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https://doi.org/10.1017/S0140525X00032027 Published online by Cambridge University Press

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https://doi.org/10.1017/S0140525X00032027 Published online by Cambridge University Press

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0140525X00032027 Published online by Cambridge University Press

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https://doi.org/10.1017/S0140525X00032027 Published online by Cambridge University Press

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Association for the Advancement of Philosophy and Psychiatry (AAPP) is dedicated to philosophical inquiry in psychiatry. AAPP aims to enhance the effectiveness of the psychiatrist as teacher, researcher, and practitioner by illuminating the philosophical issues embedded in these activities. AAPP also aims to encourage philosophical inquiry by making psychiatric phenomena more accessible to philosophers. AAPP is now five years old and is seeking to expand its membership. In conjunction with the Royal College of Psychiatrists Philosophy Group, AAPP will begin publication of a new journal, *Philosophy, Psychiatry, and Psychology* (PPP) in 1994. This international journal, to be published by the Johns Hopkins University Press, is singular in its focus on philosophical aspects of psychiatry and clinical psychology.

Philosophy, Psychiatry, and Psychology is now seeking manuscript submissions.

Inquiries about AAPP and PPP should be directed to:

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All BBS Associates and any non-Associates who have served as referees, commentators or authors, or who are qualified and interested in serving as referees or commentators for BBS:

Please send us your electronic mail address, if you have one. (If you don't have one, you are strongly urged to look into the advantages of getting one -- not only for BBS's sake!)

BBS is implementing more and more of its peer communication functions by electronic mail. This not only increases the speed and efficiency of BBS's interaction with the world biobehavioral and cognitive science community, but it dramatically increases its scope and range as well. Abstracts can be circulated by email in advance to allow potential commentators to nominate themselves. Referee reports can be submitted by email. The BBS Associateship can be more representatively canvassed to determine what topics and authors they would like to see treated in BBS. New Associates can be nominated by email, etc.

Electronic mail addresses can be sent to our regular mail address. (Any available *departmental* or *institutional email directories* would be very helpful too.)

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Along with your email address you are encouraged to include you suggestions about current BBS editorial policy and directions you would like to see BBS take in the future.

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Behavioral and Brain Sciences

Instructions for Authors and Commentators

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.

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 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 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. Multiple book reviews and previously published articles appear by invitation only. **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 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 consideration by proponents of the established forms; (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.**

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 Target articles must not exceed 14,000 words (and should ordinarily be considerably shorter); commentaries should not exceed 1,000 words, including references. 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.

All submissions must include an indexable title, followed by the authors' names in the form preferred for publication, full institutional addresses, and electronic mail addresses. Target article authors must also provide numbered subheads to facilitate cross-reference by commentators. **Two abstracts,** one of 100 and one of 250 words, should be submitted with every target 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 all target article texts. Notes, acknowledgments, appendices, and references should be grouped at the end of the target article or commentary.

Illustrations: Tables and figures (i.e., photographs, graphs, charts, or other artwork) should be numbered consecutively. Every table should have a title; every figure, a caption. At least one reference in the text must indicate the appropriate locations. (For sizes, see below.)

References: 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 are: Brown (1973); (Brown 1973); (Brown 1973; 1978); (Brown 1973; Jones 1976); (Brown & Jones 1978); (Brown et al. 1979). References should be typed on a separate sheet in alphabetical order in the style of the following examples. **Do not abbreviate journal titles.**

Kupfermann, I. & Weiss, K. (1978) The command neuron concept. *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. Cambridge University Press.

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

Preparation of the manuscript The original, **double-spaced** target article plus **eight single-spaced, double-sided** copies must be submitted. The entire manuscript, *including notes and references,* must be typed **double-spaced** (¼-inch space between lines) on 8½ by 11 inch paper, with margins set to 70 characters per line (not "justified") and 25 lines per page, and should not exceed 50 pages. Pages should be numbered consecutively. Commentators should send their original plus two copies. 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.

Send all submissions, plus a disk (IBM-compatible if possible), to: Stevan Harnad, Editor, Behavioral and Brain Sciences, 20 Nassau St., Suite 240, Princeton, NJ 08542. **Electronic mail:** *harnad@princeton.edu* or *harnad@pucc.bitnet. In case of doubt as to appropriateness for BBS commentary, authors should write to the editor before submitting eight copies.*

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 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.

*Individuals interested in serving as BBS Associates are asked to write to the editor.

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0140525X00032027 Published online by Cambridge University Press

To appear in Volume 17, Number 1 (1994)

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, 40 West 20th Street, New York, NY 10011.

Neuropsychological inference with an interactive brain: A critique of the "locality" assumption

Martha J. Farah, *University of Pennsylvania*

When cognitive neurospychologists make inferences about the functional architecture of the normal mind from selective cognitive impairments, they generally assume that the effects of brain damage on the functional architecture are local, that is, the nondamaged components of the architecture continue to function normally. This follows from the view that the components of the functional architecture are informationally encapsulated. I will argue that this locality assumption is probably not correct. Nevertheless, inferences about the functional architecture can be made from neuropsychological data with an alternative set of assumptions, according to which human information processing is graded, distributed, and interactive.

With *Commentary* from JA Bullinaria; B Butterworth; R Campbell; DP Carey & AD Milner; N Chater; J Davidoff & B Renault; M-M Mesulam; M Oaksford; DC Plaut; MI Posner; R Sekuler; P Servos & EM Olds; and others.

Nonconsequentialist decisions

Jonathan Baron, *University of Pennsylvania*

Consequentialism, in a simple form, holds that decisions should be made according to our judgment of consequences for achieving goals. People nevertheless knowingly follow nonconsequentialist rules: they prefer harmful omissions to less harmful acts; they favor the status quo over better alternatives; they endorse third-party compensation on the basis of an injury's cause rather than the compensation's benefit; they ignore deterrent effects of punishment and they resist coercive reforms. Nonconsequentialist principles may involve commitment to overgeneralizations, detached from original purposes. Such phenomena have implications for philosophical and experimental methodology, public policy, and education.

With *Commentary* from JE Adler; HR Arkes; LJ Cohen; JStBT Evans; C Glymour; J Heil; F Jackson; LD Katz; A Morton; K Oatley; PM Pietroski; P Railton; I Ritov; KH Teigen; PE Tetlock; and others.

Mathematical principles of reinforcement

Peter R. Killeen, *Arizona State University*

Incentives excite behavior, and memory focuses that excitement on precedent responses. Models of correlation between the organism's memory of its behavior and the experimenter's definition of the response are derived. Inserted into a generic model of arousal and temporal constraint, they predict response rates under a variety of scheduling arrangements. The theory posits a response-indexed decay of memory and requires that incentives displace memory of the responses that precede them; as a contiguity-weighted correlation model, it bridges opposing views of the reinforcement process, providing a behavioral account of a key cognitive process.

With *Commentary* from RC Bolles; H Davis; RAM Gregson; SJ Hanson; MD Krank; MA Metzger & T Sagvolden; JA Nevin; H Rachlin; CP Shimp; RL Shull; F Svartdal; SF Walker; JH Wearden; CDL Wynne; and others.

Among the articles to appear in forthcoming issues of BBS:

AH Wertheim, "Motion perception during self-motion"

M Jeannerod, "The representing brain: Neural correlates of motor intention and imagery"

B Bridgeman, AHC van der Heijden & BM Velichkovsky, "A theory of visual stability across saccadic eye movements"

Multiple book review of A Karmiloff-Smith, *Beyond modularity*

Multiple book review of M Boden, *The creative mind: Myths and mechanisms*

Special issue on neural transplantation: "Controversies in Neuroscience II"

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