

THE INTERBEHAVIORIST

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QUOTE

The truth is, the science of Nature has been already too long made only a work of the brain and the fancy. It is now high time that that it should return to the plainness and soundness of observations on material and obvious things.

-- Robert Hooke

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The Interbehaviorist is a quarterly publication of news, information, discussion, journal and book notes, book reviews, comments, and brief articles pertaining to interbehavioral psychology -- a natural science of behavior from a contextualistic, integrated-field perspective.

The newsletter publishes professional communications that fall between informal correspondence and colloquia, and formal archival publication. As such, the newsletter supplements contemporary journals dedicated to basic and applied research, and to the history and philosophy of the behavioral sciences. The newsletter actively encourages submission of notes about current professional activities, news and observations about interbehavioral psychology and related perspectives, comments on journals and books of interest, more extended book reviews, and brief articles. All submissions should be sent in triplicate to the editor and should conform to the style described in the publication manual of the American Psychological Association (3rd edition).

Subscription Information

Student Subscriptions.....	\$4.00
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Institutional Subscriptions.....	10.00
Back Volumes 12.....	6.00
Back Volumes 1-11 (each).....	4.00
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NOTES FROM THE FIELD

Many subscribers contributed articles in honor of Professor Kantor to the special issue of The Psychological Record and to the last issue of The Behavior Analyst. These contributions are listed in THE AGORA in the pages that follow.

In other news, both IVER IVERSEN and RICHARD PISACRETA were primary authors on articles in the Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior entitled, respectively, "Operant Conditioning of Autogrooming in Vervet Monkeys" (1984, 42, 171-189) and "Transfer of Matching-to-Figure Samples in the Pigeon" (1984, 42, 223-237). THEODORE SARBIN and Karl Scheibe's (1983) Studies in Social Identity was quite favorably reviewed in Contemporary Psychology (1984, 29, 955-957). In the same issue, Mancuso and SARBIN (pp. 992-993) responded to the unsympathetic review of their book on schizophrenia. Finally, STEVE LARSEN, ED MORRIS, LISA JOHNSON, JIM TODD, and John VonLintel published an article in The Experimental Analysis of Human Behavior Bulletin (1984, 2, 13-16) on the implications of interbehavioral psychology in that domain.

DONALD M. BAER and JOHN L. FALK each contributed papers to the Symposium on Analysis and Integration of Behavioral Units in honor of Kenneth MacCorquodale (Oct. 18-19, 1984). Their papers were respectively titled, "Frequency as an Estimate of Probability of Behavioral Units" and "The Formation and Function of Ritual Behavior."

RALPH SPIGA chaired a symposium, entitled "J. R. Kantor's Interbehavioral Psychology: Theory and Application," at the meeting of the Southeastern Association for Behavior Analysis (November 15-17, 1984). Papers were presented by Ralph: "Understanding Behavior Analysis through Interbehaviorism"; by BILL BROWN, BILL BRYSON-BROCKMANN, AND JIM FOX: "Differentiating Setting Events from Discriminative Stimuli: An Interbehavioral Perspective"; and by LYNNE DAURELLE: "An Interbehavioral Perspective on Parent Training of Developmentally Delayed Children."

We would like to thank those of you who sent us copies of these papers so that we could note them in this column. We knew that some day our "reprints" would come.

THE AGORA

In general news, you will note that the newsletter has now obtained an International Standard Serials Number (ISSN 8755-612X) from the National Serials Data Program at the Library of Congress. Having an ISSN number increases the number of sources in which we are listed, makes citations to the newsletter easier to find, and increases the probability that acquisition librarians will give us serious consideration.

Readers of Behaviorism saw that we placed (actually, reciprocated with) an advertisement in the last issue (1983, 12, p. 70). We have yet to receive Behaviorism's advertisement, but will publish it when it arrives.

With respect to another "philosophical" journal, Linda Parrott informs us of the new Annals of Theoretical Psychology, edited by Joseph R. Royce and Leendert P. Mos (Center for Advanced Study in Theoretical Psychology, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T6G 2E9) and published by the Plenum Publishing Corporation (233 Spring Street, New York, NY 10013). Volumes 1 (March, 1984) and 2 (November, 1984) have already been published; Volume 3 is expected in June. The composition of the editorial board and contents of the first issues do not jump out at one as interbehavioral, but the broad range of topics addressed touches on all aspects of interbehavioral philosophy. The "annals" may be worth a look, and some friendly persuasion.

We received a letter from Gerald R. Patterson, who commented on Professor Kantor's contributions to psychology. Professor Patterson has kindly allowed us to reprint his comments here:

[When] I was a graduate student at the University of Minnesota, there was no one there who was presenting the interbehavioral perspective. That's interesting because Minnesota had such an empirical orientation and [was] very much committed to S-R learning theories, including Skinner's point of view. It was only much later when I actually engaged in developing what we were calling here the analysis of structure that Fred Kanfer said, "You really should read Kantor." I was shocked to find that somebody had already developed

this point of view sans data, and extended it far beyond anything that I had in mind."

As reported in the last issue, Professor Patterson was also the recent recipient of the American Psychological Association's 1984 Distinguished Scientific Award for the Applications of Psychology. The inscription on the award reads as follows:

For his tenacious, programmatic and inventive research on family interaction processes, especially his naturalistic studies of coercive interactions involving aggressive youngsters. A significant methodological and social contribution, this work also produced a carefully devised, meticulously evaluated, and widely respected parental training program. His work appears prominently in all reviews of deviant family interaction, childhood aggression and their treatment. He has open-mindedly [sic] combined social learning principles and interaction theories in his coherent model of aversive control. A stirring speaker, an exemplary leader, and a creative basic and applied scientist, he has inspired countless young scholars.

Hear! Hear!

Kantor Memorials

Sid Bijou sent us news that on October 2, 1984, the Indiana University Bloomington Faculty Council commemorated Professor Kantor in a memorial resolution. The resolution was prepared and signed by Douglas G. Ellson, James H. Capshew, Richard N. Berry, Eliot Hearst, and Harry Yamaguchi; Herman B. Wells and Cornilia Christianson assisted. It is available from the editor of this newsletter.

The commemorative issue of The Psychological Record has been published [1984, 34 (4)]. It contains articles by colleagues and friends of Professor Kantor who were greatly influenced by his work. Individual copies of this issue are available for \$8.50 from Charles E. Rice, Editor, Department of Psychology, Kenyon College, Gambier, OH 43022. The authors and the titles of their papers are listed below.

Marion White McPherson and John A. Popplestone
 Selections from Archives of the
 History of American Psychology

Irvin S. Wolf

J. R. Kantor, 1888-1984

Parker E. Lichtenstein

Interbehaviorism in Psychology and
in the Philosophy of Science

Noel W. Smith

Fundamentals of Interbehavioral
Psychology

James E. Upson and Roger D. Ray

An Interbehavioral Systems Model for
Empirical Investigation in Psychology

Sidney W. Bijou

Cross-Sectional and Longitudinal
Analysis of Development: The
Interbehavioral Perspective

Theodore R. Sarbin

Nonvolition in Hypnosis: A Semiotic
Analysis

Paul T. Mountjoy and Douglas H. Ruben

Extinction and Resurgence in
Scientific History: An Interbehavioral
Analysis

Emilio Ribes

The Relation between Interbehaviorism
and the Experimental Analysis of
Behavior: The Search for a Paradigm

William Stephenson

Methodologies for Statements of
Problems: Kantor and Spearman
Conjoined

Douglas H. Ruben

Major Trends in Interbehavioral
Psychology from Articles Published in
The Psychological Record (1937-1983)

In addition to the special issue of The Psychological Record, James M. Johnston, editor of The Behavior Analyst, invited four papers in honor of Professor Kantor for the Fall, 1984, issue of that journal (Vol. 7, No. 2). Although these articles comprise but a portion of the issue, the issue is available for \$5.00 from Ms. Shery Chamberlain, c/o the Society for the Advancement of Behavior Analysis, Department of Psychology, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, MI 49008. The authors and articles are listed below.

Linda J. Parrott

J. R. Kantor's Contributions to
Psychology and Philosophy: A Guide to
Further Study

Jay Moore

Conceptual Contributions of Kantor's
Interbehavioral Psychology

Jackson Marr

Some Reflections on Kantor's (1970)
"An Analysis of the Experimental
Analysis of Behavior"

Edward K. Morris

Interbehavioral Psychology and Radical
Behaviorism: Some Similarities and
Differences.

We want to thank those who have contributed so far to the Kantor Memorial Fund of the newsletter, which serves as the basis for our long-term financial stability and special publication events. The current fund stands at \$718, reflecting the generous contributions of Richard Amado, Don Blomquist, Dennis Delprato, William Gardner, Helene J. Kantor, Louise Kent-Udolf, Harry Mahan, and Doug Ruben.

An Interbehavioral Organization

Related to the above, Dennis Delprato and others are looking into the feasibility of establishing an interbehavioral organization. ABA serves the needs of some, but certainly not all readers of this newsletter. At the moment, the specific functions of the organization are not settled -- they may range from simple filing as an educational organization, to overseeing the well-being of various interbehavioral publications, such as the Principia Press and The Psychological Record, to that plus the holding of annual meetings. These matters warrant serious discussion, the opportunity for which Dennis has arranged. An open meeting has been scheduled after the completion of the regular ABA meetings in Columbus, Ohio, at the Hyatt-Regency Hotel (the Champagne Room) on Monday, May 27, at 4:00. If interested, please attend. A notice of this meeting will also be published in the ABA Newsletter.

The Association for Behavior Analysis

As has been mentioned before in past issues of the newsletter, the annual meetings of the Association for Behavior Analysis have been receptive to papers by interbehavioral psychologists. We expect this trend to continue, and will provide a list of interbehavioral papers to be given at the May meetings in the next issue of the newsletter.

In the meantime, readers may be interested to know that Rick Amado submitted a request to establish a Special Interest Group (SIG) for Interbehavioral Psychology within the Association, and that this was accepted at the October 12-14 meeting of the Executive Council. Linda Parrott and Rick have arranged for a

meeting of those interested in the SIG at the next convention. The meeting is scheduled for Sunday, May 26, at 1:00 in the Franklin Room of the Hyatt-Regency in Columbus, Ohio. Interested ABA members should attend so that the SIG can establish a list of officers and an agenda.

Subscriptions

As mentioned in previous issues of the newsletter, we are always interested in new (and renewed) subscribers. Any efforts current subscribers can make to promote new subscriptions, especially from university, college, and institutional libraries, would be greatly appreciated. Subscription information is listed inside the front cover of the newsletter. If you, yourself, have not resubscribed, please do so as soon as possible. Notices were enclosed in the last issue and, for those who have not yet resubscribed, are enclosed again.

The new subscribers since the last issue are listed below. We especially want to thank the Comunidad Los Horcones for its interest and support. They also sent us a reprint of an article describing their activities, entitled "Pilot Walden Two Experiments: Beginnings of a Planned Society," which appeared in the Behaviorists for Social Action Journal, 1982, 3, 25-29, and in which references are made to the work of other subscribers to the newsletter -- Don Baer, Sid Bijou, Gerald Patterson, and Emilio Ribes. The address of the Comunidad is Carretera a Tecoripa KM 63, Apartado 372, Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico. We thank them and all other new subscribers for supporting the journal. For those interested, a mailing list is available on request.

New Subscribers for 1985:

Cambridge Center for
Behavioral Studies
Comunidad Los Horcones
Robert Deitchman
Sigrid Glenn
Benjamin F. Gillis
John M. Grossberg
James W. Herrick
Philip N. Hineline
E. J. Hovorka
Lucien Leduc
Lynda K. Powell
Jesus G. Rosales-Nieto
Seymour Rosenberg
Albert Silverstein
Dallas W. Stevenson

E. R. Venator
Keith Waldman
Edwin P. Willems
W. Joseph Wyatt

Several recent issues of the newsletter have been returned to us as undeliverable at the addresses to which they were sent. If you know the whereabouts of the following subscribers, please let us know.

Edward Grant
Lynn D. Larrow
Luiz F. S. Natalicio

* * *

BOOK AND JOURNAL NOTES

We encourage readers to submit brief journal and book notes for this section of the newsletter. When you do so, please include the full address of the authors, for we have begun the practice of sending them a copy of the newsletter.

Costall, A. P. (1984). Are theories of perception necessary? [A review of The ecological approach to visual perception]. Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior, 41, 109-115.

Costall's excellent paper on J. J. Gibson's ecological approach is interbehavioral in many ways in its critique of cognitive representational theory; Noel Smith's Festschrift chapter is commended in this regard. Costall made one particularly pithy statement worth repeating: "Quite clearly, representational theory is (to borrow James's comment on Wundt's psychology) like a worm: You cut it up and each fragment crawls" (p. 111).

Among the specific points Costall raises that have an interbehavioral ring to them are (a) that science is not a logical structure, but human activity; (b) that Cartesian dualism must be replaced with an ecological ontology; (c) that the unit of psychological analysis is the interdependent relation of organism and environment; and (d) that the Skinnerian paradigm seems at times ontologically physicalistic, and thereby often treats the environment as an autonomous cause -- this despite the "dialectical status of the concept of the operant" (p. 112).

Although interbehaviorists may view Gibson's perspective as a re-invention of Professor Kantor's field-theoretic views,

Costall's article is well written and merits attention. (Edward K. Morris, University of Kansas)

Funk & Wagnals Co. (1935). The New International Yearbook. New York.

The section on "Psychology" for 1934, which was likely written by Gordon W. Allport, the yearbook's psychology editor, includes the following entry:

"Developments during 1934 show that while eclecticism is growing, various schools are still making their individual differences felt. First and foremost is the movement referred to generically as 'totalism'.... Totalism may include the point of view of behaviorism, as is shown by the purposive behaviorism of E. C. Tolman... and by a new book by J. R. Kantor (A Survey of the Science of Psychology, Organismic or Interactional Viewpoint, Bloomington, Indiana: Principia Press)" (p. 596).

Among the other events announced in the 1934 yearbook were (a) that "psychologists are paying much attention to the so-called principle of indeterminateness," (b) that they were continuing "attempts to determine mathematically the composition of the mind," and (c) that the American Psychological Association's committee on the Ph.D. in psychology "recommends desirable practices for raising the standards of the degree" (p. 596). Plus la change, plus la meme chose. (James T. Todd, University of Kansas)

* * *

COMMENTS

"Covert" Defended

Noel W. Smith

SUNY-Plattsburgh

I take a dissenting view to Pronko's criticism of the term "covert" (Pronko, 1983-1984) as used in interbehavioral psychology. The reasons that Pronko lists as objectionable are to me those that commend its use. Covert activities are those that are not readily observable, but that are nonetheless quite concrete. Moreover, in contrast to Pronko's argument, nothing about the term implies that the activity need be limited to the organism side of the interaction.

As I have delineated recently, the activity that is difficult to observe may be the stimulus only, the response only, or the entire interaction (Smith, 1983, pp. 31-33).

"Covert" has the advantage of indicating one end of a continuum of which the other end is "overt." When we place activities on the covert-overt continuum, no implication need accrue that this represents a mental-physical dichotomy; such a distinction would be meaningless. Psychological events -- and many other types as well -- differ in their degree of observability while at the same time being wholly physical. The fact that physicists and chemists do not use the terms "covert" and "overt" does not disqualify the terms for psychology. Those other disciplines do not have the heavy burden of metaphysics that psychology labors under; they take for granted that all events are equally physical and confrontable, whatever may be the problems of observability. Psychology needs to be explicit about this, and "covert" and "overt" are useful in this regard.

The term "implicit" has been used in interbehavioral psychology, but this term suggests to me that what is implicit is something not quite real or concrete, for the event is only implied. This terminology also offers a continuum -- that of implicit to explicit, but I prefer the more concrete sound of "covert" and "overt."

If all of these terms are unacceptable, the only other one I can think of is "subtle." I have used this occasionally and find it useful as a supplementary term, but slightly awkward to work with in some contexts and inconvenient in not being paired with another term that indicates the other end of the continuum. Perhaps that is an advantage, for one can then refer to a single event without the implication that some dichotomy actually exists. But how does one express the other end of the continuum? "Unsubtle" or "Not at all subtle"?

References

- Pronko, N. H. (1983-84). A vote toward the obsolescence of the term "covert." The Interbehaviorist, 12, 11.
- Smith, N. W. (1983). An imperative for revolutionary alternatives to recurring problems in psychology. In N. W. Smith,

P. T. Mountjoy, & D. H. Ruben (Eds.), Reassessment in psychology: The interbehavioral alternative (pp. 21-50). Washington, DC: University Press of America.

* * *

ARTICLE

The Matter of Setting Factors: As I See It

N. H. Pronko

Wichita State University

In addition [to the interbehavioral history] there is the setting factor (st); it consists of the immediate circumstances influencing which particular sf-rf will occur. (Kantor, 1958, p. 14)

For my purposes, the most relevant and significant term in Kantor's definition of setting factors is the word "immediate." The dictionary defines "immediate" as "occurring without loss or interval of time; of or pertaining to the here and now."

Kantor and Smith (1975, pp. 46-47) offer an expanded definition of interactional setting that includes conditions affecting (a) the stimulus object (e.g., simultaneous contrast), (b) the individual (e.g., illness or fatigue), and (c) "the environmental effect upon total psychological interactions" (p. 47) where the other two factors may be the same (e.g., a cemetery at midnight, a picnic, a funeral, or a hospital). In none of my search through Kantor's material do I find any statements that would extend the definition of setting factors beyond the boundary of the particular event under scrutiny.

Some interbehavioral psychologists, though, have expanded Kantor's concept of setting factors to include stimulus-response interactions that influence subsequent stimulus-response interactions (e.g., Bijou & Baer, 1961, p. 21; Wahler & Fox, 1981, p. 329). As I see it, such an extension of a clearly-defined term muddies that clarity. Effects of one stimulus-response interaction on another are already covered by the principle, "Present events are a function of antecedent events." Restricting the term setting factor to the specific behavioral

segment under investigation would assure its unequivocal meaning.

References

Bijou, S. W., & Baer, D. M. (1961). Child development I: A systematic and empirical theory. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall.
Kantor, J. R. (1958). Interbehavioral psychology. Chicago: Principia Press.
Kantor, J. R., & Smith, N. W. (1975). The science of psychology: An interbehavioral survey. Chicago: Principia Press.
Wahler, R. G., & Fox, J. J. (1981). Setting events in applied behavior analysis: Toward a conceptual and methodological expansion. Journal of Applied Behavior Analysis, 14, 327-338.

* * *

ARTICLE

The Usefulness of Certain Mentalistic Concepts

Donna M. Cone

Rhode Island Department of Mental Health

Interbehaviorists, as any good behaviorists, eschew mentalism, and then often spend time arguing with colleagues over what constructs are allowable or not in a science of behavior. It occurs to me that in our overzealousness we may overlook the value of certain "mental" phenomena and related concepts. Two such phenomena deserving of closer attention are (a) stages of development and (b) ghosts and devils.

Stages of Development

To an interbehaviorist, the concept of developmental stages is lifted blatantly from the science of biology and refers to developmental changes based on the growth and differentiation of nerves and other body structures and the maturation of the hormonal systems. Stages, then, may be said to represent highly predictable potentialities. In some cases, though, the potentialities are related to biological contributions to behavior, while in other cases the potentialities are related to sociocultural contributions.

Biological contributions. In many animals, particularly birds and fishes,

biological events (e.g., swollen and colorful appendages) are robust predictors of subsequent complex interbehavior (e.g., mating). Only rarely does the environment come crashing through to modify that sequence. Given a "usual" ecological surrounding, stages of development for such organisms may be viewed as an index of the strong contribution biological events can make to psychological events.

Sociocultural contributions. In primates, however, the supremacy of biological events is compromised, and stages of development are less well-defined and more plastic. In fact, where humans are concerned, the more potent contributors to psychological events are sociocultural, as opposed to biological.

For example, the term "male menopause" is meant to be analogous to the developmental stage in human females when menstruation ceases. The data showing a compelling biological basis for the interbehaviors indicating "male menopause," however, are meager. It seems more likely that sociocultural factors, such as the number of years within a career or marriage, and the current emphasis on youth, beauty, and health as desirable characteristics, contribute more to "male menopause" than do any physiological changes. In this case, stages of development predict powerful sociocultural -- not biological -- factors that operate to produce highly predictable interbehaviors.

THE INTERBEHAVIORIST

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Ghosts and Devils

William James and others have spent many hours wrestling with the question of whether or not ghosts exist. The question, though, was a wrong one. By definition, ghosts and other non-material beings do not exist. However, the factors that contribute to use of such "spooky" terms are real and confrontable. In that sense, then, complex social events such as seances and exorcisms can be quite instructive to the interbehaviorist interested in understanding human behavior.

What we as observers can see and measure directly of the psychological events we study make up the bulk of our data for a science of human behavior. The beliefs of our human subjects and the subtle effects these beliefs have on their interbehavior in various settings are more difficult to study scientifically. What I am suggesting is that instead of focusing on the lack of objective reality for ghostly events (i.e., the emphasis on disproving the existence of certain phenomena), we should examine the interbehaviors of the participants for the correlated stimulus factors and interrelated functions that will thereby "explain" ghosts and devils. The value of various rituals will be revealed, and we will come to understand better how the potentiality of human behavior is affected by fictions which do not actually exist in the physical world.