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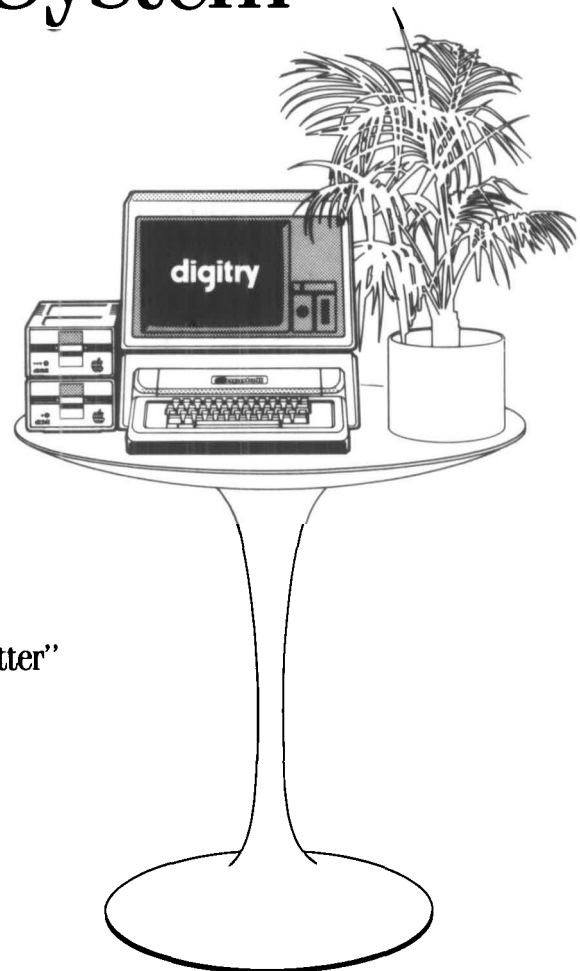
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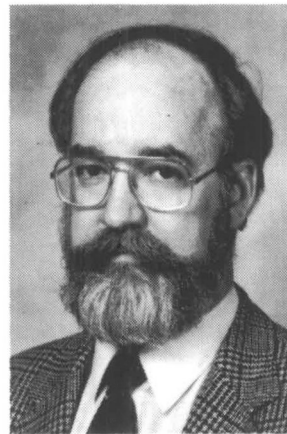
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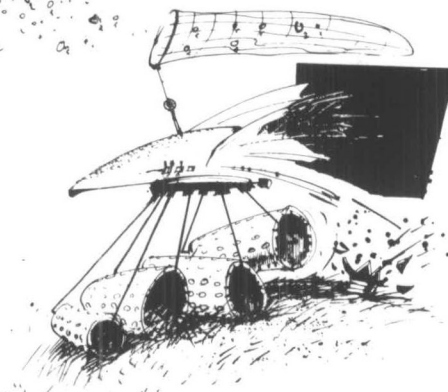


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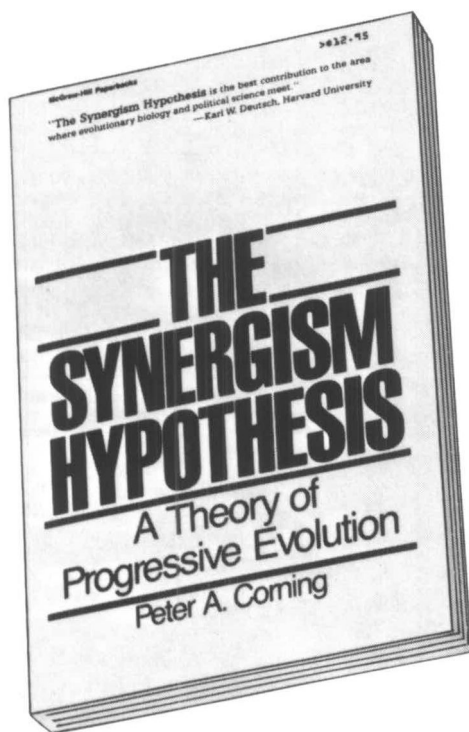
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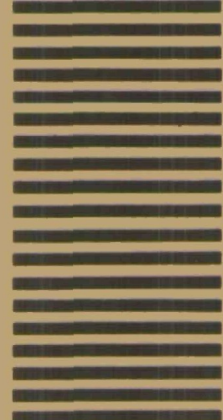


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The Behavioral and Brain Sciences

Instructions for 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 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 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 the article, but can respond formally to all commentaries accepted for publication. The target article, commentaries and authors' 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 (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. 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. Submission of an article implies that it has not been published or is not being considered for publication elsewhere. Previously published articles appear by invitation only. **The Associateship and professional readership of BBS are encouraged to nominate current topics and authors for Commentary.**

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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, acknowledgments, appendices, 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. **Journal titles should not be abbreviated.**

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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*.

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Psychologists have fled from the laboratory, but an experimental analysis still provides an alternative to physiological, mentalistic, and conceptual theories of learning. Response rate provides a better account of learning, including choosing, discriminating, and matching, without the need to refer to events occurring somewhere else, at another level of observation, described in different terms and measured in different dimensions.

With Commentary from RD Luce; JME Moravcsik; WW Rozeboom; KM Sayre; JT Townsend; L Wolins; and others.

The operational analysis of psychological terms

A radical behaviorist alternative to the operationism of methodological behaviorism is applied to the problem of the language of private events. Verbal communities can generate verbal behavior in response to private stimuli, but differential reinforcement cannot be made contingent on privacy. Thus, it is impossible to establish a rigorous scientific vocabulary of private stimuli for public use. Individuals become aware only because the verbal community reinforces verbal responses with respect to their own bodies.

With Commentary from J Bennett; AC Danto; DC Dennett; PN Hineine; PE Meehl; HS Terrace; and others.

An operant analysis of problem solving

Behavior that solves a problem may result from direct shaping by contingencies or from rules constructed by the problem solver or others. The distinction between contingency-shaped and rule-governed behavior must take account of (1) contingencies of reinforcement; (2) the behavior shaped and maintained by these contingencies; (3) rules, derived from the contingencies, which specify discriminative stimuli, responses, and consequences; and (4) the behavior occasioned by the rules.

With Commentary from PC Dodwell; JA Feldman; S Grossberg; R Harré; A Rapoport; RJ Sternberg; and others.

Behaviorism at fifty

Each of us is uniquely subject to certain kinds of stimulation from within our skins. Mentalistic psychologies insist we have access to other kinds of private events without physical dimensions. Granting the distinction between public and private events and ruling the latter out of consideration has provided no solution. The search for copies of the world within the body has also had discouraging results. Organisms do not create duplicates. Seeing, hearing, and so on are forms of action rather than of reproduction. A science of behavior must deal with events within the skin as part of behavior itself, without assuming they must be known in a special way.

With Commentary from GG Gallup Jr.; K Gunderson; W Lyons; JC Marshall; G Rey; R Schnaitter; and others.

The phylogeny and ontogeny of behavior

Responses are strengthened by consequences contributing to the survival of individuals and species. The mere fact that behavior is adaptive does not indicate whether phylogenetic or ontogenic processes have been responsible for it. Nor can the relative importance of phylogenetic and ontogenic contingencies be argued from instances in which unlearned or learned behavior intrudes or dominates; intrusions occur in both directions. When contingencies are not obvious, it is perhaps unwise to call any behavior either inherited or acquired. The contingencies responsible for unlearned behavior acted long ago. Until we identify the variables responsible for an event, we tend to invent causes (e.g. instincts, drives, or traits).

With Commentary from GP Baerends; I Eibl-Eibesfeldt; HJ Eysenck; G Hoyle; R Plomin; JER Staddon; and others.

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