

C3 Group

Aharoni, Eyal

Brosnan, Sarah

Cai, Zhipeng

Carey, Henry “Chip”

Carlin, Ryan Edwards

Chan, Wing Yi

Cox, James C.

Elliott, Michael

Firat Hines, Rengin Bahar

Harrison, Glenn W.

Hu, Xiaolin

Lambert, Lisa

Liu, Leigh Anne

Manning, Carrie Lynn

McCoy, Jennifer

Nahmias, Eddy

Pan, Yi

Price, Michael Keith

Richey, Sean

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Eyal Aharoni is a recent 2CI hire in Psychology with affiliations in Philosophy and Neuroscience. My lab (fittingly named the Cooperation, Conflict, and Cognition lab) investigates the impact of emotion and cognitive bias on moral, legal, political, and criminal decision making. I have a particular interest in how multiple approaches to these topics (cognitive, behavioral, evolutionary, technological, and neurobiological) may apply to criminal responsibility, punishment, rehabilitation, and reform. My research typically utilizes experimental surveys, behavioral tasks, functional magnetic resonance imaging, and longitudinal follow-up methods. My current projects are investigating (1) the utility and implications of neurobiological markers in violence risk assessment, (2) the influence of framing on voting decisions, sentencing decisions, and expert testimony, and (3) the efficacy of a smart-phone alternative to correctional supervision.

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Humans routinely confront situations that require coordination between individuals, from mundane activities, such as planning where to go for dinner, to incredibly complicated activities, such as international agreements or transnational ventures (such as the International Space Station). Moreover, despite some failure, we frequently succeed in these situations. How did this ability arise, and what prevents success in those situations in which it breaks down? To understand how this capability has evolved, my lab utilizes an explicitly comparative approach at both the species and individual levels. At the species level, we explore how individuals in many different species make these decisions, how these decisions differ across species, and what underlying mechanisms support successful cooperation. By determining how these species' responses correlate with different aspects of the socio-ecology of each species, we can begin to make informed guesses about the function of behavior, or why it evolved. For instance, in one line of research we have discovered a correlation between species that respond negatively to inequity and the tendency to cooperate with non-kin outside of family groups. We also find that

primates coordinate on economic games, but that Old World primates find better outcomes than do New World primates, indicating a split within the primate taxon. At the individual level, we use a similar approach to explore how differences in decision-making outcomes within a species correlate with aspects of an individual's demographic characteristics, such as age, rank, sex, or personality, as well as social variables, such as individuals' relationships. Finally, we are exploring how hormones such as oxytocin affect decision-making in primates. Our recent evidence indicates that oxytocin actually decreases food sharing in capuchin monkeys, so our main interest is in understanding what effect these hormones are really having on behavior, and how this varies across species. Such studies help us to better understanding the evolution of cooperation in primates, and hence provide insight into how cooperation works in humans. More information can be found, including publications, at www.sarah-brosnan.com

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Henry (Chip) Carey studies postconflict peacebuilding and democratization. He is the author of *Privatizing the Democratic Peace: Policy Dilemmas of NGO Peacebuilding* (Palgrave 2012) and the forthcoming *Process Dilemmas of NGO Peacebuilding*, as well as other journal articles and book chapters on these issues as well as democratization and human rights. He testifies about twice a month in asylum trials, as well as writes declarations those cases and for affirmative appeals. He is also part of a defense team for Military Commissions at Guantanamo, and has been a board member for a dozen years on the Clarkston Community Center, which serves refugees from armed conflict.

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My research interests relate to Cooperation, Collaboration and Competition as follows. I have a general interest in understanding interpersonal trust, often a key aspect of cooperation. I'm working with the OECD to understand the relationship between interpersonal trust as expressed in survey questions versus behavioral games. I have an on-going cross-national project seeking to understand how partisanship, electoral competition, and polarization influence trust and reciprocity using behavior games. Some publications are coming from this as are new studies.

Lastly, I am interested in how social preferences might predict preferences for justice and conflict resolution. We know altruism, trust, fairness, and reciprocity are key to cooperation. But I am convinced by evolutionary research that suggests without a willingness to punish people who break pro-social norms, by taking advantage of those with social preferences, good political/social/economic institutions will not be constructed or sustained. Work with Jennifer and Jelena on attitudes towards the FARC-Colombia peace process fits into this but I would like to explore other issues such as support for the death penalty, mandatory minimums, jail v. treatment for drug offenders, stoning, shunning, etc.

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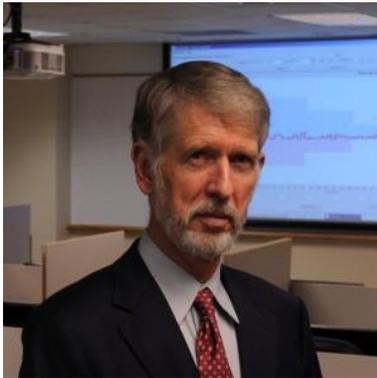
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My research investigates how adolescents and young adults engage in behaviors that serve to change the existing power structure in their communities to improve the condition of disadvantaged groups (i.e., collective action). I believe that this process of getting involved in affecting change can lead to positive developmental outcomes, and is particularly important to the healthy development of minority adolescents and young adults who have experienced marginalization. Through collective action, minority youth develop positive developmental assets that can mitigate the negative effects of marginalization. Thus, I have examined the antecedents and consequences of collective action for minority adolescents and young adults. I have utilized multiple research methods in this line of research including individual

interviews, online quantitative surveys, and longitudinal studies. My research has identified social identity as an important correlate of collective action. Most recent work examines how and when multiple social identities promote and/or deter participation in different types of collective action among diverse populations (e.g., immigrant college students, immigrant adolescents, adult protesters). I also have conducted longitudinal studies to examine the progression of collective action and its effect on positive youth development over time. With my collaborators in Hong Kong, I recently completed a one-year longitudinal study examining the antecedents and consequences of activism among young adults from two different social groups (Hong Kongese and Mainland Chinese). Future research will focus on testing when and how participation in collective action is related to reducing health disparities and promoting positive outcomes among minority youth in intervention studies. My longer-term goal involves continuing to build and lead productive research internationally. By conducting intervention studies in different countries, my work will contribute to developing and validating cross-cultural models of collective action and youth development

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James C. Cox is Noah Langdale Jr. Chair in Economics, Georgia Research Alliance Eminent Scholar, and Director of the Experimental Economics Center at Georgia State University. He has conducted research on integration of portfolio choice and consumer demand theories, public expenditure theory, credit rationing, energy policy, economics and political economics of minimum wage legislation, auction markets, job search models, decentralized mechanisms for control of monopoly, the utility hypothesis, the preference reversal phenomenon, procurement contracting, the lottery payoff experimental procedure, topics in social epistemology and legal theory, and group vs. individual behavior in strategic market games and fairness games, and e-commerce with combinatorial demands. His current research includes theoretical modeling and human-subjects experiments with: trust, reciprocity, and altruism; small- and large-stakes risk aversion; public goods and common pool resources; market institutions and tax incidence, centipede games vs. Dutch auctions; and rational choice with moral costs. Collaborative research with surgeons is in progress on improving hospital discharge decision-making and analysis of decision-making for human organ rejections or acceptances for transplantation. New research topics include policy experiments on student loan repayment plans and efficacy of tax credits in promoting charitable contributions. Professor Cox's work has been funded by the National Science Foundation, National Institutes of Health and other research support institutions.

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Michael Elliott is the associate director of Georgia Institute of Technology's Center for Quality Growth and Regional Development (CQGRD) and an associate professor, jointly appointed to the Schools of City and Regional Planning and Public Policy at the Georgia Institute of Technology. He is a co-founder and has served as co-director of both the Consortium on Negotiation and Conflict Resolution and the Southeast Negotiation Network. Before coming to Georgia Tech, Elliott served as the executive assistant for program development for the New York City Deputy Mayor of Economic Development. Elliott has served as principal investigator on 37 research projects and co-PI on an additional 13. His research focuses on environmental dispute dynamics, evaluating the effectiveness of dispute management processes and systems, and examining the social impact of collaborative processes, with emphasis on risk perception, conflict assessment, political analysis, and strategies for managing conflict in complex, multi-party disputes associated with public policymaking. Elliott conducts research on environmental dispute dynamics, the role of information and risk management in public decision processes, evaluating the effectiveness of dispute management processes and systems, and the impacts of collaborative decision making on civic culture. These projects focus on understanding conflict and designing systems for promoting effective decision processes associated with environmental quality and sustainable urban development. He also works extensively with public agencies, community groups and corporations to design decision processes to more effectively resolve multiparty conflicts.

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Rengin B Firat is an Assistant Professor of Global Studies, Sociology and Neuroscience. She has received her Ph.D. from the Sociology Dept. at University of Iowa in 2013 and has held a post-doctoral Researcher position at the Evolution, Cognition and Culture Laboratory at University of Lyon (France) from 2013 to 2015. A sociologist by training, her research focuses on the social psychological mechanisms underlying inter-group conflict and civic behavior, with a particular emphasis on group identities, ethnic cognition and moral values. She combines social scientific survey methodologies with neurological experimental techniques in her studies. One of her current projects explore how core moral values and group identities shape political action

by using surveys and functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging in the U.S., Turkey, South Korea and France (funded by the US Department of Defense). In another project, she is examining publicly available data sets like the European Social Survey and the World Values Survey and collecting psycho-physiological experimental data (electrodermal skin responses) to understand the role of inter-ethnic coalitional perceptions in stress and well-being outcomes. Dr. Firat's research has been published in avenues like *Social Science Research*, *Perspectives on Psychological Science*, *Journal of Social and Political Psychology* and *Advances in Group Processes*. She is also an associate researcher at the Laboratory for Comparative Social Science Research at National Research University Higher School of Economics in Russian Federation since 2014.

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Dr. Xiaolin Hu is an Associate Professor in the Computer Science Department, and director of the Systems Integrated Modeling and Simulation (SIMS) Lab (<http://grid.cs.gsu.edu/sims/>). He is interested in both fundamental research and applications of computer modeling and simulation. Research interests include modeling and simulation theory and application, agent and multi-agent systems, and complex systems science. He has developed modeling and simulation solutions for a wide range of problems, covering computer science and interdisciplinary research areas such as ecological science, social science and public health modeling and simulation.

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The relationship between employers and employees is fundamental to organizational life and the quality of this relationship has been associated with beneficial outcomes for both parties. In my research on this relationship, I have used multiple theoretical perspectives from management, psychology, and a little sociology. Specific topics fall into the domains of psychological contracts (unwritten, not legal, agreements), person-environment fit (how well people fit in their jobs and organizations), and leadership (how individuals lead others), and I have considered this relationship from both the employee perspective and from the employer side of the relationship. My work is characterized by efforts to take a different perspective on established theory and methodology and challenge unexamined assumptions to ultimately yield more accurate findings and open up new avenues for research.

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Leigh Anne Liu is an associate professor of international business at Georgia State University's Robinson College of Business. She studies culture and cognition in conflict management, negotiation, global teams, and relationship competency in multicultural contexts. Her recent projects include global identity and cultural adaptation at individual and organization levels, the paradox of cooperation and competition in relationship management, and cultural capital in intercultural trust.

Manning, Carrie Lynn



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Dr. Carrie Manning is Professor and Chair of the Department of Political Science at Georgia State University in Atlanta, Georgia. She is the author of three books and more than two dozen journal articles and contributions to edited volumes. Her work on comparative democratization and post-conflict politics has been published in such journals as *Comparative Politics*, *Journal of Democracy*, *Party Politics*, *Studies in Comparative International Development*, and *Democratization*, among others. Her most recent book, *Costly Democracy: Building Democracy after Civil War* (Stanford University Press, 2013), coauthored with Christoph Zurcher and others, seeks to explain success and failure in post-conflict democratization using a cross-regional comparison of nine countries. Her second book, *The Making of Democrats: Elections and Party Development in Post-War Bosnia, El Salvador and Mozambique* (Palgrave MacMillan, 2008) examines the impact of participation in electoral politics over a ten-year period on former armed opposition groups turned parties in each of these cases. Her first book, *The Politics of Peace in Mozambique* (Praeger 2002), traces the dual process of war termination and democratization in that country from 1992-2000. She lived in southern Africa from 1994-1998 and served as Country Director for the National Democratic Institute in Angola in 1997-98. She has conducted seminars in civil-military relations in more than a dozen African countries. Manning holds a PhD in Political Science from the University of California, Berkeley (1997), an MPA from the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs at Princeton University (1991), and a BA from Wesleyan University (1986). My research in this transdisciplinary group on cooperation, collaboration, and competition stems from my interest in the role of electoral politics in building states, or perhaps more accurately in knitting together polities after civil conflict, or tearing apart polities built on tenuous foundations. I am interested in political parties, and in their diverse roles as organizations that can, among other things, alternately constrain the behavior of individual political actors or serve as vehicles for the private ambitions of such actors; that can connect state and citizen or serve as predatory mechanisms for extracting rents from society.

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Dr. Jennifer McCoy is Distinguished University Professor of Political Science and served as founding Director of the Global Studies Institute at Georgia State University, 2015-16, and director of the Americas Program at The Carter Center, 1998-2015, leading projects on democratic strengthening, mediation and dialogue, and hemispheric cooperation. Specializing in international and comparative politics, Dr. McCoy's areas of expertise include democratization, de-democratization and polarization, crisis prevention and conflict resolution, democracy promotion and collective defense of democracy, and election processes and international election observation. Dr. McCoy is an internationally-recognized expert on Venezuelan politics, having authored numerous articles and books as well as leading the Carter Center's election-monitoring and mediation efforts there from 1998-2015.

McCoy recently completed a collaborative project funded by USAID' and NSF on Legitimacy Deficits in Transitional Justice in the Colombian Peace Process. Her newest research project on Polarized Polities seeks to determine the causes, consequences and solutions to polarized societies around the world, including Venezuela, Turkey, Egypt, Thailand, Hungary, Greece, Brazil, Zimbabwe and the United States. In this project, McCoy is building an international research team composed of political scientists, social psychologists and communication specialists from ten different countries to examine the pattern of newly emerging groups gaining political power through the ballot box, but generating a backlash and conflict, with outcomes of paralyzed governance, ouster, or growing authoritarianism. Dr. McCoy also participates in an international research team on Causes and Consequences of Populism, comparing Latin America and Europe. She is a life member of the Council on Foreign Relations and has served as consultant to the United Nations Development Program and the U.S. State Department.

My interest in this Transdisciplinary Research Group stems from my interest in understanding the micro-foundations of cooperation and conflict, particularly the sociopsychology of in-group and out-group formation and the role (and sources of) of empathy in ameliorating competition, division and conflict; as well as the macro-foundations of cooperation, particularly different institutional arrangements and rules of engagement and accountability that facilitate or impede cooperation in divided societies. I am also interested in learning about different methodologies that may shed light on these questions.

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The role of folk psychological assessments of wrongdoers' mental states and desert

in predicting future risk: A conceptual and empirical analysis

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The goals of punishment, including incarceration, are multifarious and overlapping in ways that make it difficult to discern which are being aimed at and which are being achieved. Some goals are labeled 'backwards-looking' because they focus on the wrongdoer's mental states before or during the crime and the harm the wrongdoer has caused and then aim to assess what punishments s/he deserves based on these past events. Other goals are labeled 'forward-looking' because they focus on the beneficial social effects of punishment, such as incapacitating and rehabilitating the wrongdoer and deterring others. Some scholars have proposed that these backward- and forward-looking goals of punishment are interrelated in that desert-based emotions and resulting punishment may have evolved, and may function, to regulate cheating and facilitate cooperation in social groups (e.g., Aharoni & Fridlund, 2013; Cushman 2014; Frank, 1988; McCullough, 2008; Petersen, Sell, Tooby, & Cosmides, 2010; Price, Cosmides, & Tooby, 2001; Trivers, 1971). In this chapter, we will develop these arguments about the overlapping goals of punishment in some new directions. We will consider how, on the one hand, people's assessments of wrongdoers' mental states and the desert judgments they evoke may be uniquely useful in achieving forward-looking goals, including predictions of the wrongdoer's future risk and reasons-responsiveness, and how, on the other hand, people's mental state attributions can bias desert judgments and cause inaccurate risk predictions and overly punitive responses. If the less reliable features of our folk psychological predictions can be isolated, it will provide penal institutions with the opportunity to minimize their influence on punitive decision-making, including incarceration. If the reliable features are inexorably tied to our conception of what wrongdoers deserve, then attempts to strip these features from our penal institutions may have detrimental consequences. We will discuss methods to empirically test the pros and cons of this desert-based folk psychological risk assessment and compare it to predictions of risk based on consequentialist models, such as actuarial assessments, designed to predict future risk irrespective of desert. Finally, we will discuss implications for reforming the current system of punishment and incarceration in the United States. While individuals across the political spectrum and across philosophical positions on responsibility and punishment agree that the current system is broken, determining how to fix it will depend on a better understanding of the folk psychology of desert attributions, punishment, and prediction of future crime.

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Dr. Yi Pan is a Regents' Professor of Computer Science and an Interim Associate Dean and Chair of Biology at Georgia State University, USA. Dr. Pan joined Georgia State University in 2000 and was promoted to full professor in 2004, named a Distinguished University Professor in 2013 and designated a Regents' Professor (the highest recognition given to a faculty member by the University System of Georgia) in 2015. He also

served as the Chair of Computer Science Department from 2005-2013.

Dr. Pan received his B.Eng. and M.Eng. degrees in computer engineering from Tsinghua University, China, in 1982 and 1984, respectively, and his Ph.D. degree in computer science from the University of Pittsburgh, USA, in 1991. His profile has been featured as a distinguished alumnus in both Tsinghua Alumni Newsletter and University of Pittsburgh CS Alumni Newsletter. Dr. Pan's research interests include parallel and cloud computing, wireless networks, and bioinformatics. Dr. Pan has published more than 330 papers including over 180 SCI journal papers and 60 IEEE/ACM Transactions papers. In addition, he has edited/authored 40 books. His work has been cited more than 6500 times. Dr. Pan has served as an editor-in-chief or editorial board member for 15 journals including 7 IEEE Transactions. He is the recipient of many awards including IEEE Transactions Best Paper Award, 4 other international conference or journal Best Paper Awards, 4 IBM Faculty Awards, 2 JSPS Senior Invitation Fellowships, IEEE BIBE Outstanding Achievement Award, NSF Research Opportunity Award, and AFOSR Summer Faculty Research Fellowship. He has organized many international conferences and delivered keynote speeches at over 50 international conferences around the world.

His recent work includes biological network analysis, social network analysis and simulation, disease spreading analysis, big data mining and cloud computing.

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I am an economist who does work at the intersection of behavioral economics and other fields (environmental, public, etc.) In particular, my research focuses largely on the private provision of public goods/related forms of pro-sociality such as sharing with others or co-operation in the marketplace. Within this realm, I have three distinct lines of research; (i) work that explores whether and why targeted messages such as social comparisons

or pro-social appeals impact charitable giving or other forms of private provision such as energy and water conservation; (ii) work that explores how exposure to conflict impacts trust in others, attitudes towards in-group and out-group members, and willingness to share with others; and (iii) work that explores the role of group formation on the willingness of individuals to co-operate with others and the stability of such efforts.

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Sean Richey conducts research in political communication and political behavior. His research agenda has an overarching theme of exploring how interpersonal and mass media communication affect active, knowledgeable, and engaged citizenship. The guiding rubric of his research is how specific communication tactics encourage knowledgeable active citizenship and civic engagement. He currently has four grant proposals under submission on this topic. His work is mostly on the United States, but sometimes in a comparative perspective by examining political communication in Japan

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Vjollca Sadiraj is Associate Professor of Economics and Associate Director of the Experimental Economics Center at Georgia State University. She has conducted research on dynamic models of political and economic influence of interest groups, social interactions and clusters of political opinions in spatial voting models, and models of voting by boundedly rational agents. Her current research includes experiments and modeling of individual behavior in fairness games, collective action and social dilemmas in the presence of positive and negative externalities, decision-making under risk, effects of political institutions on corruption and tax incidence, moral costs and reference dependent preferences. She is working with surgeons at Emory and computer science students at Georgia Institute of Technology on modeling hospital discharge decision-making. Dr. Sadiraj's research has been funded by the National Science Foundation, National Institutes of Health and Georgia Research Alliance.

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I teach conflict resolution at the College of Law and serve as executive director of the Inter-University Consortium on Negotiation and Conflict Resolution (CNCR), a theory-building program founded in the 1980s with funding from the Hewlett Foundation. I've had significant practice experience as a mediator and facilitator and have designed conflict management systems for private and public entities, domestic and international. Conflict resolution is about influencing human behavior, but the field lacks a robust model for human behavior with which to establish best practices for managing conflict and promoting reconciliation both within and between groups. In this regard, my more recent scholarship focuses on how behavioral biology can inform our understanding of how individuals move from competitive behavior (conflict) to cooperative behavior. I am interested in species-typical behaviors and heuristics (primarily involving reciprocity, trust, inequity judgment, vengefulness/punishment, forgiveness, apology and reconciliation) and the cultural constructs, such as law, that manage or harness these behavioral preferences in increasingly more complex social architectures. I attempt to synthesize behavioral biology, primatology, anthropology, law, and neuroscience using game, complexity, and network theories. How might this inform legal policy and the formation of legal institutions at different scales, from domestic to international, to promote reconciliation and cooperation among previously disputing groups who must coexist in the context of a super-ordinate group to address shared problems? Perhaps if we can identify basic principles of human behavior as individuals and groups move from competition and conflict to reconciliation and cooperation. Ultimately, I am trying to identify the (possibly) universal conditions required for reconciliation. An understanding of these conditions may, in turn, better guide peacemakers and the formation of institutions, norms, and law at various scales.