ted Marmor, Professor of Public Policy & Management, Yale School of Management and Professor of Political Science, Yale University, USA

`[An] admirable book...thorough, yet readable...provides a comprehensive map on which specific health policies in individual countries can be located.` - Stephen Thornton, Health Service Journal

`This is an accessible and informative book...which should be read by anyone interested or involved in health policy development, delivery and analysis and those engaged in any type of comparative analysis.` - Sara Burke, Journal of Social Policy

`[An] excellent introductory textbook on advanced country comparative health systems and policy...It is a genuinely comparative text, not simply, like many, a country-by-country collection of case studies...The authors deal very well with the important issues...[and] utilise a remarkable number of countries to exemplify their points.` - Edwin Griggs, Political Studies Review

`The book is well written and has some excellent features including demographic data...and a long and useful index, glossary, guide to further reading and websites and index. Policy makers as well as academics will all find something of interest in this book.` - Professor Anthea Tinker, Social Research Association News
NATURE'S ORACLE
THE LIFE AND WORK OF W. D. HAMILTON
Ullica Segerstrale

Hailed by Richard Dawkins as “the most distinguished Darwinian since Darwin,” W. D. Hamilton was one of the truly innovative scientists of the 20th century, responsible for a sea change in our thinking about evolution—and in our understanding of life itself.

In this illuminating and moving biography, Ullica Segerstrale captures Hamilton’s extraordinary life and work, revealing a man of immense intellectual curiosity, an uncompromising truth-seeker, a naturalist and jungle explorer. Segerstrale’s detailed research reveals the internal tensions and conflicts behind Hamilton’s creative genius, and the narrative is peppered with personal anecdotes of this eccentric yet brilliant scientist. The book shows how Hamilton throughout his life was a man against the grain, whose iconoclastic views challenged the scientific and medical establishment—and even caused controversy at the Vatican. In fact, Hamilton was so against the grain that his early career was a classic case of misunderstood genius, whose work was invariably attacked upon publication and only later proclaimed a major breakthrough. Among his insights was that what matters in evolution is not the survival of the individual but of the survival of its genes, an idea that solved the longstanding problem of animal altruism that vexed even Darwin himself. He also proposed the well-known Red Queen theory of the evolution of sex and he helped open up many new fields (including sociobiology), shaping much of our current understanding of evolution.

Here then is an informed and engaging biography of one of the most influential scientists of our time, an unconventional thinker with a poet’s soul and a deep concern for life on earth and mankind’s future.

Ullica Segerstrale is Professor of Sociology at Illinois Institute of Technology (IIT) in Chicago and director of its Camras Scholars Program. Segerstrale holds a PhD in sociology from Harvard, a MA in communication from the University of Pennsylvania, and MS degrees in both organic chemistry and sociology from the University of Helsinki. She has held Guggenheim and Fulbright fellowships, and been supported by the American Philosophical Society, the Rockefeller Foundation and the Sloan Foundation, among others. Segerstrale is a member of the European Academy of Sciences and Arts, and the Finnish Academy of Sciences and Letters. She has received a number of awards for teaching, leadership and research.

Nature's Oracle
The life and work of W. D. Hamilton

Mar 2013 • 336 pp.
9780198607274 • Hardback • $35.99/$28.00

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- Cox Hall ↔ Peavine Parking: 7 mins (.4 miles)

Few Hall
(Ground Floor: Enter either on the 1st floor at the Northeast entrance or on the ground floor at the Southwest entrance)
4 Eagle Row, Atlanta, GA 30322

Cox Hall Ballroom
(3rd Floor - Take the exterior stairs located by the bell tower up to the 3rd floor)
569 Asbury Circle, Atlanta, GA, 30322

Peavine (South) Visitor Parking Lot
(Pay on Friday – Uncovered lot located at the south end of the parking deck)
29 Eagle Row, Atlanta, GA 30322

Peavine (North) Parking Deck
(Free on Saturday)
29 Eagle Row, Atlanta, GA 30322
— LOCATIONS —

Conference:
  Few Hall
  Emory University
  4 Eagle Row
  Atlanta, GA 30322

Reception (Fri, Oct 17, 5:30 – 7:30 pm):
  Cox Hall Ballroom*
  Cox Hall (3rd Floor), Emory University
  569 Asbury Cir.
  Atlanta, Georgia 30322
  * note new location

Conference hotel:
  Courtyard by Marriott – Atlanta Decatur Downtown/Emory
  130 Clairemont Ave.
  Decatur, GA 30030
  678.244.9311

— TRANSPORTATION —

Taxi/Shuttle: From Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport to conference hotel
  The hotel is approximately 40 minutes from the airport. Possible taxis or shuttles:
  - Airport Metro (404.766.6666)
  - Airport Taxi (404.530.3485)

MARTA Mass Transit: From Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta International Airport to conference hotel
  Red Line (toward North Springs) to Five Points Station then Blue Line (toward Indian Creek) to
  Decatur Station. Hotel is about a 5-minute walk (.25 miles) from station (North on Church St.,
  left/East on E. Ponce de Leon Ave., right/North on Clairemont Ave.). One-way fare is $2.50. For
  MARTA assistance call Customer Information at 404.848.5000.
Shuttle: From conference hotel to campus, FRIDAY ONLY
From MARTA Station (400 Church St.), Emory Cliff Shuttle CCTMA route (free) to Clifton @
Uppergate, from which it’s a .3-mile walk to Few Hall. Time on the bus is 10-15 minutes. It leaves
Decatur in the mornings at 6:35, 6:50, 7:15, 7:35, 8:00, and 8:20. It runs every 45 minutes from 10am
- 3pm and every 20 minutes from 3pm - 8pm. There is a real-time tracker at

— DRIVE & PARK —

Directions from westbound on North Decatur Road:
Make a (soft) right turn onto Oxford Road. At the first street on the right, turn right onto Eagle Row.
After turning, continue straight through the first and almost immediate stop sign. At the next stop
sign, turn left into Peavine Visitor Parking (27 Eagle Row), located in a ground-level lot immediately
before the parking deck. Contact the Emory Parking Office at 404.727.7275 for further information.

Directions from Clifton Road and Asbury Circle:
Turn on Asbury Drive and continue straight, through the first stop sign past the old train depot on
your right. At the next stop sign, continue straight onto Eagle Row. Continue on Eagle Row through
two stop signs, and pass the main parking deck on your right. Peavine Visitor Parking (27 Eagle Row)
is located in a ground-level lot on your right, immediately past the deck. Contact the Emory Parking
Office at 404.727.7275 for further information.

Peavine South (Visitor) Parking Rates (accepts cash and credit cards)
0-15 min: Free
15 min-1 hr: $4
1-2 hrs: $5
2-3 hrs: $7
3-4 hrs: $9
4-24 hrs: $12
Lost ticket: $25

Peavine (South) Visitor Parking Lot
(Pay on Friday – Uncovered lot located at the south end of the parking deck)
29 Eagle Row, Atlanta, GA 30322

Peavine (North) Parking Deck
(Free on Saturday)
29 Eagle Row, Atlanta, GA 30322
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<thead>
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<th>Rank</th>
<th>Restaurant</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Reviews</th>
<th>Price</th>
<th>Cuisine</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Kimball House</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>$$$$</td>
<td>American (New)</td>
<td>303 E Howard Ave</td>
<td>(404) 378-3502</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>The Iberian Pig</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>614</td>
<td>$$$$</td>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>121 Sycamore St</td>
<td>(404) 371-8800</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>No. 246</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>$$</td>
<td>Italian</td>
<td>129 E Ponce De Leon Ave</td>
<td>(678) 399-8246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Leon’s Full Service</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>531</td>
<td>$$</td>
<td>Gastropubs, American (Traditional)</td>
<td>131 E Ponce De Leon Ave</td>
<td>(404) 687-0500</td>
</tr>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Brick Store Pub</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>762</td>
<td>$$</td>
<td>Pubs, American (Traditional)</td>
<td>125 E Ct Sq</td>
<td>(404) 687-0990</td>
</tr>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Wahoo! Grill</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>227</td>
<td>$$</td>
<td>American (New), Seafood</td>
<td>1042 W College Ave</td>
<td>(404) 373-3311</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Las Brasas</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>Latin American</td>
<td>310 E Howard Ave</td>
<td>(404) 377-9121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Cakes &amp; Ale</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>$$$$</td>
<td>American (New)</td>
<td>155 Sycamore St</td>
<td>(404) 377-7994</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Farm Burger</td>
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<td>537</td>
<td>$$</td>
<td>Burgers, Gluten-Free</td>
<td>410B W Ponce de Leon Ave</td>
<td>(404) 378-5077</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Cafe Alsace</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>$</td>
<td>French</td>
<td>121 E Ponce De Leon Ave</td>
<td>(404) 373-5622</td>
</tr>
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## APLS 2014 At-A-Glance

*Full program available online at: APLSnet.org/conference.html*

### FRIDAY (Oct 17)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Multipurpose Conference Room*</th>
<th>Media Conference Room*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:00 – 8:45 am</td>
<td>Welcome (continental breakfast served)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00 – 10:30 am</td>
<td>Leadership Panel</td>
<td>State Political Organization Panel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:45 am – 12:15 pm</td>
<td>Biobehavior Panel</td>
<td>Law &amp; Regulation Panel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 12:30 – 1:30 pm | Welcoming Remarks:  
James W. Wagner, PhD  
President, Emory University |                        |
|                | Keynote Address:  
“Neuroimaging of Sacred Values”  
Gregory S. Berns, MD, PhD  
Center for Neuropolicy  
Emory University |                        |
|                | (lunch served) |                        |
| 1:45 – 3:15 pm | Communicating Science Panel | Affordable Care Act Panel |
| 3:30 – 5:00 pm | Plenary Session:  
“Public Health Ethics”  
Leonard Ortmann, PhD  
Senior Ethics Consultant  
U.S. Centers for Disease Control |                        |
| 5:30 – 7:30 pm| Reception  
Cox Hall Ballroom, Emory University  
569 Asbury Cir. |                        |

(light hors d’oeuvres and beverages served)

### SATURDAY (Oct 18)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Multipurpose Conference Room*</th>
<th>Media Conference Room*</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8:30 – 9:00 am</td>
<td>(continental breakfast served)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:00 – 10:30 am</td>
<td>Legal &amp; Political Philosophy Panel</td>
<td>Leaders &amp; Followers Panel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:45 am – 12:15 pm</td>
<td>Round Table: Easterly's Tyranny</td>
<td>Fighting Epidemics Panel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:30 – 1:30 pm</td>
<td>Association Business Meeting (lunch served)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:45 – 3:15 pm</td>
<td>Round Table: ACA Political Perspectives</td>
<td>Biopolicy Panel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Meeting rooms are in Few Hall, 4 Eagle Row, Emory University, Atlanta, GA 30322.

Free WiFi: EmoryGuest (no password)  
APLS 2014 on Twitter: #APLS2014