



# Society for Philosophy and Psychology

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*The Behavioral and  
Brain Sciences*

## CALL FOR PAPERS 1981 ANNUAL MEETING

The Society for Philosophy and Psychology is calling for papers to be read at its 7th annual meeting on April 2-5, 1981 at the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois.

The Society consists of psychologists and philosophers with common interests in the study of behavior, cognition, language, the nervous system, artificial intelligence, emotion, conscious experience, evolution and questions at the foundations of psychology and philosophy.

Contributed papers will be selected on the basis of quality and possible interest to both philosophers and psychologists. Psychologists especially are encouraged to report experimental, theoretical, and clinical work that they judge to have philosophical significance.

Contributed papers are for oral presentation and should not exceed a length of 30 minutes (about .12 double-spaced pages). Papers must be accompanied by a camera-ready, single-spaced, 300-word abstract, which will appear in the newsletter of the Society prior to the meeting if the paper is accepted. The deadline for submission is **October 3, 1980**.

Please submit three copies of your contributed paper to:

Stevan Harnad  
Program Chairman  
Society for Philosophy and Psychology  
IPN Institute Suite 240  
20 Nassau St.  
Princeton, N.J. 08540

The Society is also calling for suggestions for symposia. Symposia are organized around special topics of current interest, with several speakers and discussants. Please send suggestions to Program Chairman.

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Individuals interested in becoming members of the Society should send \$15.00 membership dues (\$5.00 for students) to Professor Rew A. Godow, Jr., Department of Philosophy, College of Charleston, S.C. 29401.

## **The German Journal of Psychology**

A Quarterly of Abstracts and Review Articles  
Published under the auspices of the International Union  
of Psychological Science

*The German Journal of Psychology* provides up-to-date information on the progress and current state of psychological science in German-speaking countries (Austria, Federal Republic of Germany, German Democratic Republic, Switzerland). German language publications in psychology (books, contributions to handbooks, monographs, and other edited volumes, journal articles, psychological tests) are covered in abstracts, starting January 1977. Abstracts are grouped according to subject areas and indexed annually in accordance with the Thesaurus of Psychological Index Terms. In addition, the journal publishes review articles on selected topics of current research and university training in psychology, and on the status of applied psychology in the German-speaking countries.

The *GJP* appears quarterly. *Subscriptions* are available on a calendar year basis only. *Subscriptions rate* DM 98,—, \$ 48.00.

## **Crisis**

International Journal of Suicide- and Crisis-Studies  
Published under the auspices of the International Association for  
Suicide Prevention (IASP)

*Crisis* is the first international journal of this nature. For years a forum for suicide research has been lacking. There was no possibility to exchange and discuss informations, investigations, results etc. In the last two decades suicide research has become so extensive that it is necessary to coordinate this field by means of an international journal. This coordination function determines form and content. In addition to garanty a genuine interexchange the journal is published in the languages English, German, and French. In order to ensure the international nature of the journal representatives from West-Germany, U.S.A., England and France were elected. In addition to these editors there is an international board consisting of scientists from all European countries represented to the extend that suicide research exists there. With the exception of a number of African and Asian countries almost all countries in the world are represented. In this manner a journal of really broad international level will be created.

*Crisis* appears halfyearly. *Subscriptions* are available on a calendar year basis only. *Subscription rate* DM 30,—, \$ 18.00.

Both journals are distributed in Europe by *Verlag für Psychologie · Dr. C. J. Hogrefe*, Rohnsweg 25, D-3400 Göttingen.

**C. J. Hogrefe, Inc., Toronto**

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# The Behavioral and Brain Sciences

## Instructions to Authors and Commentators

THE 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 any area of psychology, neuroscience, behavioral biology or cognitive science. If a submitted manuscript is judged by BBS referees and editors to be appropriate for Commentary (see Criteria below), it is then circulated to a large number of commentators selected (with the aid of systematic bibliographic searches) from the BBS Associateship\* and the worldwide biobehavioral science community, including individuals recommended by the author.

Once the Commentary stage of the process has begun, the author can no longer alter his article, but he can respond formally to all commentaries accepted for publication. The target article, commentaries and author's response then co-appear in BBS. Continuing Commentary and replies can appear in later issues.

### 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 it should also offer a **clear rationale for soliciting Commentary**. That rationale should be provided in the author's covering letter, together with a **list of suggested commentators**. The original manuscript plus **eight copies** must be submitted.

A paper for BBS can be (1) 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; (2) an unusually significant theoretical article that formally models or systematizes a body of research; or (3) 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. However, a recently published book whose contents meet the standards outlined above is also eligible for Commentary if the author submits a comprehensive, article-length précis to be published together with the commentaries and his response. In special cases, Commentary will also be extended to a position paper or an already published article dealing with particularly influential or controversial research. **The Associateship and professional readership of BBS are encouraged to nominate current topics and authors for Commentary.**

In all the categories described, the decisive consideration for eligibility will be the desirability of Commentary for the contents of 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:

- the material bears in a significant way on some current controversial issues in behavioral and brain science;
- its findings substantively contradict some well-established aspects of current research and theory;
- it criticizes the findings, practices, or principles of an accepted or influential line of work;
- it unifies a substantial amount of disparate research;
- it has important cross-disciplinary ramifications;
- it introduces an innovative methodology or formalism for consideration by proponents of the established forms;
- it significantly integrates a body of brain and behavioral data;
- 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.**

### Note to commentators

The purpose of the Open Peer Commentary service is to provide a concentrated constructive interaction between author and commentators on a topic judged to be of broad significance to the biobehavioral science community. Commentators should provide substantive criticism, interpretation, and elaboration as well as any pertinent complementary or supplementary material, such as illustra-

\*Qualified professionals in the behavioral and brain sciences who have either (1) been nominated by a current BBS Associate, (2) refereed for BBS, or (3) had a commentary or article accepted for publication can become BBS Associates. Editors of learned journals and officers of scientific societies are invited to become BBS Associates *ex officio* for liaison purposes. Please write to the Editor for further information.

tions; all original data will be refereed in order to assure the archival validity of BBS commentaries. Commentaries and articles should be free of hyperbole and remarks *ad hominem*.

### Style and format for articles and commentaries

Articles must not exceed 14,000 words (and should ordinarily be considerably shorter); **commentaries should not exceed 1,000 words**. 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 may be helpful to examine a recent issue of BBS. A title should be given for each article and commentary. An auxiliary short title of 50 or fewer characters should be given for any article whose title exceeds that length. Each commentary must have a distinctive, representative **commentary title**. The contributor's name should be given in the form preferred for publication; the affiliation should include the full institutional address. **Two abstracts**, one of 100 and one of 250 words, should be submitted with every article. The shorter abstract will appear one issue in advance of the article; the longer one will be circulated to potential commentators and will appear with the printed article. A list of 5–10 keywords should precede the text of the article. Tables and figures (i.e. photographs, graphs, charts, or other artwork) should be numbered consecutively in a separate series. Every table and figure should have a title or caption and at least one reference in the text to indicate its appropriate location. Notes, acknowledgements, appendixes, and references should be grouped at the end of the article or commentary. Bibliographic citations in the text must include the author's last name and the date of publication and may include page references. Complete bibliographic information for each citation should be included in the list of references. Examples of correct style for bibliographic citations are: Brown (1973); (Brown 1973); (Brown 1973; 1978); (Brown 1973; Jones 1976); (Brown & Jones 1978); (Brown, Jones & Smith 1979) and subsequently, (Brown et al. 1979). References should be typed in alphabetical order in the style of the following examples:

Kupferman, I. & Weiss, K. (1978) The command neuron concept. *The Behavioral and Brain Sciences* 1:3–39.

Dunn, J. (1976) How far do early differences in mother-child relations affect later developments? In: *Growing points in ethology*, ed. P. P. G. Bateson & R. A. Hinde, pp. 1–10. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Bateson, P. P. G. & Hinde, R. A., eds. (1976) *Growing points in ethology*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

**Journal titles should not be abbreviated.**

### Preparation of the manuscript

The entire manuscript, including notes and references, must be typed double-spaced on 8½ by 11 inch or A4 paper, with margins set to accommodate *approximately 70 characters per line and 25 lines per page, and should not exceed 50 pages*. Pages should be numbered consecutively. It will be necessary to return manuscripts for retyping if they do not conform to this standard.

Each table and figure should be submitted on a separate page, not interspersed with the text. Tables should be typed to conform to BBS style. Figures should be ready for photographic reproduction; they cannot be redrawn by the printer. Charts, graphs, or other artwork should be done in black ink on white paper and should be drawn to occupy a standard area of 8½ by 11 or 8½ by 5½ inches before reduction. Photographs should be glossy black-and-white prints. 8 by 10 inch enlargements are preferred. All labels and details on figures should be clearly printed and large enough to remain legible *even after a reduction to half size*. It is recommended that labels be done in transfer type of a sans-serif face such as Helvetica.

Authors are requested to submit their original manuscript with **eight copies** for refereeing, and commentators their original plus **two copies**, to: Stevan Harnad, Editor, The Behavioral and Brain Sciences, P.O. Box 777, Princeton, N.J. 08540.

### Editing

The publishers reserve the right to edit and proof all articles and commentaries accepted for publication. Authors of articles will be given the opportunity to review the copyedited manuscript and page proofs. Commentators will be asked to review copyediting only when changes have been substantial; commentators will not see proofs. Both authors and commentators should notify the editorial office of all corrections within 48 hours or approval will be assumed.

Authors of target articles will receive 50 offprints of the entire treatment, and can purchase additional copies. Commentators will also be given an opportunity to purchase offprints of the entire treatment.



# The Behavioral and Brain Sciences

## To appear in Volume 3, Number 3 (1980)

Offprints of the following forthcoming BBS treatments can be purchased in quantity for educational purposes if they are ordered well in advance. For ordering information, please write to Journals Department, Cambridge University Press, 32 East 57th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

### Minds, brains, and programs

**John R. Searle, *University of California***

I distinguish between strong and weak AI. According to strong AI, appropriately programmed computers literally have cognitive states, and the programs are psychological theories. I argue that strong AI must be false since a human agent could instantiate the program and still not have the appropriate mental states. I examine some arguments against this claim, and I explore some consequences of the fact that human and animal brains are the causal bases of existing mental phenomena.

**With Commentary from** R. P. Abelson, D. Dennett, J. C. Eccles, J. A. Fodor, D. R. Hofstadter, B. Libet, J. McCarthy, E. W. Menzel, Jr., M. Minsky, Z. W. Pylyshyn, R. Rorty, R. C. Schank, A. Sloman & M. Croucher, D. O. Walter, and others.

### Against direct perception

**Shimon Ullman, *Massachusetts Institute of Technology***

Central to contemporary cognitive science is the notion that mental processes involve computations defined over internal representations. This notion stands in sharp contrast with another prevailing view – the direct theory of perception, whose most prominent proponent has been J. J. Gibson. The publication of his recent book (Gibson 1979) offers an opportunity to examine the theory of direct perception and to contrast it with the computational/representational view. In the present article the notion of direct perception is examined primarily from a theoretical standpoint, and various objections are raised. An attempt is made to place the theory of direct perception in perspective by embedding it in a more comprehensive framework.

**With Commentary from** O. J. Braddick, S. Grossberg, J. W. Gyr, F. Hayes-Roth, G. Johansson et al., R. K. Jones & A. D. Pick, G. R. & E. F. Loftus, W. M. Mace, A. K. Mackworth, I. Rock, S. Runeson, R. Shaw & J. Todd, K. von Fieandt and others.

### Bias in mental testing

**Arthur R. Jensen, *University of California, Berkeley***

A review of empirical research based on objective psychometric and statistical criteria for test bias leads to the conclusion that the standardized tests of mental ability currently used most widely – IQ, scholastic aptitude, and achievement tests – are, by and large, *not* biased against any of the American-born English-speaking minority groups on which the evidence is sufficient for an objective determination of test bias. Current tests can serve the same predictive purposes, with equal validity and reliability, for whites and blacks alike. Whatever may be the causes of the average statistical difference in test scores between these groups in the United States, this difference does not appear attributable to psychometric artifacts or cultural bias in the tests themselves.

**With Commentary from** N. & E. Brody, R. B. Cattell, A. M. Clarke, B. K. Eckland, J. Hirsch et al., L. G. Humphreys, O. Kempthorne & L. Wolins, P. Kline, R. Rosenthal, R. J. Sternberg, L. E. Tyler, P. E. Vernon, A. Vetta, F. Vogel, and others.

### Among the articles to appear in forthcoming issues of BBS:

- J. C. Lynch, "Functional organization of posterior parietal association cortex"
- A. I. Selverston, "Are central pattern generators understandable?"
- R. J. Sternberg, "Sketch of a componential subtheory of human intelligence"
- V. H. Denenberg, "Hemispheric laterality in animals and the effects of early experience"

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