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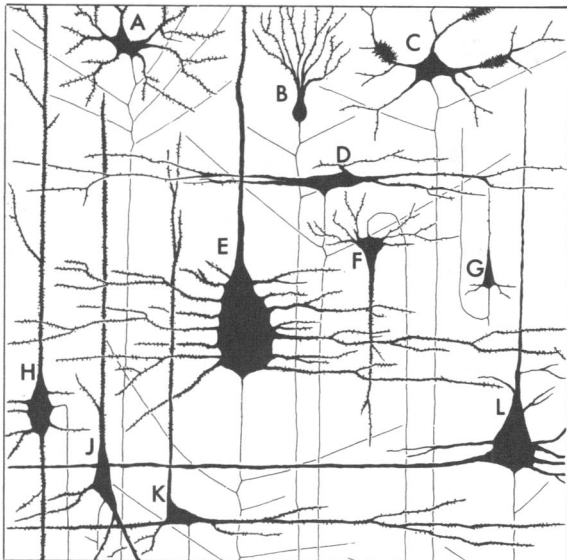
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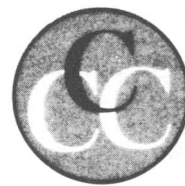
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# Contents Volume 4 1981

## Number 1, March 1981

### Target Article

Denenberg, V. H. Hemispheric laterality in animals and the effects of early experience 1

### Open Peer Commentary

Bradshaw, J. L. <i>Hemispheric laterality and an evolutionary perspective</i>	21
Bureš, J., Burešová, O., and Krivánek, J. <i>An asymmetric view of brain laterality</i>	22
Collins, R. L. <i>On asymmetries exhibiting a near-equiprobable distribution of directions</i>	23
Corballis, M. C. <i>On the evolution and growth of lateralization</i>	24
Ettlinger, G. <i>Cerebral predominance in the monkey?</i>	25
Geschwind, N. <i>The significance of lateralization in nonhuman species</i>	26
Giurgea, C. E. <i>How and why two brains?</i>	27
Lehman, R. A. W. <i>Lateralized asymmetry of behavior in animals at the population and individual level</i>	28
Levy, J. <i>Cross-species invariances and within-species diversity in brain asymmetry and questions regarding inferences about lateralization</i>	28
Milner, A. D. and Jeeves, M. A. <i>The functions of the corpus callosum in infancy and adulthood</i>	30
Myslobodsky, M. S. <i>Animal brain laterality: Functional lateralization or a right-left excitability gradient?</i>	31

Nelsen, J. M. and Goldstein, L. <i>Electrophysiological measures of hemispheric lateralities related to behavioral states in animals</i>	32
Puccetti, R. <i>Possible anatomic bases for cerebral dominance in infrahuman vertebrate species</i>	33
Robinson, D. N. <i>Conceptual aspects of "laterality" syndromes</i>	33
Robinson, T. E. and Becker, J. B. <i>Variation in lateralization: Selected samples do not a population make</i>	34
Rogers, L. J. <i>Environmental influences on brain lateralization</i>	35
Warren, J. M. <i>Laterality and natural selection</i>	36
Záborszky, L. <i>The corpus callosum and hemispheric lateralization</i>	37

### Author's Response

Denenberg, V. H. <i>Population asymmetry and cross-species similarity</i>	38
---	----

### Target Article

Bradshaw, J. L. and Nettleton, N. C. The nature of hemispheric specialization in man 51

### Open Peer Commentary

Bertelson, P. <i>The nature of hemispheric specialization: Why should there be a single principle?</i>	63
Brownell, H. H. and Gardner, H. <i>Hemisphere specialization: Definitions, not incantations</i>	64
Bryden, M. P. and Allard, F. A. <i>Shortcomings of the verbal/nonverbal dichotomy: Seems to us we've heard this song before . . .</i>	65
Carmon, A. <i>Temporal processing and the left hemisphere</i>	66
Cohen, G. <i>Explaining hemispheric asymmetry: New dichotomies for old?</i>	67
Coltheart, M. <i>Right-hemisphere reading</i>	67
Cooper, W. E. <i>The analytic/holistic distinction applied to the speech of patients with hemispheric brain damages</i>	68
Corballis, M. C. <i>Toward an evolutionary perspective on hemispheric specialization</i>	69
Gainotti, G. <i>Clinical neuropsychology and the left-hemisphere dominance for language</i>	70
Harris, L. J. and Carr, T. H. <i>Implications of differences between perceptual systems for the analysis of hemispheric specialization</i>	71

Marshall, J. C. <i>Hemispheric specialization: What, how and why</i>	72
McKeever, W. F. <i>On laterality research and dichotomania</i>	73
Morgan, M. J. <i>Hemispheric specialization and spatiotemporal interactions</i>	74
Nottebohm, F. <i>Does hemispheric specialization of function reflect the needs of an executive side?</i>	75
Puccetti, R. <i>The alleged manipulospatiality explanation of right hemisphere visuospatial superiority</i>	75
Studdert-Kennedy, M. <i>Cerebral hemispheres: Specialized for the analysis of what?</i>	76
Tallal, P. <i>Temporal processing as related to hemispheric specialization for speech perception in normal and language impaired populations</i>	77
Wyke, M. A. <i>The nature of cerebral hemispheric specialisation in man: Quantitative vs. qualitative differences</i>	78

### Authors' Response

Bradshaw, J. L. and Nettleton, N. C. <i>Double trouble: An evolutionary cut at the dichotomy pie</i>	79
--	----

## Target Article

Puccetti, R. The case for mental duality: Evidence from split-brain data and other considerations

93

### Open Peer Commentary

Anderson, R. M., Jr. and Consalves, J. F. <i>Sensory suppression and the unit of consciousness</i>	99	LeDoux, J. E. and Gazzaniga, M. S. <i>The brain and the split brain: A duel with duality as a model of mind</i>	109
Bogen, J. E. <i>Mental numerosity: Is one head better than two?</i>	100	Margolis, J. <i>Mental ascriptions and mental unity: Molar subjects, brains, and homunculi</i>	110
Bradshaw, J. L. <i>In two minds</i>	101	Marks, C. E. <i>Mental duality: An unmade case</i>	112
Brown, J. W. <i>Structural levels and mental unity</i>	102	Robinson, D. N. <i>Neurometaphorology: The new faculty psychology</i>	113
Churchland, P. S. <i>Quantifying minds: How many angels. . . ?</i>	103	Von Eckardt, B. <i>Puccetti's mental-duality thesis: A case of bad arguments</i>	114
Davidson, R. J. <i>Cognitive processing is not equivalent to conscious processing</i>	104	Weinstein, E. A. <i>Extinction and hemi-inattention: Their relationship to commissurotomy</i>	114
Eccles, J. C. <i>Mental dualism and commissurotomy</i>	105	Wilkes, K. V. <i>Unfused homunculi</i>	115
Geschwind, N. <i>The perverseness of the right hemisphere</i>	106		
Green, M. B. <i>May we forget our minds for the moment?</i>	107	<b>Author's Response</b>	
Joynt, R. J. <i>Are two heads better than one?</i>	109	Puccetti, R. <i>Consensus and progress in brain science</i>	116

## Target Article

Johnston, T. D. Contrasting approaches to a theory of learning

125

### Open Peer Commentary

Alley, T. R. and Shaw, R. E. <i>Principles of learning and the ecological style of inquiry</i>	139	Logue, A. W. <i>Species differences and principles of learning: Informed generality</i>	150
Barlow, G. W. and Glickman, S. E. <i>A theory of learning - not even déjà vu</i>	141	Malone, J. C., Jr. <i>A fourth approach to the study of learning: Are "processes" really necessary?</i>	151
Bateson, P. <i>Linking the biological functions and the mechanisms of learning: Uses and abuses</i>	142	Nevin, J. A. <i>Learning theory: Behavioral artifacts or general principles?</i>	152
Charlesworth, W. R. <i>An ecological approach toward a unified theory of learning</i>	142	Petrinovich, L. <i>A functional view of learning</i>	153
Garcia, J. <i>The nature of learning explanations</i>	143	Plotkin, H. C. and Odling-Smee, F. J. <i>Is an ecological approach radical enough?</i>	154
Ghiselin, M. T. <i>The relevance of phylogenetics to the study of behavioral diversity</i>	144	Rachlin, H. <i>Learning theory in its niche</i>	153
Gonzalez, R. C. and Yarczower, M. <i>On the what and how of learning</i>	145	Revusky, S. <i>Known general principles of learning cannot be ignored</i>	156
Hailman, J. P. <i>Discussing learning: The quandary of substance</i>	146	Rozin, P. <i>Explaining diversity and searching for general processes: Isn't there a middle ground?</i>	157
Hinde, R. A. <i>Biological approaches to the study of learning: Does Johnston provide a new alternative?</i>	146	Schleidt, W. M. <i>Adaptive modification of behavior: Processing information from the environment</i>	158
Kalat, J. W. <i>A funny thing happened on the way to comparative psychology</i>	147	Schwartz, B. <i>The ecology of learning: The right answer to the wrong question</i>	159
Kamil, A. C. <i>Ecology and learning</i>	147	Shettleworth, S. J. <i>An ecological theory of learning: Good goal, poor strategy</i>	160
Kruse, J. and Reed, E. <i>The ecological approach to learning</i>	148	Welker, W. <i>Missing variables in studies of animal learning</i>	161
Lachman, J. L. and Lachman, R. <i>General process theory, ecology, and animal-human continuity: A cognitive perspective</i>	149	<b>Author's Response</b>	
		Johnston, T. D. <i>An ecological approach to a theory of learning</i>	162

## Number 2, June 1981

## Target Article

Warren, R. M. Measurement of sensory intensity

175

### Open Peer Commentary

Anderson, N. H. <i>Cognitive algebra and sensation measurement</i>	189	Birnbaum, M. H. <i>Limitations of the physical correlate theory of psychophysical judgment</i>	190
Baird, J. C. <i>Psychophysical theory: On the avoidance of contradiction</i>	190	Curtis, D. W. <i>Direct judgments: Sensation or stimulus correlate?</i>	191

Dorfman, D. D. <i>Warren's physical correlate theory: Correlation does not imply causation</i>	192	Scharf, B. & Hellman, R. <i>Objections to physical correlate theory, with emphasis on loudness</i>	203
Eisler, H. <i>Sensations, correlates and judgments: Why physics?</i>	193	Schneider, B. <i>Is the sensory code truly inaccessible?</i>	204
Gescheider, G. A. <i>In defense of a sensory process theory of psychophysical scaling</i>	194	Teghtsoonian, R. <i>Logical difficulties in physical correlate theory</i>	205
Hood, D. C. & Finkelstein, M. A. <i>On relating physiology to sensation</i>	195	Treisman, M. <i>Sensory scaling: A paradigm whose time has past</i>	206
Iverson, G. J. <i>A dialogue on loudness</i>	195	Tumarkin, A. <i>A biologist looks at psycho-acoustics</i>	207
Lockhead, G. R. <i>Context affects measures of sensory intensity</i>	196	Uttal, W. R. <i>Messages, media and codes</i>	207
Luce, R. D. <i>Physical correlate theory: A question and a prediction</i>	197	Ward, W. D. <i>Sensation: A relativist's view</i>	208
Mansfield, R. J. W. <i>Sensory coding: The search for invariants</i>	198	Warren, W. H., Jr. & Shaw, R. E. <i>Psychophysics and econometrics</i>	209
Marks, L. E. <i>What (good) are scales of sensation?</i>	199	Wasserman, G. S. <i>The physics of light and the physical correlate theory of sensory scaling</i>	210
Mittenecker, E. <i>Distance - a physical correlate of brightness and loudness scaling?</i>	200	Yost, W. A. <i>Variability in the measurement of sensory intensity</i>	211
Pollack, I. <i>The experimental subject as an opportunist</i>	201	Zuriff, G. E. <i>Magnitude estimation: Why one of Warren's claims is correct</i>	212
Poulton, E. C. <i>Schooling and the new psychophysics</i>	201		
Rule, S. J. <i>Binocular brightness and physical correlate theory</i>	203	<b>Author's Response</b>	
		Warren, R. M. <i>Sensation magnitude judgments are based upon estimates of physical magnitudes</i>	213

## Target Article

Plotkin, H. C. & Odling-Smee, F. J. <i>A multiple-level model of evolution and its implications for sociobiology</i>	225
--	-----

### Open Peer Commentary

Barkow, J. H. <i>The logical relation between cultural and biological evolution: On to the next question</i>	235	Pulliam, H. R. <i>Culture and the evolution of learning</i>	247
Campbell, D. T. <i>Levels of organization, selection, and information storage in biological and social evaluation</i>	236	Richerson, P. J. & Boyd, R. T. <i>The search for an alternative to the sociobiological hypothesis</i>	248
Chase, I. D. <i>Social interaction: The missing link in evolutionary models</i>	237	Ridley, M. <i>The leveller no. 1: Evolution, development, and culture</i>	249
Cloak, F. T., Jr. <i>On natural selection and culture</i>	238	Ruse, M. <i>Biology versus culture in human behaviour</i>	250
Dewsbury, D. A. <i>Multiplicity of evolutionary or developmental processes?</i>	240	Ruyle, E. E. <i>Culture, protoculture, and the cultural pool</i>	251
Eckberg, D. L. <i>Some problems with an "options" view of evolution</i>	241	Simon, M. A. <i>Is there really just one kind of evolution?</i>	252
Ghiselin, M. T. <i>Toward an individualistic ontology for cultural evolution</i>	242	Slobodkin, L. B. <i>The meaning of "evolutionary law"</i>	252
Hull, D. L. <i>The essence of sociobiology</i>	242	van den Berghe, P. L. <i>Multiple-level evolution: A disagreement to disagree</i>	253
Johnston, T. D. & Gottlieb, G. <i>Epigenesis and phylogenesis: Re-ordering the priorities</i>	243	Vetta, A. <i>Natural selection and sociobiology</i>	255
Klopfer, P. H. <i>Criticizing sociobiology: It's all been said before</i>	244	Wahlsten, D. <i>Indeterminacy is inherent in an inadequate model of evolution, not in nature</i>	255
Lenington, S. <i>The limits of natural selection</i>	244	Williams, G. C. <i>A defense of monolithic sociobiology and genetic mysticism</i>	257
Lewontin, R. C. <i>On constraints and adaptation</i>	244		
Mundinger, P. C. <i>Evolution and populations</i>	245	<b>Authors' Response</b>	
Perzigian, A. J. <i>Genetics, evolution and cultural selection</i>	246	Plotkin, H. C. and Odling-Smee, F. J. <i>Possible mechanisms for a multiple-level model of evolution</i>	257
Peterson, S. A. <i>Linkage problems: Human genes and human culture</i>	247		

## Target Article

Ghiselin, M. T. <i>Categories, life, and thinking</i>	269
---	-----

### Open Peer Commentary

Bunge, M. <i>Biopopulations, not biospecies, are individuals and evolve</i>	284	Fink, W. L. <i>Individuality and comparative biology</i>	288
Caplan, A. L. <i>Pick your poison: Historicism, essentialism, and emergentism in the definition of species</i>	285	Heise, H. <i>Universals, particulars, and paradigms</i>	289
Corning, P. A. <i>Rethinking categories and life</i>	286	Hull, D. L. <i>Metaphysics and common usage</i>	290
		Johnston, T. D. <i>"Species-typicality": Can individuals have typical parts?</i>	291

Jones, R. K. & Pick, A. D. <i>Categorization and affordances</i>	292	Ruse, M. <i>Species as individuals: Logical, biological, and philosophical problems</i>	299
Keil, F. C. <i>Natural categories and natural concepts</i>	293	Salthe, S. N. <i>The world represented as a hierarchy of nature may not require "species"</i>	300
Kruskal, J. B. <i>What does Ghiselin mean by "individual?"</i>	294	Schwartz, S. P. <i>Natural kinds</i>	301
Odling-Smee, F. J. & Plotkin, H. C. <i>Units "of" selection: The end of "of?"</i>	295	Wiley, E. O. <i>The metaphysics of individuality and its consequences for systematic biology</i>	302
Packard, A. <i>Taxonomy is older than thinking: Epigenetic decisions</i>	296		
Reed, E. S. <i>The demise of mental representations</i>	297	<b>Author's Response</b>	
Rosenberg, A. <i>Typologies: Obstacles and opportunities in scientific change</i>	298	Ghiselin, M. T. <i>Taxa, life, and thinking</i>	303

## Number 3, September 1981

### Target Article

Cohen, L. J. <i>Can human irrationality be experimentally demonstrated?</i>	317
---	-----

### Open Peer Commentary

Blackburn, S. <i>Rational animal?</i>	331	Margalit, A. & Bar-Hillel, M. <i>The irrational, the unreasonable, and the wrong</i>	346
Cohen, M. S. <i>Status of the rationality assumption in psychology</i>	332	Niiniluoto, I. L. J. <i>Cohen versus Bayesianism</i>	349
Diaconis, P. & Freedman, D. <i>The persistence of cognitive illusions</i>	333	Nisbett, R. E. <i>Lay arbitration of rules of inference</i>	349
Einhorn, H. J. & Hogarth, R. M. <i>Rationality and the sanctity of competence</i>	334	Sampson, G. <i>Human rationality: Misleading linguistic analogies</i>	350
Evans, J. St. B. T. & Pollard, P. <i>On defining rationality unreasonably</i>	335	Skyrms, B. <i>Conditional probability, taxicabs, and martingales</i>	351
Fischhoff, B. <i>Can any statements about human behavior be empirically validated?</i>	336	Smedslund, J. <i>Rationality is a necessary presupposition in psychology</i>	352
Glucksberg, S. <i>Can children's irrationality be experimentally demonstrated?</i>	337	Sternberg, R. J. <i>Some questions regarding the rationality of a demonstration of human rationality</i>	352
Griggs, R. A. <i>Human reasoning: Can we judge before we understand?</i>	338	Stich, S. P. <i>Inferential competence: Right you are, if you think you are</i>	353
Henle, M. <i>Another vote for rationality</i>	339	Tversky, A. L. J. <i>Cohen, again: On the evaluation of inductive intuitions</i>	354
Kahneman, D. <i>Who shall be the arbiter of our intuitions?</i>	339	Wason, P. <i>The importance of cognitive illusions</i>	356
Krantz, D. H. <i>Improvements in human reasoning and an error in L. J. Cohen's</i>	340	Weisberg, R. W. <i>Competence, performance, and ignorance</i>	356
Kyburg, H. E., Jr. <i>Intuition, competence, and performance</i>	341	Wetherick, N. E. <i>Cohen on contraposition</i>	358
Levi, I. <i>Should Bayesians sometimes neglect base rates?</i>	342	Zabell, S. L. <i>Unphilosophical probability</i>	358
Lopes, L. L. <i>Performing competently</i>	343		
Lycan, W. G. <i>"Is" and "ought" in cognitive science</i>	344	<b>Author's Response</b>	
Mackie, J. L. <i>Propensity, evidence, and diagnosis</i>	345	Cohen, L. J. <i>Are there any a priori constraints on the study of rationality?</i>	359

### Target Article

Rachlin, H., Battalio, R., Kagel, J., & Green L. <i>Maximization theory in behavioral psychology</i>	371
--	-----

### Open Peer Commentary

Allison, J. <i>Two cheers for maximization theory</i>	388	Keeley, M. C. <i>The microeconomics of nonhuman behavior</i>	396
Baum, W. M. & Nevin, J. A. <i>Maximization theory: Some empirical problems</i>	389	Killien, P. R. & Allen, C. M. <i>Maximization theory: The "package" will not serve as an atom</i>	397
Bolles, R. C. <i>Trouble in reinforcementland</i>	390	Leslie, J. C. <i>Is operant conditioning ready for formal molar theories?</i>	398
Fantino, E. J. <i>Is maximization theory general, and is it refutable?</i>	390	Moffitt, R. A. <i>The power of maximization theory</i>	399
Hanson, S. J. <i>To maximize or not to maximize . . .</i>	391	Motheral, M. S. <i>Ideal versus real worlds: Bliss points, time allocation and curve fitting</i>	400
Herrnstein, R. J. <i>A first law for behavioral analysis</i>	392	Powers, W. T. <i>Maximization, or control?</i>	400
Houston, A. I. & Staddon, J. E. R. <i>Optimality principles and behavior: It's all for the best</i>	395		

Rosen, H. S. <i>Rate and utility maximization: An economist's view</i>	401	Timberlake, W. <i>Bliss points and utility functions</i>	404
Rowland, N. <i>Deprivation and maximization: Mixed feelings about Tom Collins et al.</i>	402	Vaughan, W., Jr. <i>Reinforcement or maximization?</i>	405
Schneider, H. K. <i>Economic psychology: From Descartes to Newton</i>	402		
Thaler, R. H. <i>Maximization and self-control</i>	403	<b>Authors' Response</b>	
		Rachlin, H., Battalio, R., Kagel, J. & Green, L. <i>Maximization theory vindicated</i>	405

## Target Article

<b>Bernstein, I. S. Dominance: The baby and the bathwater</b>	<b>419</b>
---	------------

### Open Peer Commentary

Abernethy, V. <i>Dominance, feminist hierarchies, and heterosexual dyads</i>	429	Gauthreaux, S. A., Jr. <i>Behavioral dominance from an ecological perspective</i>	441
Altmann, S. A. <i>Dominance relationships: The Cheshire cat's grin</i>	430	Hinde, R. A. & Datta, S. <i>Dominance: An intervening variable</i>	442
Baenninger, R. <i>Dominance: On distinguishing the baby from the bathwater</i>	431	Kaplan, J. R. <i>A reexamination of dominance rank and hierarchy in primates</i>	442
Banks, E. M. <i>Dominance and behavioral primatologists: A case of typological thinking?</i>	432	Lott, D. F. <i>Circumstances in which exact dominance rank may be important</i>	443
Bolles, R. C. <i>A parallel to dominance competition</i>	433	Maxim, P. E. <i>Dominance: A useful dimension of social communication</i>	444
Brain, P. F. <i>The concept of dominance also has problems in studies on rodents</i>	434	Petratis, P. S. <i>Dominance rankings and problems of intransitive relationships</i>	445
Bramblett, C. A. <i>Dominance tabulation: Giving form to concepts</i>	435	Plutchik, R. <i>Dominance: A key ethological/sociobiological concept</i>	446
Candland, D. K. & Hoer, J. B. <i>The logical status of dominance</i>	436	Sade, D. S. <i>Patterning of aggression</i>	446
Chalmers, N. R. <i>Dominance as part of a relationship</i>	437	Seyfarth, R. M. <i>Do monkeys rank each other?</i>	447
Eaton, G. G. <i>Measurement and utility of dominance rankings</i>	438	Smuts, B. <i>Dominance: An alternative view</i>	448
Flannelly, K. J. & Blanchard, R. J. <i>Dominance: Cause or description of social relationships?</i>	438	Vessey, S. H. <i>Dominance as control</i>	449
Gage, F. H. <i>Dominance: Measure first and then define</i>	440	<b>Author's Response</b>	
		Bernstein, I. S. <i>Dominance relationships and ranks: Explanation, correlations, and empirical challenges</i>	449

## Target Article

<b>Vanderwolf, C. H. &amp; Robinson, T. E. Reticulo-cortical activity and behavior: A critique of the arousal theory and a new synthesis</b>	<b>459</b>
--	------------

### Open Peer Commentary

Bennett, T. L. <i>Is a behaviorist's approach sufficient for understanding the brain?</i>	476	Ranck, J. B., Jr. <i>An obituary for old arousal theory</i>	487
Buzsáki, G., Isaacson, R. L. & Hannigan, J. H., Jr. <i>Behavioral problems related to the interpretation of brain rhythms</i>	477	Rougeul, A., Bouyer, J. J., & Buser, P. <i>Significance of localized rhythmic activities occurring during the waking state</i>	488
Callaway, E. <i>Can the decomposition of attention clarify some clinical issues?</i>	477	Shiromani, P. & Fishbein, W. <i>Neocortical activation and adaptive behavior: Cholinergic influences</i>	488
Carlson, N. R. <i>Is the distinction between Type I and Type II behaviors related to the effects of septal lesions?</i>	479	Somjen, G. G. <i>Reticular formation, brain waves, and coma</i>	489
Eichenbaum, H. <i>A behaviorist in the neurophysiology lab</i>	480	Steriade, M. <i>EEG desynchronization is associated with cellular events that are prerequisites for active behavioral states</i>	489
Hirschman, G. <i>Is hippocampal theta an artifact?</i>	480	Sutherland, R. J., Whishaw, I. Q. & Kolb, B. <i>A ghost in a different guise</i>	492
Jasper, H. H. <i>EEG, pharmacology, and behavior</i>	482	Szerb, J. C. & Dudar, J. D. <i>Where does the cholinergic modulation of the EEG take place?</i>	493
Jones, B. E. <i>Understanding the physiological correlates of a behavioral state as a constellation of events</i>	482	Vertes, R. P. <i>An atropine-sensitive and a less atropine-sensitive system</i>	493
Komisaruk, B. R. & Semba, K. <i>Rhythmic modulation of sensorimotor activity in phase with EEG waves</i>	483	Villablanca, J. R. <i>Independent forebrain and brainstem controls for arousal and sleep</i>	494
Krnjević, K. <i>Cellular mechanisms of cholinergic arousal</i>	484	Vinogradova, O. S. <i>Behaviorism and voluntarism</i>	496
Malmo, R. B. & Malmo, H. P. <i>Needed: More data on the reticular formation*</i> (*This word was misprinted as "information" in BBS 4:3.)	485		
Phillis, J. W. <i>Acetylcholine, amines, peptides, and cortical arousal</i>	486	<b>Authors' Response</b>	
		Vanderwolf, C. H. & Robinson, T. E. <i>Brain-behavioral studies: The importance of staying close to the data</i>	497

# Number 4, December 1981

## Target Article

Colby, K. M. Modeling a paranoid mind 515

### Open Peer Commentary

- Abelson, R. P. *Going after PARRY* 534  
Agassi, J. *Simulation?* 535  
Carbonell, J. G. *Issues in computer modeling of cognitive phenomena: An artificial intelligence perspective* 536  
Gunderson, K. *Paranoia concerning program-resistant aspects of the mind – and let's drop rocks on Turing's toes again* 537  
Izard, C. E. & Masterson, F. A. *Colby's paranoia model: An old theory in a new frame?* 539  
Kochen, M. *On the generality of PARRY, Colby's paranoia model* 540  
Lindsay, R. *How smart must you be to be crazy?* 541  
Magaro, P. A. & Shulman, H. G. *Colby's model for paranoia: It's made well, but what is it?* 542  
Maher, B. A. *Testing the components of a computer model* 543  
Miller, J. R. *PARRY and the evaluation of cognitive models* 543  
Moor, J. *AI and cargo cult science* 544  
Oatley, K. *Modeling paranoia: The cargo cult metaphor* 545  
Pinkava, V. *The dichotomous predicament of contemporary psychology* 546  
Reid, W. H. & Riedler, J. F. *Psychiatry and computers: An uneasy synthesis* 547  
Revlin, R. *Evaluation of a model's test* 547  
Sloman, A. *Deep and shallow simulations* 548  
Swanson, D. W. *Is PARRY paranoid?* 548  
Teller, V. & Dahl, H. *Clinical artificial intelligence* 549
- Author's Response**  
Colby, K. M. *PARRYing* 550

## Target Article

Le Magnen, J. The metabolic basis of dual periodicity of feeding in rats 561

### Open Peer Commentary

- Armstrong, S. *Periodicity of nocturnal feeding in the rat: What the gut tells the brain or what the brain tells the gut* 575  
Bellinger, L. L. *Endocrine effects on glucose and insulin periodicity* 576  
Booth, D. A. *Can verbal theorising cope?* 576  
Borer, K. T. *The neuroendocrine lipostat is not confined to the ventromedial hypothalamus* 577  
Casper, R. C. & Schlemmer, R. F. *Bulimia is more than a form of hyperphagia* 578  
Collins, B. J. *ATP, not glucose, is energy currency* 579  
Davis, J. D. *Has a meal trigger been found?* 580  
de Castro, J. M. *Feeding patterns and their control mechanisms* 581  
Flatt, J. P. *Is food intake regulation based on signals arising in carbohydrate metabolism inherently inadequate for accurate regulation of energy balance on high-fat diets?* 581  
Friedman, M. I. *Metabolic explanations of eating behavior* 583  
Kanarek, R. B. *Some limitations of homeostatic explanations of feeding behavior* 584  
King, B. M. *Relationship of hypothalamic obesity to hyperinsulinemia* 585  
Mrosovsky, N. *Biological clocks, set points, and the primacy of regulated levels of fat* 585  
Nunez, A. A. *Circadian pacemakers and feeding rhythms* 586  
Panksepp, J. *On medial hypothalamic control of feeding* 587  
Peck, J. W. *Depletion, repletion, and feeding by rats* 588  
Ritter, R. C. *Preprandial hypoglycemia and hypothalamic chawinism* 589  
Rowland, N. *Feeding behaviour: Caused by, or just correlated with, physiology?* 589  
Sclafani, A. *Correlation and causation in the study of feeding behavior* 590  
Stricker, E. M. *Factors in the control of food intake* 591  
Toates, F. M. *Towards a real systems theory of feeding* 592  
Vigersky, R. A. *Feeding behavior and glucose homeostasis in male rats* 593  
Waldbillig, R. J. *Failure of caloric regulation during feeding of high-fat diets: An anomaly rationalized with current concepts of glucoprivic feeding* 593
- Author's Response**  
Le Magnen, J. *The study of feeding behavior is "physiology"* 594

## Target Article

Gallistel, C. R. Précis of Gallistel's *The organization of action: A new synthesis* 609

### Open Peer Commentary

- Arbib, M. A. *A new synthesis?* 619  
Bolles, R. C. *On a clear day you can see behavior* 619  
Chapple, W. *Independence and interaction in behavioral units* 620

Craske, B. <i>Oscillators in human motor systems</i>	621	Mackintosh, N. J. <i>Where's the action?</i>	631
Dev, P. <i>The reference trajectory as an organising principle</i>		Milner, P. M. <i>A small fly in some beneficial ointment</i>	632
Doty, R. W. <i>Nodes, notions and neuroscience</i>	622	Nashner, L. M. <i>Hierarchical structures in the organization of motor behaviors</i>	633
Fentress, J. C. <i>Network foci in integrated action: Units or something else?</i>	622	Newell, A. <i>A basis for action</i>	633
Grillner, S. "A new synthesis?"	623	Olton, D. S. <i>Behavioral flexibility and the organization of action</i>	634
Hogan, J. A. <i>Hierarchy and behavior</i>	624	Provine, R. R. <i>Giving behavior to psychology</i>	635
Hollerbach, J. M. <i>Effective procedures versus elementary units of behavior</i>	625	Reed, E. S. <i>Can mental representations cause behavior?</i>	635
Jander, R. <i>Gems set into a base matrix</i>	627	Reynolds, P. C. <i>Behavior ignored</i>	637
Jeannerod, M. <i>Input-output relations in goal-directed actions</i>	628	Roitblat, H. L. <i>Gallistel's metatheory of action</i>	637
Lewis, E. R. <i>Dynamic servomechanisms are more fun: A critical look at chapters 6 and 7 of The organization of action</i>	629	Timberlake, W. <i>The education of behaviorism and the nature of learning</i>	638
MacKay, D. G. <i>Behavioral plasticity, serial order, and the motor program</i>	630		
		<b>Author's Response</b>	
		Gallistel, C. R. <i>Matters of principle: Hierarchies, representations, and action</i>	639



# The Behavioral and Brain Sciences

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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. Submission of an article implies that it has not been published or is not being considered for publication elsewhere. Authors submitting previously published articles for consideration should give full information of place of publication, date, and include permission from the copyright holder to reprint. 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 illustrations; 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:

Kupfermann, 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.

\*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. Associates are eligible for a reduced subscription rate. Please write to the Editor for further information.

# The Behavioral and Brain Sciences

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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.

## Genes, mind, and culture

Charles J. Lumsden and Edward O. Wilson, *Harvard University*

In *Genes, Mind, and Culture* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1981), the process of gene-culture coevolution is characterized: Culture is shaped by biological influences whereas biological traits are simultaneously altered by genetic evolution in response to cultural history. A case is made that genetic and cultural evolution are inseparable, and that the human mind has tended to evolve so as to bias individuals toward certain patterns of cognition and choice rather than others. With the aid of mathematical models, the coevolutionary circuit is traced: The genes prescribe structure in endocrine and neural systems, imposing regularities in the development of cognition and behavior; these regularities translate upward into holistic patterns of culture, which can be predicted in the form of probability density distributions; natural selection acts within human history to favor certain developmental rules over others; and the selection alters the frequencies of the underlying genes.

**With Commentary from** D. P. Barash, A. L. Caplan, R. Fagen, M. T. Ghiselin, H. E. Gruber, C. R. Hallpike, D. L. Hartl, T. D. Johnston, G. R. Loftus, H. Markl, J. Maynard Smith, A. Rosenberg, G. Schubert, L. B. Slobodkin, P. L. van den Berghe, and others.

## Neuroleptics and operant behavior: The anhedonia hypothesis

Roy A. Wise, *Concordia University*

Neuroleptic drugs cause rats to stop lever-pressing and alley-running for a variety of positive reinforcers, including food, water, brain stimulation, and intravenous psychomotor stimulants, opiates, and barbiturates. The characteristics of this response cessation and the fact that neuroleptics also block the acquisition of lever-press habits suggest that the reinforcing impact of these agents and associated environmental stimuli is blunted at neuroleptic doses that do not significantly impair the capacity to respond. Human reports suggest that the pleasure of rewarding events is also blunted by these agents. Thus it is proposed that these agents could be termed "anhedonics" or "dysphorics." The anhedonia hypothesis of neuroleptic action has potential implications for understanding the effects of neuroleptic therapy with schizophrenic patients and dopamine cell loss in Parkinson's disease.

**With Commentary from** H. Anisman, G. W. Arbuthnott, R. J. Beninger, A. Ettenberg, W. J. Freed & R. F. Zec, D. C. German, G. F. Koob, W. Lyons, R. B. Malmö & H. P. Malmö, C. B. Nemeroff & D. Luttinger, J. Panksepp, P. Soubrie, T. N. Tombaugh, and others.

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

BBS Multiple Book Review of J. A. Gray, *The Neuropsychology of anxiety: An enquiry into the functions of the septo-hippocampal system*

D. P. Peters & S. J. Ceci, "Peer review practices of psychological journals: The fate of published articles, submitted again"

H. L. Roitblat, "The meaning of representation in animal memory"

J. Panksepp, "Toward a general psychobiological theory of emotions"

R. B. Stein, "What muscle variable or variables does the nervous system control in normal movements?"

P. J. Sheafor, "'Pseudoconditioning' phenomena reflect true Pavlovian conditioning processes: Biological constraints on response indices of 'simple' associative learning"

I. Lieblisch & M. A. Arbib, "Multiple representations of space underlying behavior"

## Depression: The predisposing influence of stress

Hymie Anisman and Robert M. Zacharko, *Carleton University*

The neurochemical concomitants of depression and the neurochemical consequences of stressful experiences suggest that aversive experiences may provoke depression by depleting norepinephrine, dopamine, and serotonin. Aversive experiences give rise to behavioral attempts to cope with stress, coupled with increased amine activity to contend with environmental demands. When behavioral control over aversive experiences is not possible, amine utilization exceeds synthesis, leading to transmitter depletion, which in turn provokes depression. Organismic, experiential, and environmental variables, which may contribute to the amine depletions, could be determinants of vulnerability to affective illness.

**With Commentary from** H. S. Akiskal, D. L. Chute, D. de Catanzaro, J. W. Kalat, G. W. Kraemer, A. I. Leshner, D. Lester, W. T. McKinney, Jr., S. T. Mason, R. Murison & H. Ursin, R. Neugebauer, K. M. Noll & J. M. Davis, E. A. Stone, and others.

## Does play matter? Functional and evolutionary aspects of animal and human play

Peter K. Smith, *University of Sheffield*

The adaptive value of animal play is considered in terms of its costs and benefits to inclusive fitness. Play functions primarily to provide juveniles with practice for later skills when such practice would otherwise be unlikely or unsafe. This applies to physical training, social competition, and (for a few species only) tool use. In hominids, the capacity for fantasy may have been an emergent property which, superimposed on an arousal mechanism, increased the complexity of their play. Cultural change and, in particular, organized instruction, have since radically modified the adaptive significance of contemporary human play.

**With Commentary from** J. D. Baldwin, M. Bekoff, I. S. Bernstein, M. Csikszentmihalyi, I. Eibl-Eibesfeldt, R. Fagen, G. G. Fein, P. A. Ferchmin & V. A. Eterović, M. Lewis, F. E. Poirier, H. B. Schwartzman, B. Sutton-Smith, B. Vandenberg, D. P. Wolf, and others.

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