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Commentary... Pause before sending

By Mitchell Luftig Columnist

The false perception - spread through social media - that the local McDonald's franchise in Sisters refused to feed hungry wildland firefighters led some in Sisters Country to respond with anger, moral outrage, and a desire to punish the offenders.

We can understand this response by peering at our behavior through the lens of evolutionary psychology. We learn from Andrew W. Delton and his colleagues:

"From prehistory to the present, human survival has depended on productive labor, much of which was carried out by groups of people coordinating their actions to reach a common goal and then sharing the resulting benefits. This style of cooperation - often called collective action - is seen across human societies.

"The presence of individuals with a disposition to free ride-that is, to take the benefits of group cooperation without contributing to the cooperative projectcan jeopardize the evolution of collective action."

According to Delton, communities respond to free riders by excluding them from the benefits of community membership, creating incentives to become contributors, or by reducing their welfare as a disincentive to engage in this kind of behavior.

As communities grew, our ancestors relied more frequently upon gossip to identify the free riders amongst them and to warn others how they could expect to be treated should they free ride.

It was always more important for our ancestors to use gossip to identify the free riders amongst them than to learn about the deeds of Good Samaritans. This may help to explain

to rely upon, we may be unwilling to admit we made a mistake, despite an unfavorable outcome. Instead we rationalize our decisions, presenting them in the most favorable light ("Although smoking may be harmful to my health, if I stopped smoking and became obese, that would be even worse for me").

If our instinct is to trust online information provided to us by someone we judge to be reliable, we may not take the time to identify the origin of the information or determine its accuracy. When events prove the information false, we don't admit it to those who might learn from our example, or reconsider the wisdom of passing it along, despite the harm to someone's reputation.

Here's how we might respond with greater skill.

• Let's start, as Jim Cornelius suggested in a recent editorial, by offering each other a little grace. Rather than assume the worst possible motivation, we can give strangers the benefit of the doubt. Is there a more benign explanation for their behavior?

We can recall that we have all had days where we failed to live up to the best version of ourselves (and to thank God that friends and strangers alike aren't judging our character based upon those days alone).

• Has this individual or organization made a meaningful contribution to the common good? What are some of their positive qualities?

• We can provide incentives so free riders see the benefit of becoming cooperators.

• We can pause before we hit send and ask ourselves: Is it true? Is it helpful? Will it hurt others?

• We can take a step out of our silos, set aside our assumptions and biases, and try to discover the truth, even if this means sacrificing some of our cherished beliefs. And when we are wrong, we can say so, encouraging others to follow our example and act just as courageously. Sources: https://www. ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3365621/; https:// www.rte.ie/brainstorm/ 2020/1201/1181664-whydo-we-assume-the-worstabout-other-peoples*motives/; https://www.vice.* com/en/article/ne9ae8/ gossip-may-have-played*a-role-in-human-survival;* https://www.theatlantic. com/ideas/archive/2020/07/ role-cognitive-dissonancepandemic/614074/

The Nugget Newspaper Crossword By Jacqueline E. Mathews, Tribune News Service

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56 57

61

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14

25 24

44

ACROSS 1 Break under

- pressure 5 Complete failure
- 9 Dull-colored
- 13 ___ yokel; smalltown resident
- 15 Long ;
- shopper's headache
- 16 Hindu prince
- 17 Mom's brother 18 Alike
- 20 "___ whiz!"
- 21 Mr. Potato Head
- part 23 Harsh
- 24 Nearer to the
- ground
- 26 Intense anger

- feature
- 35 Do a yard chore
- 38 Many
- residents
- 40 Fish trap
- 41 Wanders

- 45 Become sicker
- 46 "To each ___ own"
- 48 Chevy passenger
- car
- 51 Tattooist's fluid
- 52 Altar vow
- 55 Comforts
- 58 Receded
- 61 Give in; submit
- 63 Bonkers
- 64 Lamb bearers
- 65 Cruz & Knight

DOWN

1 Hit with the fist 2 Nary a one



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All Rig	hts Res	erved.		

mannered	•	
29 Wheel centers	39 Separate, as	48 Golfer's choice
30 Out of the	laundry	49 Waiter's
question	41 Train tracks	handout
31 Throw water on	42 Attractive woman	50 Covenant
a fire	44 out; eliminates	53 Notable feat
33 North & Baltic	gradually	54 Chances
34 Shot spot, often	45 Finish first	56 Uncooked
36 Small songbird	47 Heeds the alarm	57 First lady
38 Teriyaki marinade	clock	59 However

This Week's Crossword Sponsors





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40 43

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63

49 50

3 Speed up

4 Homeboy

5 Aviator

6 Can top

retirees

grind

land

28 More ill-

10 Rat __; daily

11 Slightly open

12 Bundle of hay

14 Wiggle room

19 ___ firma; dry

22 "Okeydokey!"

25 No more than

mannered

7 Half and half

8 Payments for

28

- 27 Fight sites
- 29 Atrocious
- 32 Gruff; crabby
- 33 Health spa

37 "An apple _____ keeps the..."

Montenegro

- 39 Cowboy boot
- spike
- 42 __ change;
- pocket coins
- 43 Compensates

47 Civil disturbances

- 60 In days gone by
- 62 Reigned

why more negative than positive information is shared about others.

Spreading negative information matches our inclination to believe the worst about others and their motivation (and the best in ourselves). While we are likely to attribute our mistakes to circumstances, we are likely to attribute the mistakes made by others to their character flaws.

It's also challenging for us to consider two diametrically opposing (dissonant) ideas at once. This is the basis of the theory of cognitive dissonance.

Once we decide which explanation or set of facts