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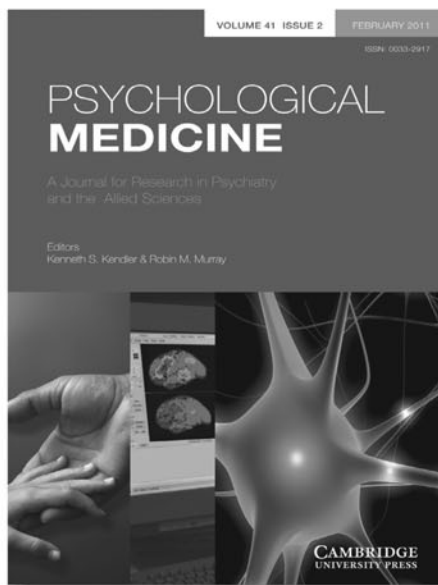
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In this issue

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Drugs as instruments: A new framework for non-addictive psychoactive drug use

Christian P. Müller and Gunter Schumann

To appear in Volume 35, Number 1 (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 Beit-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 Grotuss; 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 Hettinger; JM Vigil & P Coulombe; JN Wall & TK Shackelford; D Waynforth

To appear in Volume 35, Number 2 (2012)

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

Francesco Guala, *University of Milan*

Strong reciprocity theorists claim that cooperation in social dilemma games can be sustained by costly punishment mechanisms that eliminate incentives to free-ride, even in one-shot and finitely repeated games. There is little doubt that costly punishment raises cooperation in laboratory conditions. Its efficacy in the field, however, is controversial. I distinguish two interpretations of experimental results, and I show that the wide interpretation endorsed by strong reciprocity theorists is unsupported by ethnographic evidence on decentralized punishment and by historical evidence on common pool institutions. The institutions that spontaneously evolve to solve dilemmas of cooperation typically exploit low-cost mechanisms, turning finite games into indefinitely repeated ones and eliminating the cost of sanctioning.

With commentary from G Adams & E Mullen; P Barclay; N Baumard; Y Bereby-Meyer; C Boehm; S Bowles, R Boyd, S Mathew & PJ Richerson; M Casari; C Civali & A Langus; M dos Santos & C Wedekind; A Dreber & DG Rand; M Feinberg, J Cheng & R Willer; E Ferguson & PJ Corr; S Gaechter; H Gintis & E Fehr; S Guney & B Newell; J Henrich & M Chudek; K Jensen; T Johnson; N Nikiforakis; E Ostrom; AC Pisor & DMT Fessler; D Read; A Rosas; D Ross; WG Runciman; AW Shaw & L Santos; R Sugden; C Tennie; PAM van Lange, DP Balliet & H IJzerman; P van den Berg, L Molleman & FJ Weissing; C von Rueden & M Gurven; P Wiessner

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"
Guala, P., "Reciprocity: Weak or strong? What punishment experiments do (and do not) demonstrate"

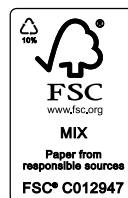
K. A. Lindquist, T. D. Wager, H. Kober, E. Bliss-Moreau & L. Feldman Barrett, "The brain basis of emotion: A meta-analytic review"

K. Vaesen, "The cognitive bases of human tool use"

R. Frost, "Towards a universal model of reading"

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