Annual Conference of the German Genetics Society (GfG) Genetics 2011

Molecular genetics

epidemiology

Neuro- and behavioral genetics

Population genetics and genetic

Genetic network in plant cells

Honeybee sex determination

RNA and neuronal diseases

Genetics of circadian clocks

Anxiety circuits

organ formation

in plants

Genetic models for tumorigenesis

Genomic reprogramming in nuclear transfer

Genetics of sexual and asexual reproduction

Genetics of social organisation in ants

Genetic regulation of notch signalling

Developmental genetics of vertebrate

Speciation genetics in cichlid fish Small RNAs and RNA binding proteins



Topics

- Developmental genetics
- Disease genetics
- Epigenetics
- Evolutionary genetics

Confirmed Speakers

D. Bergmann (Stanford/US)

- A. Berns (Amsterdam/NL)
- M. Beye (Düsseldorf/DE)
- K. Campbell (Nottingham/GB)
- G. Dreyfuss (Philadelphia/US)
- C. Gross (Monterotondo/IT)
- U. Grossniklaus (Zürich/CH)

L. Keller (Lausanne/CH) R. Kopan (St. Louis/US) C.P. Kyriacou (Leicester/GB) A. Meyer (Konstanz/DE) N. Rajewsky (Berlin/DE) D.Y.R. Stainer (San Francisco/US)

Max Delbrück Lecture H. Jäckle (Göttingen/DE)

Learning from flies: from body patterning to human health

Young Geneticists Programme

The Young Geneticists Programme is designed for students, PhD students and post-doctorates. It is intended to give young scientists an overview of career and funding possibilities.

Scientific organiser Manfred Schartl University of Würzburg (Physiologische Chemie) phch1@biozentrum.uni-wuerzburg.de

Homepage www.conventus.de/genetics2011

Registration is free of charge for members of the GfG. Abstract Deadline: 1 June 2011



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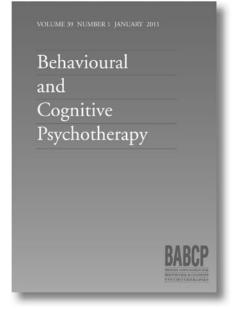
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Published for the British Association for Behavioural and Cognitive Psychotherapies

Behavioural and Cognitive Psychotherapy

Editor: Paul M Salkovskis, Institute of Psychiatry, London, UK



An international multidisciplinary journal aimed primarily at members of the helping and teaching professions. **Behavioural and Cognitive Psychotherapy** features original research papers, covering both experimental and clinical work, that contribute to the theory, practice and evolution of cognitive and behaviour therapy. The journal aims to reflect and influence the continuing changes in the concepts, methodology, and techniques of behavioural and cognitive psychotherapy. A particular feature of the journal is its broad ranging scope - both in terms of topics and types of study covered.

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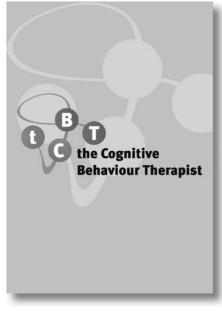
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Published for the British Association for Behavioural and Cognitive Psychotherapies

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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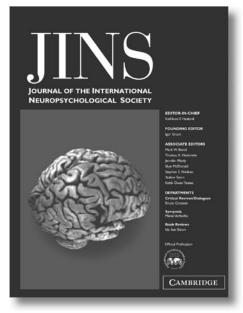
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Journal of the International Neuropsychological Society

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



JINS publishes peer-reviewed articles covering all areas of neuropsychology with either an experimental or clinical focus. Original research with an option for fast, short communications, critical reviews and dialogues that make a theoretical contribution to the field, and transactions of the annual meetings of the International Neuropsychological Society are published. Contributions reflect the interest of all areas of neuropsychology, including but not limited to development of cognitive processes, brain-behavior relationships, adult and child neuropsychology, disorders of speech and language, and very importantly the interface

of neuropsychology with related areas, such as cognitive neuroscience, behavioral neurology and neuropsychiatry.

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Epidemiology and Psychiatric Sciences

Editor: Michele Tansella, University of Verona, Italy

New to Cambridge in 2011, **Epidemiology and Psychiatric Sciences** is an international, peer-reviewed journal published quarterly. It provides updated data and scientific information to epidemiologists, psychiatrists, psychologists, statisticians and other research and mental health workers primarily concerned with public health and epidemiological and social psychiatry. Formerly published as **Epidemiologia e Psichiatria Sociale**, established in 1992 by Michele Tansella, the journal gives priority to original research and systematic reviews about mental health service research, aimed to improve the quality of everyday practice.

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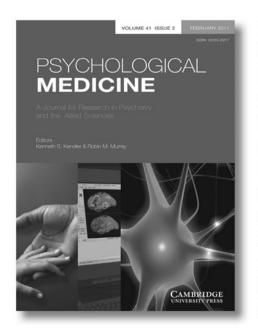
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PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE

EDITORS:

Kenneth S. Kendler, Virginia Institute for Psychiatric Behavioral Genetics, Virginia, USA Robin M. Murray, Institute of Psychiatry, London, UK E. S. Paykel, University of Cambridge, UK



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Behavioral and Brain Sciences

Instructions for Authors and Commentators http://journals.cambridge.org/BBSJournal/Inst

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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 an 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.

The service of Open Peer Commentary will be primarily devoted to original unpublished manuscripts written specifically for BBS treatment. However, a recently published book whose contents meet the standards outlined above spontaneously and multiply nominated by the BBS Associateship may also be eligible for Commentary. In such a BBS Multiple Book Review, a comprehensive, article-length précis by the author is published together with the commentaries and the author's response. In special cases, Commentary will also be extended to a position paper or an already published article that deals with particularly influential or controversial research or that has itself proven to be especially important or controversial. In normal cases however, BBS submissions may not be already published (either in part or whole) or be under consideration for publication elsewhere and submission of an article is considered expressly to imply this. Multiple book reviews and previously published articles appear by invitation only. Self-nominations cannot be considered, neither can non-spontaneous (i.e. author elicited) nominations. However, the BBS Associateship and professional readership of BBS are encouraged to nominate current topics, books and authors for Commentary; e-mail bbsjournal@cambridge.org

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

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In this issue

Offprints of the following forthcoming BBS treatments can be purchased for educational purposes if they are ordered well in advance. For ordering information, please write to Journals Department, Cambridge University Press, 32 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10013-2473

Why do humans reason? Arguments for an argumentative theory

Hugo Mercier and Dan Sperber

To appear in upcoming issues

Précis of The Origin of Concepts

Susan Carey, Harvard University

A theory of conceptual development must specify the innate representational primitives, must characterize the ways in which the initial state differs from the adult state, and must characterize the processes through which one is transformed into the other. The Origin of Concepts (henceforth TOOC) defends three theses. With respect to the initial state, the innate stock of primitives is not limited to sensory, perceptual, or sensory-motor representations; rather, there are also innate conceptual representations. With respect to developmental change, conceptual development consists of episodes of qualitative change, resulting in systems of representation that are more powerful than, and sometimes incommensurable with, those from which they are built. With respect to a learning mechanism that achieves conceptual discontinuity, I offer Quinian bootstrapping. TOOC concludes with a discussion of how an understanding of conceptual development constrains a theory of concepts.

With commentary from JWP Allen & MH Bickhard; T Burge; SA Butterfill; C Gauker; R Gelman; D Gentner & N Simms; A Gopnik; M Haman & M Hernik; C Heintz; CS Hill; F Keil; S Kiss; J Korman; D Landy, C Allen, & ML Anderson; E Machery; E Mandelbaum; JM Mandler; E Margolis & S Laurence; AB Markman; IPL McLaren, AJ Wills & S Graham; KA Overmann, T Wynn, & FL Coolidge; D Poulin-Dubois; U Rips & SJ Hespos; CA Ristau; M Schlesinger & D Amso; N Shea; ES Spelke; DA Weiskopf; F Xu

Bayesian fundamentalism or enlightenment? On the explanatory status and theoretical contributions of Bayesian models of cognition

Matt Jones, University of Colorado, and Bradley C. Love, University of Texas

Much of current Bayesian cognitive research aims to demonstrate that behavior can be explained from rational principles alone, without recourse to process or representation. This work is compared to other research programs that have relied heavily on computational power, set aside mechanistic explanation, or drawn on assumption of optimality. These comparisons illustrate serious limitations of rational Bayesian modeling, due to its lack of constraint and ambiguity regarding psychological commitments. Alternative approaches are proposed that integrate Bayesian models with mechanistic considerations by taking into account the representations that Bayesian inference operates on and the algorithms and heuristics that carry it out.

List of commentators not available

Among the articles to appear in forthcoming issues of BBS:

- S. Carey, "Précis of *The Origin of Concepts"* M. Jones & B. C. Love, "Bayesian fundamentalism or enlightenment? On the explanatory status and theoretical contributions of Bayesian models of cognition
- S. Elgayam & J. St. B. T. Evans, "Subtracting 'ought' from 'is': Descriptivism versus normativism in the study of the human thinking'
- C. L. Fincher & R. Thornhill, "Parasite-stress promotes in-group assortative sociality: The cases of strong family ties and heightened religiosity" C. P. Müller & G. Schumann, "Drugs as instruments: A new framework for non-addictive psychoactive drug use"
- F. Guala, "Reciprocity: Weak or strong? What punishment experiments do (and do not) demonstrate

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