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S. J. Rachman and Clare Philips

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## 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  
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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 Rex A. Godow, Jr., Department of Philosophy, College of Charleston, S.C. 29401.

# 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; commentaries 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 2 (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.

### **Sex differences in human brain asymmetry: A critical survey**

**Jeannette McGlone**, *University Hospital, London, Ontario, Canada*

This review offers a critical survey of the evidence for sex differences in the functional and structural asymmetry of the human brain. There is a growing body of clinical, normative, and anatomical data suggesting that the male brain may be more asymmetrically organized than the female brain, both for verbal and nonverbal functions. These effects are rarely found in developmental studies, but they are significant in many recently published investigations on adults. The underlying mechanisms of sexual variation in brain organization are unknown, but genetic and hormonal factors may be important.

**With Commentary from** M. Annett, W. W. Beatty, A. Bener, S. Blinkov, J. L. Bradshaw, S. Butler, V. Denenberg, K. B. Hoyenga, D. Ingle, D. Kimura, H. Lansdell, M. LeMay, F. Nottebohm, S. Sasantuma, S. G. Vandenberg, and others.

### **Human suicide: A biological perspective**

**Denys deCatanzaro**, *McMaster University*

The phenomenon of suicide presents a fundamental problem for biobehavioral analysis, a problem that has been neither appreciated nor confronted by research and theory. Almost all behavior supports the behaving organism's biological fitness and advances his genes. Suicide acts directly contrary to these ends. Heuristic models are presented here to account for suicide in an evolutionary framework. Suicide may derive from an independence of learned behavior from the constraints of natural selection and from the breakdown of adaptive mechanisms in extreme environments. It may also be tolerated or supported by selective pressures because of some unique ecological and biological attributes of those committing it.

**With Commentary from** H. Anisman, D. C. Blanchard, E. G. Carr, R. Dawkins, J. D. Douglas, M. P. Duke, M. L. Farber, G. Frieden, W. J. Hamilton III, L. D. Hankoff & W. J. Turner, M. G. Harmatz, D. Lester, F. V. Wenz, R. D. Wetzel, D. S. Wilson, and others.

### **A perceptual-defensive-recuperative model of fear and pain**

**R. C. Bolles and M. S. Fanselow**, *University of Washington*

A model of fear and pain is presented in which these are assumed to be distinct motivational systems controlling distinct classes of behavior. Fear organizes defensive behavior through the perception of environmental stimuli that support defensive responses such as flight and freezing. Similarly, pain organizes recuperative behaviors through the selective perception of noxious stimuli. Because pain-motivated recuperative behaviors would compete with defensive behaviors, and because defense is most urgent, there should be a mechanism whereby fear inhibits pain. Recent research indicates that this is the case, and that the inhibitory mechanism is provided by the endogenous analgesic systems of the central nervous system.

**With Commentary from** M. H. Appley, D. C. Bindra, D. Bowsher, C. R. Chapman & G. J. Gagliardi, R. Dubner, B. Eichelman, H. L. Fields, G. Greenberg, R. L. Hayes, R. W. Hendersen, Y. F. Jacquet, R. Melzack, C. J. Vierck, Jr. & B. Y. Cooper, and others.

### **Précis of *The evolution of human sexuality***

**Donald Symons**, *University of California, Santa Barbara*

Patterns in the data on human sexuality support the hypothesis that the bases of sexual emotions are products of natural selection and that the typical differences between men's and women's sexual behaviors, attitudes, and feelings can be explained most parsimoniously as resulting from the extraordinarily different reproductive opportunities and constraints males and females normally encountered during the course of evolutionary history. Available evidence is consistent with the view that few sex differences in sexuality are complementary, that many aspects of sexuality undermine marriage, and that sexuality is less a unifying than a divisive force in human affairs.

**With Commentary from** J. Alcock, I. S. Bernstein, D. A. Dewsbury, M. Diamond, H. J. Eysenck, G. Geis & T. L. Huston, M. T. Ghiselin, J. P. Hailman, J. B. Lancaster & S. Lancaster, W. C. McGrew, D. Tennov, J. R. Udry, R. E. Whalen, and others.

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

BBS Multiple Book Review of A. R. Jensen, *Bias in mental testing*  
J. C. Lynch, "Functional organization of posterior parietal association cortex"  
J. R. Searle, "Minds, brains, and programs"  
A. I. Selverston, "Are central pattern generators understandable?"  
R. J. Sternberg, "Sketch of a componential subtheory of human intelligence"  
S. Ullman, "Against direct perception"

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