

### Chapter 1 : dominant vs. submissive | Coyote Yipps

*In verses 23 and 24, Paul writes that the basis for the submission of the wife to her own husband is the duty of the church in relationship to its Head, Jesus Christ. In our first study of this text, we emphasized the symbolic function of Christian marriage.*

The applicant institution will be the mentored phase K99 institution. Foreign Institutions Non-domestic non-U. Entities Foreign Institutions are not eligible to apply. Organizations are not eligible to apply. All registrations must be completed prior to the application being submitted. Registration can take 6 weeks or more, so applicants should begin the registration process as soon as possible. The NIH Policy on Late Submission of Grant Applications states that failure to complete registrations in advance of a due date is not a valid reason for a late submission. The same DUNS number must be used for all registrations, as well as on the grant application. The renewal process may require as much time as the initial registration. Obtaining an eRA Commons account can take up to 2 weeks. It is incumbent upon the candidate to provide evidence that they meet all of the eligibility criteria outlined below. Individuals from underrepresented racial and ethnic groups as well as individuals with disabilities are always encouraged to apply for NIH support. There is no citizenship requirement for K99 applicants. An applicant may be a citizen or a non-citizen national of the United States, have been lawfully admitted for permanent residence i. For applications submitted on behalf of non-U. For the R00 phase of the award, the U. If an applicant achieves independence i. Physician-scientists must have no more 4 years of total aggregate postdoctoral research experience at the time of the initial or the subsequent resubmission application, and must be in non-tenure-track or equivalent positions i. Parental leave or other well-justified leave for personal or family situations of generally less than 12 months duration e. Part-time postdoctoral research, related to personal or family situations or occurring during a research residency or fellowship, will be pro-rated accordingly. In addition, time spent conducting postgraduate clinical training that does not involve research is not considered as part of the 4-year research training eligibility limit. Only time dedicated to research activities would count toward the 4-year limit. Individuals are NOT eligible if they: PhD or equivalent research doctorate degree candidates in positions other than postdoctoral fellow positions: It is recognized that some institutions appoint postdoctoral fellows in positions with other titles although they are still in non-independent, mentored training positions. Physician-Scientists in positions not designated as postdoctoral positions: Following clinical training or fellowship training periods, clinicians often obtain a clinical faculty position that denotes independence in clinical responsibilities but not in research. Clinicians in such positions are encouraged to obtain confirmation of their eligibility before they begin to prepare their applications. Such individuals may also wish to consider other career awards see K Kiosk available for junior faculty development. The following is provided as an aid to distinguish independent from non-independent positions. However, it is not sufficient merely to cite one or more of the following items to document eligibility. Evidence for non-independence may include: According to institutional policy, the candidate cannot hire postdoctoral fellows or technical staff or be the responsible supervisor of graduate students. The candidate lacks other rights and privileges of faculty, such as attendance at faculty meetings. Conversely, evidence for independence, and therefore lack of eligibility, includes: The candidate has a full-time faculty position. Additional Information on Eligibility Number of Applications Applicant organizations may submit more than one application, provided that each application is scientifically distinct. The NIH will not accept duplicate or highly overlapping applications under review at the same time. An individual may not have two or more competing NIH career development applications pending review concurrently. In addition, NIH will not accept: A new A0 application that is submitted before issuance of the summary statement from the review of an overlapping new A0 or resubmission A1 application. A resubmission A1 application that is submitted before issuance of the summary statement from the review of the previous new A0 application. An application that has substantial overlap with another application pending appeal of initial peer review see NOT-OD Level of Effort K99 Phase. Candidates who have VA appointments may not consider part of the VA effort toward satisfying the full time requirement at the applicant institution.

Candidates with VA appointments should contact the staff person in the relevant Institute or Center prior to preparing an application to discuss their eligibility. Under certain circumstances, an awardee may submit a written request to the awarding component requesting a reduction in minimum required percent effort, which will be considered on a case-by-case basis. Mentors Before submitting the application, the candidate must identify a mentor who will supervise the proposed career development and research experience during the K99 phase. The mentor must document the availability of sufficient research support and facilities for high-quality research. Candidates are encouraged to identify more than one mentor, i. Candidates holding a clinical doctorate should include at least one individual with a clinical doctorate on the mentoring team. The candidate must work with the mentors in preparing the application. If the primary mentor has limited training experience, a co-mentor with a strong, successful track record as a mentor should also be included.

**Institutional Environment** The applicant institution must have a strong, well-established record of research and career development activities and faculty qualified to serve as mentors in biomedical, behavioral, or clinical research.

**Application and Submission Information**

**1. Conformance to the requirements in the Application Guide is required and strictly enforced.** Applications that are out of compliance with these instructions may be delayed or not accepted for review. Provide itemized budget information for each budget period covered under the K99 phase. Itemized budget information is not required for the R00 phase; a total requested amount for each budget period is acceptable. However, some basic information must be completed in order for NIH to successfully process the budget form. For each budget period of the R00 phase: At the time of transition to the R00 phase, the R00 applicant institution will submit a detailed budget for each budget period of the R00 project period that reflects the direct and indirect costs at the R00 applicant institution. Present a scientific history that: If currently supported by an institutional or individual Ruth L. Describe proposed activities, e. The career development plan must be specifically tailored to meet the needs of the candidate and the goal of achieving independence as a researcher. Describe how the skills and knowledge obtained during the mentored phase will enhance research productivity and facilitate the development of new approaches and directions for investigation. Candidates should make clear why additional mentored research and career development are critical before transitioning to research independence and pursuit of the proposed independent phase research. The candidate and Kphase mentor see below must describe a specific plan for the transition to the independent phase. The plan must address the five, required instructional components outlined in the NIH policy: Applications lacking a Plan for Instruction in the Responsible Conduct of Research will not be reviewed.

**Plans and Statements of Mentor and Co-mentor s** The application must include a statement from the primary mentor that provides: If the primary mentor has limited training experience, a co-mentor with a strong, successful track record as a mentor should be included. The mentor should have sufficient independent research support to cover the costs of the proposed K99 research project in excess of the allowable costs of this award, and should state that needed costs will be covered. If funds are needed beyond what will be provided by the mentor, the source of additional funds should be identified and documented in a letter signed by the responsible individual. Similar information must be provided by all co-mentors. If more than one mentor is proposed, the respective areas of expertise, the responsibility of each, and the nature of the involvement with the candidate should be explicitly described. Co-mentors should describe clearly how they will coordinate with the primary mentor and the candidate to provide an integrated mentoring effort. The mentor must agree to assist the candidate in transitioning to an independent research position by guiding the candidate during the job search and negotiation process and by commenting on the R00 phase application. Collaborators and consultants generally do not need to provide their biographical sketches. Advisory Committee members if applicable: Signed statements must be provided by each member of the proposed Advisory Committee. These statements should confirm their participation, describe their specific roles, and document the expertise they will contribute. These individuals generally do not need to provide their biographical sketches. While the K99 phase sponsoring institution is not responsible for sponsoring the applicant during the R00 phase, it should be supportive of the candidate prior to initiation of the R00 phase. If the candidate is not a U. The candidate should clearly indicate the research planned for each phase. The research plan should state the significance, innovation and approach of the proposed research during the K99

and R00 phases of the award. Although it is anticipated that candidates will be best able to describe their current and past research, the research plan for the R00 phase of the award should be described in sufficient detail for reviewers to evaluate the merit of this component of the application. Appendix Do not use the Appendix to circumvent page limits. Applications lacking the appropriate required reference letters will not be reviewed. This is a separate process from submitting an application electronically. Submission Dates and Times Part I. Overview Information contains information about Key Dates and Times. Applicants are encouraged to submit applications before the due date to ensure they have time to make any application corrections that might be necessary for successful submission. When a submission date falls on a weekend or Federal holiday , the application deadline is automatically extended to the next business day. Organizations must submit applications to Grants. Applicants are responsible for viewing their application before the due date in the eRA Commons to ensure accurate and successful submission. Paper applications will not be accepted.

**Chapter 2 : Extraversion and anterior vs. posterior DMN activity during self-referential thoughts**

*independent ria firm & registered representative of the independent broker dealer There are a number of independent broker dealer firms which will allow an advisor to operate his or her own RIA firm while simultaneously operating as a registered representative of the IBD firm as an independent contractor.*

The verses which address the wives manifest a certain pattern or structure, which I have attempted to demonstrate above. While there are many who do not like what Paul has to say to wives in these verses, there is little doubt as to what he has written. He begins with the general command in verse 21, and then applies it to wives in verses and 33b. He repeats his instructions three times, each time giving more detail as to what is required of the godly Christian wife is she is to be in submission to her husband. Very often, this is the case—but not always. And so it is that submission is called for on the part of husbands to their wives 5: Since we are commanded to submit ourselves one to another, we are to place all others above ourselves. I doubt that any one word can sum up the essence of what the Scriptures mean by submission. Let me suggest several words, each of which identifies a certain element of submission. It costs us something to render service to the other person. Conversely, when we submit to those under our authority, we evidence this with sacrificial service. I believe that the difficulty we find in defining submission is due, in part, to the fact that while submission is the same in its essence, it may differ greatly in its expression, depending on the context it is found. The first is the submission of women to men in the context of the church which is corporately gathered. The second context for the submission of the woman is that of marriage. This is the context for the submission which Paul calls for in our text in Ephesians chapter 5. In our next lesson, we will address the subject of the submission of the husband as the head of his wife. In this lesson, we are dealing with the submission of the wife to her husband as her head in marriage. This text does not require a general submission of all women to all men. It requires the submission of a wife to her own husband. Her love for others is of the same essence, but not the same expression. There are not restrictions specified or implied as to the scope of her submission to her husband. Initially, I was inclined to think otherwise. In that text, Jesus was asked to elaborate on the exceptions, to specify in what exceptional cases divorce could be sought. Jesus refused, turning his questioners attention to the rule, rather than to the exceptions. This was not because there were no exceptions see Matthew 5: Permanence in marriage is not only the ideal but the norm, and divorce is never to be given the status of that which is expected. Consequently, I was convinced that Paul was speaking in a similar way here: My answer is that the apostles disobeyed, but they did not cease to be submissive. But in her disobedience, she can still be submissive in spirit. Let me illustrate what I am saying from the life of a very godly woman, whose name was Abigail, as found in 1 Samuel chapter Her husband was a rich man, with many cattle. David and his men hid out in the hills where Nabal lived and kept his flocks. And yet when David asked for an expression of appreciation from Nabal at the time of the sheering of the sheep, Nabal hotly refused. David was greatly angered, and set out to kill not only Nabal, but every male associated with his household. Abigail knew that her husband has refused to give David what he had asked for. She knew that he would forbid what she was about to do. Nevertheless, Abigail went out to meet David, along with the gifts which David had asked for. David listened to her and took her gifts. And later, after God struck Nabal dead, he took her as his own wife. How could her actions possibly be an illustration of submission? They certainly were not acts of obedience. In the text of 1 Samuel 25, Abigail is spoken of in the most favorable way see David would hardly have married her if she were not a godly woman. The key to understanding the actions of Abigail is to understand the essence of what submission is. Submission, as I have already indicated, is not always expressed in obedience. Abigail placed her own interests below those of her husband. She could not defend or support the decision of her husband, because he was wrong. She placed herself at risk, to save his life. She went out to meet the man who was angry and ready to kill. What better thing could she do for her husband? How easy it would have been for her to fulfill the appearance of submission. She could have chosen to do nothing, once she realized that David was coming to kill Nabal and the other men in his household. Doing nothing would have been to her advantage, and acting as she did put her at great risk. By doing nothing, her husband would have died, but

by her intercession his life was spared. This is true submission, acting on behalf of another, for their benefit, at your expense. When Paul speaks of the wife being in submission to her own husband, in everything, he means that she need never cease to be submissive in spirit, even if she must disobey him in a specific area. One can quickly see how we as members of the church would be tempted to do so in relation to our Head, the Lord Jesus Christ. In verses 23 and 24, Paul writes that the basis for the submission of the wife to her own husband is the duty of the church in relationship to its Head, Jesus Christ. In our first study of this text, we emphasized the symbolic function of Christian marriage. From its inception in the Garden of Eden, marriage has served as a symbol of the relationship of Christ and His church. Marriage, even in Old Testament times, anticipated the day when Jesus Christ would come to the earth to die on the cross of Calvary to purchase a bride for His own possession. The husband symbolizes Christ headship, while the wife symbolizes the submission of the church to her Head. The divinely appointed role of marriage as a symbol of Christ and the church is therefore the basis for the attitudes and behavior of both the husband and the wife. It is also significant to note what is not said. It is not said that he must be a Christian. In a similar text in 1 Peter 3: If the husband utterly fails to fulfill his obligations as laid down by Paul, this in no way relieves the wife of her obligation to submit to him. Indeed, her submission becomes all the more striking as his leadership proves to be poor. This guiding principle is the most suggestive of the three. It does not have a list of duties. It does not provide us with clever techniques for proper submission. The husband is to be, to the wife, like Christ is to the church. This means that she must understand the doctrine of salvation. She must live with her husband as the church lives toward Christ. Thus, she must also understand the doctrine of the church. At the very least because there are other Scriptures than Ephesians, the godly Christian woman must understand the relationship of Christ and His church as laid down in chapters 1-3. In addition to serious study of the Scriptures, the godly wife must meditate upon the Scriptures, to discern how the relationship of Christ and His church is to be played out by her conduct in relation to her husband and her marriage. From this study and meditation, the wife must determine what specific actions are required and come to some personal convictions about those matters which are not clearly defined by Scripture. She must grow in faith, trusting that God is leading her and sanctifying her, not only when her husband plays his role well, but when he does not. No simple rules will give her all the answers, and thus Paul does not attempt to give them. The first example of submission is that of the silence of the wife. Following the example set by none other than our Lord 1 Peter 2: The ungodly woman would seek to change her husband by nagging him see Proverbs 27:17. The second example of submission is found in the appearance and demeanor of the wife. The ungodly woman, like the world in which she lives, is obsessed with outward appearances, rather than with inward character see Matthew 6:25-33. Much emphasis is placed upon dress and cosmetics, rather than upon qualities of the spirit. In the culture of the New Testament church, women dressed in a way that did not draw attention to themselves. Heads were covered as well as the rest of the body. Women who wished to be prominent might not find verbal assertiveness acceptable, and so they would turn to the more subtle and silent devices. And the results were assured. People would take note, and they would become the focus of attention. A woman whose clothing is disheveled and disorderly, and whose appearance would qualify her for a starring role in a horror movie will also get attention. Whether it be by means of fancy clothing and heavy makeup or by means of atrocious clothing and no makeup, the affect produced can be the same—attention gained at the expense of the husband. This is not only singled out by Peter 1 Peter 3:1-4: How easy it is for a wife to subtly indicate a spirit of disrespect by her attitudes and by her actions. I have often seen this done in what seems to be a very spiritual manner: Conclusion Whether our culture agrees with Scripture or not—whether we agree with Paul or not—the clear teaching of this text, supported by other equally clear instructions from Scripture, is that wives are to be subject to their own husbands in everything. The purpose of her submission is to symbolically demonstrate the submission of the church to her Head, Jesus Christ. To fail to submit is to disobey our Lord, to dishonor the word of God 1 Timothy 6:17-19.

**Chapter 3 : BDSM - Wikipedia**

*In the book, Christian presents Ana with a lengthy contract governing her food choices, clothing, masturbation, birth control, and sexual activity, and shows her his home dungeon, The Red Room of.*

I describe a beating and associated behaviors that appear to be leading to dispersal, and I speculate about the role of hormones in this process. The evening of observations began uneventfully: Then a siren sounded. Interestingly, the normally enthusiastic female yearling did not join in, and the 6-month old male pup only produced one long clear note and then stopped. These are the three coyote players in my posting today. Mom walks stiffly and stands over Daughter threateningly, with hackles up, stiff and erect tail, teeth bared, lips curled back, and narrow-slit eyes. Looking at these photos later, I could see that before I had arrived in the park, there had been a battle: Daughter had a bleeding mouth and a bleeding tear under her chin. Six-month old male pup then walks over to his older sister inquisitively but leaves it at that, and then all three coyotes walk away from one another and lie down again in separate areas. Immediately, I hear a squeal of pain, and growling and shuffling in the sand pit. I run over and take this intense video: The scene is intense. Daughter sits still, appearing to shrink into herself for protection and maybe to make herself look smaller, and finally she is left alone. She then runs off, distancing herself from her mother and lies down to rest. She puts her head down and closes her eyes several times. Sirens sound again, and this time Mom and 6-month old pup hop up and howl, but the normally spirited little Yearling Daughter does not join in at all. After a time, Mom and son head off on their evening trek. Daughter watches them go and remains where she is as the two of them disappear into the distance. Is the 6-month old simply conforming to the behavior of his elders? Associated Observations and Speculations about the role of hormones in this process: Coyote yearlings are maturing into adults with increasingly independent drives which appear to be upsetting the established social order in their families. Coyotes live in highly structured families on exclusive family-owned territories. They have a rigid hierarchy for maintaining social order and for maintaining territories with low population densities. Here are some of my additional observations of behaviors that appear to be associated with the beatings, along with some of my speculations. She has been out in the forefront often, leading the others. Could this type of upstart leadership be a threat to Mom, and might Mom sense this as a threat to the whole family? Aside from the leadership question, might Mom consider that particular location dangerous having dangerous dogs or people and therefore warrant putting an end to going there? Daughter does not venture over there anymore. Youngsters are disciplined in order to maintain social order. The discipline is often severe: However, the picture actually looks much bigger than this one incident. Deference towards Mom by Daughter has been sliding recently. Is the mother distancing herself from this offspring? The 6-month old pup has taken advantage of the situation to actually prod and poke his sister "literally". So, Mom has knocked the female yearling down a few notches in her relationship to all others. And, ever since the beating in the video, Daughter takes off running whenever she sees Mom coming from the distance, and most of the time sits on a little knoll far from the rest of the family when the rest of them congregate. The hierarchy issue appears big, but the ultimate result might be dispersal of the yearling, unless things change. There is no room for upstarts or two alphas. Reproductive competition may be one of the biggest factors in the beatings and then dispersal. Although this would have to be explored by an endocrinologist, I do know that fear causes cortisol to rise in animals, and heightened cortisol, in turn, inhibits the production of reproductive hormones. Could this be causing the beta adult females in any family to become temporarily sterile? Females go into estrus and reproduce only once a year. The odd thing is that males, too, only produce sperm "spermatogenesis" at that one time of year. What triggers their overlapping schedules? More food for thought. The same affection is not conferred on Mom "he appears to have chilled towards his mate who he sometimes prevents from grooming him and who he never grooms: In addition there frequently are growls and teeth baring between these two, including at his initial interactions with the yearling daughter. Might all of these little behaviors cause Mom to feel competition from Daughter? The phenomenon of territoriality keeps the population density down. The territory in the case of this family is a golf course. You might think that golf-courses are large

enough to be home to many coyotes and that they are ideal habitat, but they are not. In this particular golf course in the past, there was desperate internecine warfare between two coyote families. There is room for only one family and the other family was forced to leave. Golf courses are kept for golfers, not for coyotes, so overgrown foliage areas where rodents might live are cleared out regularly. So a golf-course serves mostly as a home base, not as a food gathering area. Coyotes trek further afield for most of their sustenance, into neighborhoods and other open spaces and parks. Coyotes actually trek further than their claimed territories, be they parks, golf-courses, or open spaces, no matter how dense the resources are. Territories home bases and surrounding ranging lands only support so many coyotes: Dispersal is necessary to keep the population numbers low enough to insure there are enough resources for everyone who remains. His survival, of course, depends on his aligning himself with Mom. And it is through copying that coyote pups learn. So, the sister gets beaten up. Puppy also suffered collateral damage, but only physically. After the beating, the Yearling Daughter wanders off to be far away and acts dejected. Do coyotes have feelings? I myself have no doubt. This is not anthropomorphizing in the sense that purely human characteristics are placed on animals. These animals actually have these feelings which are best described by the language we use to describe our own emotions. However, it is anthropocentric for humans to believe that they are the only ones who feel things. Finding similarities is what helps people relate to wildlife – we need more of it, and less of a divide than what some academics have clung to. More and more scientists are seeing animals as sentient beings who share many of our own, or very similar to our own, feelings and emotions. The young female coyote has gone off to be alone, far away from further parental and sibling torment. The normally perky and energetic youngster here puts her head down, as though defeated. She stays off to herself. In fact, she trots in the opposite direction: Remember that family life is what they live for. As I left the park this day, I heard loud squawking and branches rustling strongly in the branches way above. I looked up to see a red-shouldered hawk fighting with another red-shouldered hawk, and I wondered if dispersal was in the air. Nature is not always as kind or sweet as many of us might want to believe:

*As nouns the difference between submissive and bottom is that submissive is one who submits while bottom is the lowest part from the uppermost part, in either of these senses.*

This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits use, distribution and reproduction in other forums, provided the original authors and source are credited and subject to any copyright notices concerning any third-party graphics etc. This article has been cited by other articles in PMC. Abstract Recent studies show that fronto-posterior electroencephalogram EEG spectral power distribution is associated with personality. Specifically, extraversion is associated with an increase of spectral power in posterior cortical regions that overlap with the posterior default mode network DMN hub and a decrease of spectral power in anterior regions that overlap with the anterior DMN hub. Although there is evidence that dopaminergic neurotransmission may be involved, psychological processes that underlie these associations remain unclear. I hypothesize that these processes may have something to do with spontaneous self-referential thoughts. Specifically, I hypothesize that in extraverts self-referential thoughts may be associated with an increase of spectral power in the posterior DMN hub, whereas in introverts they may be associated with an increase of spectral power in the anterior DMN hub. After spontaneous EEG registration, participants were asked to fill in a questionnaire describing their thoughts during the registration. An item describing self-referential positive expectations SRPE was used to measure individual differences in the intensity of these processes. Source localization and independent component analyses were applied to EEG data to reveal oscillatory activity associated with the anterior and the posterior DMN hubs. Hierarchical regression analysis showed a significant interaction between extraversion scores and anterior vs. In extraverts, high SRPE scores were associated with an increase of alpha power in the posterior DMN hub, whereas in introverts they were associated with an increase of alpha power in the anterior DMN hub. Results are discussed in terms of differential involvement of the two DMN hubs in self-related reward processes in extraverts and introverts. However, investigation of DA neurotransmission in humans requires either invasive measurements or expensive neuroimaging techniques. In this connection, the electroencephalographic EEG index of DA neurotransmission, which has been suggested by Wacker et al. This suggestion is based on observations of an association between extraversion and posterior vs. Similar effect was observed in alpha band. This finding implies that the fronto- posterior distribution of spectral power may reflect trait-like predispositions which depend on the brain DA functioning. This group of researchers has replicated this finding in several studies [see e. Moreover, they found an association between the posterior minus frontal slow activity on the one hand and polymorphisms of the DA D2 receptor Koehler et al. At least one another independent group found a similar association of extraversion with the fronto- posterior spectral power distribution Knyazev, , ; Knyazev et al. However, these findings leave unanswered the question about psychological processes that underlie these associations. It could be noted that the above described associations are in line with some other findings indicating that posterior cortical areas may be more active in extraverts, at least in some circumstances. For example, Yuan et al. Higher scores on extraversion were found to be associated with higher amplitudes of the P component of the ERPs elicited by human faces in parietal cortical regions Fishman et al. On the other hand, there is indirect evidence implying that prefrontal cortical regions might be less active in extraverts. The fronto- posterior spectral power gradient and the default mode network Because most of the associations between extraversion and posterior vs. Recent studies have revealed several networks in the brain which are active in the resting state. Most intriguing findings and ideas are associated with the so-called default mode network DMN. Interestingly, several DMN regions are also related to social cognition Mitchell, ; Gobbi et al. In line with these findings recent studies have revealed DMN abnormalities in autistic patients Kennedy et al. The relation of the posterior vs. The anterior and the posterior DMN hubs The DMN comprises a set of brain regions that are co-activated during passive states and show intrinsic functional correlations with one another. However, there is clear evidence that the brain regions within the DMN contribute specialized functions that are organized into subsystems that converge on hubs

Buckner et al. Maps of the intrinsic correlations within the default network show that it comprises at least three interacting subsystems. The medial temporal lobe subsystem functions to provide information from prior experiences in the form of memories and associations that are the building blocks of mental simulation; the medial prefrontal cortex MPFC subsystem facilitates the flexible use of this information during the construction of self-relevant mental simulations. Partial correlation network analysis suggests that this latter region may play a pivotal role in the DMN Fransson and Marrelec, MPFC is activated during thinking about the complex interactions among people Buckner et al. There is ground to suggest that thinking about the complex interactions among people is frequently accompanied by negative emotion. Besides, the anterior mid-cingulate cortex is implicated in the integration of negative affect, pain, and cognitive control Shackman et al. In general, being a part of the prefrontal cortex, the MPFC is inevitably involved in conscious planning, decision making, and control functions see e. Therefore, these cortices are bound to be reciprocally related to motivational centers, such as amygdala and striatum Quirk and Beer, ; Urry et al. Indeed, much evidence shows that, the MPFC controls the accumbens dopamine responses to environmental challenges e. First-person-perspective taking in social interaction and in a language task shows differential activation in the medial aspects of the superior parietal lobe and the right temporo-parietal junction Vogeley et al. PCC, the retrosplenial, and the medial parietal cortices are implicated in putting self-referential stimuli within a temporal context, linking them to past self-referential stimuli Northoff et al. Transcranial magnetic stimulation over the medial parietal region caused a decrease in the efficiency of retrieval of previous judgment of mental self as compared to retrieval of judgment of other, confirming that this region may be a nodal structure in self-representation Lou et al. Direct appraisals of self as compared to reflected appraisals recruited PCC Ochsner et al. Besides, the right inferior parietal cortex and precuneus may be specifically involved in distinguishing self-produced actions from those generated by others Ruby and Decety, It should be borne in mind also that the parietal cortex is activated by emotional stimuli that are not the focus of attention and are therefore perceived mostly unconsciously Iidaka et al. Moreover, the parietal cortex is a part of the dorsal non-conscious processing stream which contributes to vision-for-action Milner and Goodale, ; Goodale and Milner, and participates in salience detection Husain and Nachev, Non-spatial salience detection functions are particularly associated with the inferior parietal lobe, which in humans consists of novel cortical areas not shared with other primates Husain and Nachev, Summing up, existing evidence shows that the anterior DMN hub is involved in mostly conscious modeling, planning, and control functions whereas the posterior hub is involved in mostly unconscious processes that include self-representation, emotion, and salience detection. Generally, dopaminergic effects appear to be more pronounced in the posterior than in the anterior hub or these effects could be of opposite directions. Thus, van Eimeren et al. Dopamine medication appears to restore the normal pattern of task-related deactivation in the posterior DMN hub. They failed to deactivate the posterior midline and lateral parts of DMN. After levodopa administration, this network was restored conjointly with the improvement of motor dysfunction in PD patients Delaveau et al. Higher activation in the precuneus was found in the ON condition Dusek et al. In younger adults, greater task-induced deactivation in this region was associated with higher dopamine synthesis capacity as measured by the radiotracer 6-[18F]-fluoro-L-m-tyrosine. The authors suggest that DA system helps modulate the posterior DMN hub activity in younger adults and that alteration to the DA system may contribute to age-related changes in working memory function Braskie et al. Healthy adult subjects that received methylphenidate a stimulant drug that amplifies dopaminergic signaling in the brain had increased deactivation during working memory and visual attention tasks in the insula and the PCC but not in the MPFC than the group of subjects who received placebo Tomasi et al. Some authors observed opposite dopamine-related effects in the posterior and the anterior DMN hubs. Thus, Tomasi et al. Similarly, Asanuma et al. This evidence appears to suggest that dopamine may exert inhibitory effect on the anterior and excitatory effect on the posterior DMN hub. The former effect is in line with animal data showing that DA increases the threshold for spike firing and exerts an inhibitory action in the prefrontal cortex Geijo-Barrientos and Pastore, In sum, the evidence presented in the previous sections appears to suggest that although both the anterior and the posterior DMN hubs are involved in self-centered and social cognition and are co-activated during passive states, they are associated with rather

different functions. The anterior DMN is more involved in integration, planning, and control functions, which are mostly conscious and are reciprocally related to dopaminergic reward processes. The posterior DMN is more involved in self-representation and salience detection. The latter processes are mostly unconscious and are positively related to dopaminergic reward processes. The former processes are less and the latter processes are more pronounced in extraverts than in introverts. The present study I hypothesize that the association between extraversion and the resting state posterior vs. In this study, I aimed to obtain EEG records during unconstrained mind-wandering and to test whether extraversion moderates the associations between the prevalence of relevant self-referential thoughts and EEG spectral power within the anterior and the posterior DMN hubs. The existence of an association between self-referential thoughts and EEG spectral power within the DMN has been shown previously Knyazev et al. The choice of a relevant measure of extraversion and a relevant measure of self-referential thoughts was guided by the hypothesis linking these processes with dopaminergic transmission and social cognition. Depue and Collins argue that extraversion can be subdivided into two subfactors: They propose a dopaminergic basis for the agency facet of extraversion i. Keeping in mind that the DMN, which is the main focus of this study, is supposedly involved in self-referential processes in the context of interpersonal relationships e. High assertiveness scorers are independent, dominant, and stand up for their rights. They tend to be at the center of attention at meetings. Low scorers are humble, timid, submissive, and disinclined to take initiative in interpersonal situations, and may be easily imposed upon Eysenck and Wilson, With regard to the relevant kind of self-referential thoughts, I intended to capture an aspect of anticipation of a positive reinforcement that is peculiar to extraverts and is supposedly mediated by the dopaminergic reward system. All applicable subject protection guidelines and regulations were followed in the conduct of the research in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki. All participants gave informed consent to the study. The study has been approved by the Institute of Physiology ethical committee. Instruments and procedures Participants were seated in a soundproof dimly illuminated room and did not receive any instruction. The spontaneous EEG registration lasted about 6 min and included alternating 2 min intervals with eyes open and eyes closed. Only the eyes closed condition was used in this study because previous research has shown that self-referential thoughts correlate with EEG spectral power in the eyes closed, but not in the eyes open condition Knyazev et al. Just after the EEG registration participants were asked to fill in a brief 35 items spontaneous thoughts questionnaire STQ which described different aspects of their state, thoughts, and feelings during the registration. All items were measured on a five-point Likert scale. Factor analysis of all questionnaire items principal components factor analysis with varimax rotation showed that a four-factor solution best fitted the data. Besides, for the purpose of this study, I additionally used the first item from this scale see above , which describes self-referential positive expectations hereafter SRPE. After filling in the questionnaire subjects participated in experiments which are not described here. After the experiments they filled in a set of personality questionnaires and were debriefed. EEG recording EEG data were recorded using 32 silver-silver chloride electrodes mounted in an elastic cap on the positions of the international 10â€”20 system. The signals were amplified with a multichannel biosignal amplifier with a gain of and a bandpass 0. All recordings were performed using a fronto-central electrode as ground and electronically linked mastoid electrodes as reference. The horizontal and vertical electrooculogram was registered simultaneously. The solution space is restricted to cortical gray matter and parahippocampal areas.

### Chapter 5 : Bondage, dominance, submission, and sadomasochism: Why S&M will never go mainstream.

*Men would you rather your significant other, wife, girlfriend, etc. be a submissive person an independent person or a little bit of both? I'm not trying to.*

Risk-aware consensual kink Aside from the general advice related to safe sex , BDSM sessions often require a wider array of safety precautions than vanilla sex sexual behaviour without BDSM elements. In practice, pick-up scenes at clubs or parties may sometimes be low in negotiation much as pick-up sex from singles bars may not involve much negotiation or disclosure. These negotiations concern the interests and fantasies of each partner and establish a framework of both acceptable and unacceptable activities. They are something both parties can remember and recognize and are, by definition, not words commonly used playfully during any kind of scene. The most commonly used safewords are red and yellow, with red meaning that play must stop immediately, and yellow meaning that the activity needs to slow down. BDSM participants are expected to understand practical safety aspects. For instance, they are expected to recognize that parts of the body can be damaged, such as nerves and blood vessels by contusion , or that skin that can be scarred. Such losses of emotional balance due to sensory or emotional overload are a fairly commonly discussed issue. Safewords are one way for BDSM practices to protect both parties. Roles[ edit ] Top and bottom Left: A typical slave collar with ring for possible attachment of a leash. Such or comparable models are sometimes used by bottoms as a symbol of ownership to their tops. The ring of O as a finger ring. At one end of the spectrum are those who are indifferent to, or even reject physical stimulation. At the other end of the spectrum are bottoms who enjoy discipline and erotic humiliation but are not willing to be subordinate to the person who applies it. The bottom is frequently the partner who specifies the basic conditions of the session and gives instructions, directly or indirectly, in the negotiation, while the top often respects this guidance. Other bottoms often called "brats" try to incur punishment from their tops by provoking them or "misbehaving". Nevertheless, a purist "school" exists within the BDSM community, which regards such "topping from the bottom" as rude or even incompatible with the standards of BDSM relations. Play of this sort for a specified period of time is often called a "session", and the contents and the circumstances of play are often referred to as the "scene". It is also common in personal relationships to use the term "kink play" for BDSM activities, or more specific terms for the type of activity. The relationships can be of varied types. A study, the first to look at these relationships, fully demonstrated that "quality long-term functioning relationships" exist among practitioners of BDSM, with either sex being the top or bottom homosexual couples were not looked at. The respondents valued themselves, their partners, and their relationships. All couples expressed considerable goodwill toward their partners. The power exchange between the cohorts appears to be serving purposes beyond any sexual satisfaction, including experiencing a sense of being taken care of and bonding with a partner. The term "dominatrix" is little-used within the non-professional BDSM scene. A non-professional dominant woman is more commonly referred to simply as a "domme", "dominant", or " femdom " short for female dominance. There are also services provided by professional female submissives "pro-sub". Professional submissives , although far more rare, do exist. However it is much more rare to find a male in this profession. A male "pro-dom" typically only works with male clientele. A BDSM activity can, but need not, involve sexual activity or sexual roleplay. A characteristic of many BDSM relationships is the power exchange from the bottom to the dominant partner, and bondage features prominently in BDSM scenes and sexual roleplay. BDSM elements may involve settings of slave training or punishment for breaches of instructions. A scene can also take place in a club, where the play can be viewed by others. When a scene takes place in a public setting, it may be because the participants enjoy being watched by others, or because of the equipment available, or because having third parties present adds safety for play partners who have only recently met. This agreement can be incorporated into a formal contract. In addition, most clubs have additional rules which regulate how onlookers may interact with the actual participants in a scene. Parties and clubs[ edit ] BDSM play parties are events in which BDSM practitioners and other similarly interested people meet in order to communicate, share experiences and knowledge, and to "play" in an erotic atmosphere. The requirement for

such dress codes differ. While some events have none, others have a policy in order to create a more coherent atmosphere and to prevent onlookers from taking part. The problem of noise disturbance is also lessened at these events, while in the home setting many BDSM activities can be limited by this factor. In addition, such parties offer both exhibitionists and voyeurs a forum to indulge their inclinations without social criticism. Sexual intercourse is not permitted within most public BDSM play spaces or not often seen in others, because it is not the emphasis of this kind of play. In order to ensure the maximum safety and comfort for the participants certain standards of behavior have evolved; these include aspects of courtesy , privacy , respect and safewords. This scene appears particularly on the Internet, in publications, and in meetings such as at fetish clubs like Torture Garden , SM parties, gatherings called munches , and erotic fairs like Venus Berlin. The weekend long festivities include a wide range of sadomasochistic erotica in a public clothing optional space between 8th and 13th streets with nightly parties associated with the organization. Research indicates that there is no evidence for this claim. For some, taking on a role of compliance or helplessness offers a form of therapeutic escape; from the stresses of life, from responsibility, or from guilt. For others, being under the power of a strong, controlling presence may evoke the feelings of safety and protection associated with childhood. They likewise may derive satisfaction from earning the approval of that figure see: A sadist, on the other hand, may enjoy the feeling of power and authority that comes from playing the dominant role, or receive pleasure vicariously through the suffering of the masochist. It is poorly understood, though, what ultimately connects these emotional experiences to sexual gratification, or how that connection initially forms. But assuming that it did, what I would wonder about is what is his or her biology that would cause a tendency toward a problem, and dynamically, what were the experiences this individual had that led him or her toward one of the ends of the spectrum. Sadomasochistic desires, however, seem to form at a variety of ages. Some individuals report having had them before puberty, while others do not discover them until well into adulthood. The prevalence of sadomasochism within the general population is unknown. Despite female sadists being less visible than males, some surveys have resulted in comparable amounts of sadistic fantasies between females and males. It was also demonstrated how the first masochistic experience is placed on a pedestal, with subsequent use aiming at retrieving this lost sensation, much as described in the descriptive literature on addiction. The addictive pattern presented in this study suggests an association with behavioral spin as found in problem gamblers. Estimation on the overall percentage of BDSM related sexual behaviour vary but it is no longer[ when?

**Chapter 6 : The Slave Community - Wikipedia**

*The submissive's need to please comes from a place deep within themselves, much similar to the middle-school yearning to be part of the popular crowd. A sub wants to please their Dom out of a deep admiration and respect.*

Historiographic background[ edit ] Ulrich Bonnell Phillips wrote the first major historical study of the 20th century dealing with slavery. In *American Negro Slavery*, Phillips refers to slaves as "negroes", who for the most part were by racial quality submissive rather than defiant, light-hearted instead of gloomy, amiable and ingratiating instead of sullen, and whose very defects invited paternalism rather than repression. Although African American academics such as W. Stampp in *The Peculiar Institution*: He questions the reality of plantation paternalism described by Phillips: He argues that slaves had instead been infantilized, or "made" into Sambos, by the brutal treatment received at the hands of slaveowners and overseers. Elkins compares the process to the infantilization of Jews in Nazi concentration camps. Stampp admits that "few ask what the slaves themselves thought of bondage. As historian George P. Rawick points out, more weight was often given to white sources: Focusing on the perspective of the slave, new studies incorporated the slave narratives and WPA interviews: Wood, *Black Majority*: One of the more controversial of these studies was John W. He asserts that the retention of African culture acted as a form of resistance to enslavement: Blassingame notes, "Antebellum black slaves created several unique cultural forms which lightened their burden of oppression, promoted group solidarity, provided ways for verbalizing aggression, sustaining hope, building self-esteem, and often represented areas of life largely free from the control of whites. He remarks, "While many of these tales were brought over to the South, the African element appears most clearly in the animal tales. Southern slaves often included African animals like elephants, lions, and monkeys as characters in their folk tales. Other religious survivals noted by Blassingame include funeral rites, grave decorating, and ritualistic dancing and singing. Blassingame, however, points out that in spite of restrictions, slaves were able to build a strong musical tradition drawing on their African heritage. Music, songs, and dances were similar to those performed or played in Africa. Instruments reproduced by slaves include drums, three-stringed banjos, gourd rattles, and mandolins. While ministers preached obedience in the presence of the slaveowners and other whites, slaves often met in secret, "invisible" services unsupervised by whites. In these "invisible churches", slaves could discuss freedom, liberty, and the judgment of God against slaveowners. Blassingame grants that slaveowners did have control over slave marriages. They encouraged monogamous relationships to "make it easier to discipline their slaves. While the form of family life in the quarters differed radically from that among free Negroes and whites, this does not mean it failed to perform many of the traditional functions of the family—the rearing of children being one of the most important of these functions. Since slave parents were primarily responsible for training their children, they could cushion the shock of bondage for them, help them to understand their situation, teach them values different from those their masters tried to instill in them, and give them a referent for self-esteem other than the master. When children understood that they were enslaved usually after their first whipping, parents dissuaded angry urges to run away or seek revenge. In the quarters, he "acted like a man", castigating whites for the mistreatment of himself and his family; in the field working for the master, he appeared obedient and submissive. According to Blassingame, "Sometimes children internalized both the true personality traits and the contradictory behavioral patterns of their parents. The family was, in short, an important survival mechanism. Sambo was a combination of the Uncle Remus, Jim Crow, and Uncle Tom figures who represented the faithful, submissive, and superstitious slave. Jack worked faithfully until he was mistreated, then he became uncooperative and occasionally rebellious. Nat was the perpetual runaway and rebellious slave feared by slaveowners. Named after Nat Turner, the Nat character retaliated against slaveowners and was subdued and punished only when overcome by greater numbers. Southern writers felt a need to defend slavery from allegations of abuse and brutality leveled by northern abolitionists, so Sambo became a common portrayal to justify and explain the need for plantation paternalism. Finally, slaveowners used the Sambo stereotype to alleviate their own fears and anxieties about the potential rebelliousness of their slaves. Like a man whistling in the dark to bolster his courage, the white man had to

portray the slave as Sambo. He argues that variations present in plantations, overseers, and masters gave the slave "much more freedom from restraint and more independence and autonomy than his institutionally defined role allowed. Consequently, the slave did not have to be infantile or abjectly docile in order to remain alive. Sullivan claims that "significant others", persons with the most power to reward and punish individual behavior, were primarily responsible for determining behavior. Interpersonal theorists argue that "behavioral patterns are determined by the characteristics of the situation, how the person perceives them, and his behavioral dispositions at the time. Blassingame explains, "Our sense of self-esteem is heightened or lowered by our perception of the images others have of us. The extent of submissiveness often depends on the structure of the group to which the person belongs.

### Chapter 7 : PA NIH Pathway to Independence Award (Parent K99/R00)

*It is essential. Submissive Training: 23 Things You Must Know About How To Be A Submissive is designed to help you know what to expect when you go through training with a new Dom. Every couple is unique and every Dom may have different ways of teaching you the systems of service he prefers.*

Will Saletan writes about politics, science, technology, and other stuff for Slate. A submissive bound and suspended with ropes at a dungeon party, May 18, It looks that way. Twenty to 30 years ago, surveys suggested 10 to 15 percent of Americans had tried it at least once. Fewer embrace it as a lifestyle or identity: Even in big cities, attendance at BDSM conventions is said to be only 1, to 2, But in the last year, the Fifty Shades of Grey trilogy has sold more than 65 million copies. Sales of books and equipment have increased. So has attendance at BDSM events. BDSM-related Internet searches domination, master, sex slave, sadism went up 70 to 80 percent. Political advocates for BDSM see themselves as successors to the gay rights movement. They cite Lawrence v. I know people who have lived this life. These people are conscientious. Many of them have worked hard to draw boundaries to distinguish domination from abuse. At its best, BDSM is a willing power exchange enveloped in love. But it differs from homosexuality in ways that make it much harder to integrate into normal life. You can bring her to the office holiday party. BDSM can be quite dangerous. Some submissives are adrenaline junkies: Recently, several men have admitted to or have been charged with or convicted of crimes including sexual abuse, kidnapping, and murder, all under the cover of BDSM. Even a standard ball gag can kill the victim by triggering regurgitation. While human rights activists denounce caning and waterboarding, BDSM lecturers teach the joys of caning and waterboarding. Abduction , slavery , humiliation , torture “everything we condemn outside the world of kink is celebrated within it. The core ethical principle of BDSM is consent. But given the underlying dynamics“one person who wants to dominate, another who wants to be dominated“consent often blurs. BDSM attracts masochists whose boundaries can be pushed. It attracts sadists who like to push those boundaries. Some dominants refuse to honor safe words. In the intensity of a scene, a submissive can be beaten into a state of disorientation that puts safe words and the revocation of consent beyond her reach. Nor can BDSM fully accept society. Most of them just want the freedom to play out their fantasies, within limits and without losing their jobs. It makes you perfectly normal.

### Chapter 8 : Welcome to My Activity

*Will Saletan writes about politics, science, technology, and other stuff for Slate. He's the author of Bearing Right. A submissive bound and suspended with ropes at a dungeon party, May 18,*

### Chapter 9 : The Submission of the Christian Wife (Ephesians ) | calendrierdelascience.com

*Independent Practice essentially asks students to work with little to no assistance. This part of a lesson plan ensures that students have a chance to reinforce skills and synthesize their newly acquired knowledge by completing a task or series of tasks on their own and away from the teacher's direct guidance.*