

Published for the British Association for Behavioural and Cognitive Psychotherapies

the Cognitive Behaviour Therapist

Editor: Michael Townend, *University of Derby, UK*



the Cognitive Behaviour Therapist is an interdisciplinary, peer-reviewed journal that is aimed primarily at cognitive behavioural practitioners in the helping and teaching professions. Published quarterly, the journal features papers covering clinical and professional issues, which contribute to the theory, practice and evolution of the cognitive and behavioural therapies. The journal publishes papers that describe new developments: articles that are practice-focused and detail clinical interventions, research reports concerning the practice of cognitive behaviour therapy, detailed case reports, audits that are relevant to practice,

and reviews of clinical scales. The journal also publishes papers that have an education, training or supervision focus. Moreover, it includes reviews of recently published literature that is directly relevant to practitioners. A particular feature of the journal is that its electronic nature is designed to ensure timeliness of publication and professional debate whilst also ensuring rigorous standards in the dissemination of high-quality materials with relevance to the practice of the cognitive and behaviour therapies.

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Editor: Kathleen Y. Haaland, *NM VA Healthcare System, Albuquerque, USA*



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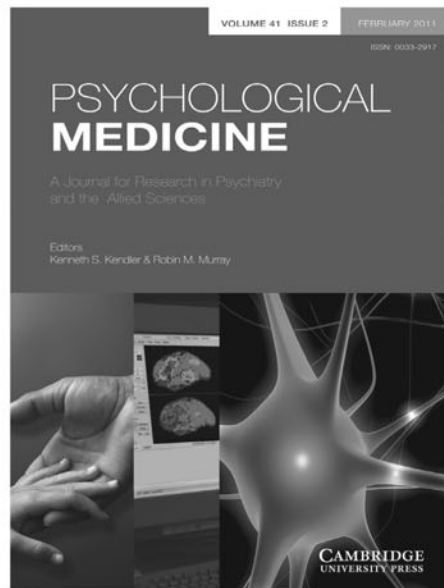
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Behavioral and Brain Sciences

Instructions for Authors and Commentators

<http://journals.cambridge.org/BBSJournal/Inst>

Behavioral and Brain Sciences (BBS) is a unique scientific communication medium, providing the service of Open Peer Commentary for reports of significant current work in psychology, neuroscience, behavioral biology or cognitive science. If a manuscript is judged by BBS referees and editors to be appropriate for Commentary (see Criteria below), it is circulated electronically to a large number of commentators selected (with the aid of systematic bibliographic searches and e-mail Calls for Commentators) from the BBS Associateship and the worldwide biobehavioral science community, including individuals recommended by the author. If you are not a BBS Associate and wish to enquire about joining, please see the instructions for associate membership at <http://journals.cambridge.org/BBSJournal/Inst>

Once the Commentary stage of the process has begun, the author can no longer alter the article, but can respond formally to all commentaries accepted for publication. The target article, commentaries, and authors' responses then co-appear in BBS. (Note: Continuing Commentary submissions are no longer being accepted.)

Criteria for acceptance: To be eligible for publication, a paper should not only meet the standards of a journal such as *Psychological Review* or the *International Review of Neurobiology* in terms of conceptual rigor, empirical grounding, and clarity of style, but the author should also offer an explicit 500 word rationale for soliciting Commentary, and a list of suggested commentators (complete with e-mail addresses).

A BBS target article can be: (i) the report and discussion of empirical research that the author judges to have broader scope and implications than might be more appropriately reported in a specialty journal; (ii) an unusually significant theoretical article that formally models or systematizes a body of research; or (iii) a novel interpretation, synthesis, or critique of existing experimental or theoretical work. Occasionally, articles dealing with social or philosophical aspects of the behavioral and brain sciences will be considered.

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In all the categories described, the decisive consideration for eligibility will be the desirability of Commentary for the submitted material. Controversiality simpliciter is not a sufficient criterion for soliciting Commentary: a paper may be controversial simply because it is wrong or weak. Nor is the mere presence of interdisciplinary aspects sufficient: general cybernetic and "organismic" disquisitions are not appropriate for BBS. Some appropriate rationales for seeking Open Peer Commentary would be that: (1) the material bears in a significant way on some current controversial issues in behavioral and brain sciences; (2) its findings substantively contradict some well-established aspects of current research and theory; (3) it criticizes the findings, practices, or principles of an accepted or influential line of work; (4) it unifies a substantial amount of disparate research; (5) it has important cross-disciplinary ramifications; (6) it introduces an innovative methodology or formalism for broader consideration; (7) it meaningfully integrates a body of brain and behavioral data; (8) it places a hitherto dissociated area of research into an evolutionary or ecological perspective; etc. In order to assure communication with potential commentators (and readers) from other BBS specialty areas, all technical terminology must be clearly defined or simplified, and specialized concepts must be fully described. In case of doubt of appropriateness for BBS Commentary, authors should submit a detailed target article proposal using the new BBS Editorial Manager site at <http://www.editorialmanager.com/bbs/>. After evaluating the proposal, the Editors will encourage or discourage formal target article submission.

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Style and format for target articles: Target Articles must not exceed 14,000 words (and should ordinarily be considerably shorter); commentaries should not exceed

1,000 words, excluding references. Spelling, capitalization, and punctuation should be consistent within each article and commentary and should follow the style recommended in the latest edition of *A Manual of Style*, The University of Chicago Press. It is advisable to examine a recent issue of BBS as a model.

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Endnotes and appendices should be grouped together at the end of the paper and should ideally be locally linked to in the text to facilitate the reader (and of course the referee's task). Acknowledgements should be placed at the end of the paper.

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Denet, D. C. (1991) Two contrasts: Folk craft versus folk science and belief versus opinion. In: *The future of folk psychology: Intentionality and cognitive science*, ed. J. D. Greenwood, pp. 26–7. Cambridge University Press. <http://cogprints.soton.ac.uk/abs/phil/199804005>

Bateson, P.P.G. & Hinde, R.A., eds. (1978) *Growing points in ethology*. Cambridge University Press.

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In this issue

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Reciprocity: Weak or strong? What punishment experiments do (and do not) demonstrate

Francesco Guala

To appear in upcoming issues (2012)

Parasite-stress promotes in-group assortative sociality: The cases of strong family ties and heightened religiosity

Corey L. Fincher and Randy Thornhill, *University of New Mexico*

People across the world differ in the magnitude in which they value strong family ties or heightened religiosity. We argue that the parasite-stress theory of sociality, which predicts a positive correspondence between in-group assortative sociality and parasite-stress, best explains this cross-cultural variation. We hypothesize that strong family ties and heightened religiosity – elements of in-group assortative sociality – function to reduce contact with dangerous contagions and to manage infectious agents present within a group. This hypothesis is supported with empirical findings from international analyses that involve most of the world's countries and interstate analyses within the United States of America.

With commentary from S Atran; B Bejj-Hallahmi; M Blute; E Cashdan; L Chang, HJ Lu & BP Wu; TE Currie R Mace; M de Barra & V Curtis; LM DeBruine, AC Little & BC Jones; AJ Figueredo, PR Gladden & CJ Black; J Gratus; CD Navarrete; GS Paul; R Powell, S Clarke & J Savulescu; M Schaller & DR Murray; P Swartwout, BG Purzycki & R Sosis; AK Uskul; E Van de Vliert & T Postmes; JA Vandello & VE Hettlinger; JM Vigil & P Coulombe; JN Wall & TK Shackelford; D Waynforth

The brain basis of emotion: A meta-analytic review

Kristen A. Lindquist, *Harvard Medical School/Massachusetts General Hospital/Martinos Center for Biomedical Imaging*, Tor D. Wager, *University of Colorado*, Hedy Kober, *Yale University School of Medicine*, Eliza Bliss-Moreau, *University of California, Davis*, Lisa Feldman Barrett, *Northeastern University and Harvard Medical School/Massachusetts General Hospital/Martinos Center for Biomedical Imaging*

In this article, we use a meta-analytic summary of the human neuroimaging literature on emotion (published from 1993 to 2007) to compare competing hypotheses about the brain basis of emotions. A locationist approach hypothesizes that discrete emotion categories consistently and specifically correspond to distinct brain regions or networks. A psychological constructionist approach hypothesizes that emotion categories are constructed of representations maintained in more general brain networks not specific to those categories. Overall, we found little evidence that discrete emotion categories can be consistently and specifically localized to distinct brain regions. Consistent with a psychological constructionist approach to the mind, a common set of processes corresponding to interacting brain regions constitute emotion experience and perception across a range of emotion categories.

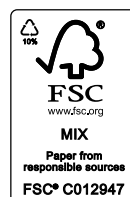
With commentary from RW Buck; KS Button, G Lewis & M Munafò; F Caruana & V Gallese; AOJ Cramer, KS Kendler & D Borsboom; B de Gelder & M Vandenbulcke; G Deshpande, K Sathian, X Hu & A Buckhalt; MF Gardiner; S Hamann; LA Hechtman, N Pornpattananangkul & J Chiao; C Humeny, D Kelly & A Brook; E Jablonka & S Ginsburg; R Kirov, S Brand, V Kolev & J Yordanova; F Murphy, MP Ewbank & AJ Calder; L Perlovsky; L Pessoa; M Quirin & RD Lane; A Rothenberger; D Sander; A Scarantino; K Scherer; PE Smaldino & J Schank; A Staniloiu & HJ Markowitsch; M Stapleton; JE Swain & S Ho; Z Unoka, E Berán & C Pléh; JM Vigil, A Dukes & P Coulombe; CE Waugh & JA Schirillo; G Weisfeld & P LaFreniere

Among the articles to appear in forthcoming issues of BBS:

- C. L. Fincher & R. Thornhill, "Parasite-stress promotes in-group assortative sociality: The cases of strong family ties and heightened religiosity"
- K. A. Lindquist, T. D. Wager, H. Kober, E. Bliss-Moreau & L. Feldman Barrett, "The brain basis of emotion: A meta-analytic review"
- K. Vaesen, "The cognitive bases of human tool use"
- R. Frost, "Towards a universal model of reading"
- M. E. McCullough, R. Kurzban & B. A. Tabak, "Cognitive systems for revenge and forgiveness"
- N. Baumard, J.-B. André & D. Sperber, "A mutualistic approach to morality"
- J. Dixon, M. Levine, S. Reicher & K. Durrheim, "Beyond prejudice: Are negative evaluations the problem? Is getting us to like one another more the solution?"
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