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CONTENTS

NOTE: Prior to Volume 16, Number 1 (Spring 2013) the *Journal of Behaviorology* went by the name of *Behaviorology Today*, which occasionally published fully peer-reviewed articles, explicitly so labeled. Beginning with Volume 15, Number 1, in January 2012, *all* material receives full, appropriate peer review. See the *Submission Guidelines* for details.

<i>NOTE for All Current Readers</i>	2
<i>Editorial</i>	2
Considerations Relating to the <i>Future</i> , and <i>Directions</i> , of TIBI Pertinent to Helping Scientifically Solve Personal, Local, and Global Problems in the 21st Century—An Open Letter and Interim TIBI Project Report to All Natural Scientists of Behavior STEPHEN F. LEDOUX	3
We Need to be Behavioral About This THOMAS S. CRITCHFIELD	15
<i>Submission Guidelines</i>	18
<i>Editorial Review Board & Guest Reviewers / Back Issues & Donations</i>	19
<i>Visit www.behaviorology.org / Journal & Website Copyrights</i>	19
<i>Syllabus Directory*</i>	20
<i>Visit BOOKS at www.behaviorology.org</i>	22
<i>TIBIA Memberships Costs & Criteria & Benefits</i>	24
<i>TIBIA Membership Cost Details (and Application Form)</i>	25
<i>TIBI / TIBIA Purposes</i>	26
<i>Another Free-Access Behaviorology Website</i>	26
<i>About Behaviorology, TIBI, and Journal of Behaviorology</i>	27
<i>Some TIBI Board Member Contacts</i>	28

* This issue does not contain any new or updated TIBI course syllabi. New syllabi, or updates of previous syllabi, may appear in future issues. (See the *Syllabus Directory* for details.)

NOTE for All Current Readers

This “Fall 2023” issue of the *Journal of Behaviorology* reaches you late, due to technical difficulties that the journal’s Co-Managing Editor for Layout experienced while away from home for four months (November 2023 through February 2024). Thus the note to each of you that member / subscription fees are due “before the end

of the year,” which usually goes out with the mailing of the Fall journal issue, never went out.

Please consider *this* note as an appropriate substitute. And, of course, paying for two years at this time is as acceptable as paying for just one year. For the sanity of our Treasurer, however, please clearly indicate which years your check is covering. Thank you. ☺

Editorial Bruce Hamm

This issue of the *Journal of Behaviorology* (JoB) features an Open Letter from our esteemed colleague Stephen Ledoux, long-standing board member of *The International Behaviorology Institute* (TIBI), plus a commentary on that letter from Thomas Critchfield, professor of behavior analysis at Illinois State University. Ledoux’s letter is essentially a call for established and burgeoning natural scientists of behavior, including behaviorologists, to take a decisive step in addressing global problems by becoming official TIBI members. “In short,” he writes, “TIBI seeks to find more, particularly younger, professionals in our natural science with the skills—or interest in developing the skills—to take over and carry on and expand TIBI’s efforts” (Ledoux, 2024a, p. 6).

While Critchfield seconds Ledoux’s goals of expanding the reach of behaviorology/behavior analysis, his commentary (entitled “We need to be behavioral about this”) advocates a different path to such ends. Whereas Ledoux’s letter assumes the disciplinary stance that the full value of behaviorology cannot be realized until it is accorded its rightful institutional place among the other natural sciences, Critchfield argues for what may be characterized as a popularization campaign based on a functional analysis of how to best promote behavior science within the general culture. As he puts it, “...contemporary institutions should focus on advancing the science of behavior by disseminating it. This includes building a bigger team, that is, involving a far more diverse set of players...which in turn requires persuading more people that we have something of value to offer them” (Critchfield, 2024, p. 16). The positions represented here by Ledoux and Critchfield do not differ so much in wanting to use an established science in the creation of a better world, but in terms of how each defines what it means “to be behavioral.”

Speaking as a TIBI member, I hope that anyone who heeds Ledoux’s call to sign up is supported to understand and embrace precisely what it means *to be behavioral* in TIBI terms, ideally according to what the “1987

separatists” who effectively bit the hand that fed them meant when they opted to formally establish a specifically behaviorological association (TIBA), thus taking a large first step into a “world of our own” (Skinner, 1983; Fraley & Ledoux, 1992/2015/2020). Additionally, as JoB editor, I wonder if we could use the journal as a platform to discuss and document just what “behaviorology” means and *does not mean* for JoB readers and existing TIBI members, (i.e., the few who have been thinking, talking and acting behaviorologically for much if not all their professional careers). Such “personalized” introductions to and explanations of the science could enhance our efforts to welcome new, and especially younger, professionals to the club. So, anyone up for producing accessible, “non-intimidating” supplements to the numerous rigorous, academic TIBI/JoB resources already at our disposal? If so, please let the editorial team know. In fact, we would love for you to share your thoughts and recommendations concerning any steps that TIBI could take to put the Open Letter’s suggestions into practice, especially how to get younger natural-science-of-behavior professionals to sign up and help out.

On the other hand, if you are reading this as someone who is tempted to take the leap to join TIBI but has questions or concerns about what the organization is all about, please feel welcome to jot them down and send them our way (our contact information is provided on the last page of this journal issue). Perhaps you have identified gaps in our thinking, or have thoughts about ways that we, with or without your direct involvement, could increase the usefulness of our natural science of behavior and/or the stability of organizations like TIBI. Whatever the case, let us know—you’re not buying a car, but you deserve to have your questions answered and fears allayed before signing on the dotted line.

Finally, something of a personal note and request. As I have discussed with a few TIBI members, during my early work as an “ABA” interventionist for children

[Continued on page 14.]

***Considerations Relating to the Future,
and Directions, of TIBI Pertinent to
Helping Scientifically Solve Personal,
Local, and Global Problems in the 21st
Century—An Open Letter and
Interim TIBI Project Report to
All Natural Scientists of Behavior***

Stephen F. Ledoux*

Abstract: In the context of a professional organization with an aging membership and leadership, the importance not only of “passing the torch” to the next generation, but also of assuring that a next generation is available, and coming forward, takes on a particular salience. In 2019 the International Behaviorology Institute (TIBI)—a professional, scientific organization that in 1997 took up the mantle of an older organization that started in 1987—began a project to bring on board the younger generation of natural scientist of behavior to help lead the organization, and increasingly and quickly to provide the majority of the leadership, under the changing contingencies in the 21st century that include assuring that this science can make its share of contributions to the science–team efforts to help solve global problems, as well as individual, personal, and local problems. This project had to be put on pause due to the 2020 pandemic, and this Open Letter is also an interim report on the restarting of this project that may help it to progress more rapidly, as is needed after the three years of delay.

*Address correspondence regarding this paper to the author at 26 Timber Ridge Road, Los Alamos NM 87544 (January through October) or 104 S Main Street, Mansfield MA 02048 (November and December).

Key words: Natural science, natural science of behavior, behaviorology, organizational behavior management, global warming, global problems, global–problem solutions.



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Considerations Relating to the Future, and Directions, of TIBI Pertinent to Helping Scientifically Solve Personal, Local, and Global Problems in the 21st Century—An Open Letter and Interim TIBI Project Report to All Natural Scientists of Behavior

Stephen F. Ledoux

2023 October 10

Dear Fellow Natural Scientists of Behavior:

Please share and discuss this letter with any other natural scientists of behavior that you know, regardless of whether or not they have read it themselves, and regardless of the label under which they may operate, especially with those who might not otherwise have access to *Journal of Behaviorology*. A particular, current professional organization of proven reliability supports the existence of our natural science of behavior along with all the contributions to humanity's better future that this science and its engineering endeavors (e.g., Applied Behavior Analysis) currently make and might yet make. This organization is *The International Behaviorology Institute* (TIBI) and it needs your help and input. TIBI began in 1997, over 25 years ago, when it inherited the basic structure, purposes, and bylaws of the earlier and similarly named *The International Behaviorology Association* (TIBA), which had begun at a meeting at the *Association for Behavior Analysis* (ABA) convention in Nashville, TN, in May, 1987.

TIBI: PROVIDING TRAINING IN THE NATURAL SCIENCE DISCIPLINE OF BEHAVIOROLOGY—EVERYWHERE.

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(For analysis of the details on some of these historical events, see Fraley & Ledoux, 1992/2015/2020. For material on the current status and operation of TIBI, see the TIBI website—at www.behaviorology.org—which also gives free and open access to the organization’s archives with all back issues of its periodicals including its current peer-reviewed journal, *Journal of Behaviorology*.)

Some background and skills. This open letter summarizes, as an Interim TIBI Project Report, the plan for some of the author’s travels, commencing in 2023, that continue a project that TIBI began in 2019 but that got cut short by the 2020 pandemic. This project involved TIBI officers meeting with some natural-science-of-behavior professors and those of their students and graduates who share at least these several particularly relevant characteristics: (a) They have already come to understand that a major role that society needs our science and its applications to fulfill concerns their contributions to helping solve global as well as personal and local problems. (b) They also want to become more involved in the efforts to make this happen. (c) They might be able to see the value for these efforts that accrues if they get more involved by adding to, supporting, and extending the tools that TIBI has available for these efforts (e.g., its journal, website, educational course and certificate offerings, and convention and social-media possibilities). And thus (d) they might want to join TIBI and rather quickly share in taking over the necessary leadership functions and activities, bringing with them appropriate, and often new, skills and energies.

Those skills include such modern skills as *social-media skills and energy* to, for example, establish TIBI as a science-information internet presence and an online and face-to-face Continuing Education Credits (i.e., “CEU”) provider because, after all, current TIBI members are “getting too old for this sort of thing.” *And younger professionals will be confronting global problems* (i.e., will be under the contingencies that surround helping provide global-problem solutions) *for far longer than older professionals will*. So younger professionals should, indeed must, have the major say in how TIBI’s organizational tools, with their long-standing credibility, get applied. Younger professionals should neither end up bereft of relevant organizational avenues nor have to reinvent the organizational wheel.

Immediate skill-needy activities. Here are a few of the many other major and minor areas where younger professionals might apply their modern skills: (a) Help with various aspects of website work (e.g., designing, building, maintaining, editing). (b) Or help with various steps in continuing the production of a quality, informative journal (e.g., submitting, reviewing, editing, managing, laying out, distributing). (c) Or help with meetings and convention work (e.g., site and/or meeting-management software selection and coordination and planning, program planning, selection, implementation, and coordination). (d) Or help with spreadsheet coordination and maintenance of TIBI’s finances and member information, and production and maintenance of TIBI’s Member Directory. (e) Or help set up, monitor, and maintain the various alternative ways, in addition to writing personal checks, for non-members and members to pay dues and/or make financial contributions in

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support of TIBI's professional and world-related activities (as TIBI has always been, and remains at present—except for the small stipends that it provides to faculty who instruct its online courses—a volunteer non-profit organization). (f) Or help with developing ways to enable contingencies related to the cultural and global future to balance professional contingencies that may otherwise overemphasize financial gain to the detriment of adequate support for the cultural and global future. (g) Or help by participating as faculty for TIBI's online and face-to-face certificate courses and possibly continuing-education (i.e., CEU) courses. Or (h) help investigate, discover, and take the steps needed to get TIBI's journal abstracted somewhere, like PubMed. Or (i) even help by writing generally short columns on a range of behaviorology-science and contingency-engineering topics, by a range of authors, for the *Journal of Behaviorology*, and especially for the www.BehaviorInfo.com website after the original 144 columns complete their gradual appearance on this website in early 2024. And of course these areas reside alongside the usual and necessary experimental and applied research responsibilities.

Longer-term skill-needy activities. All those and other activities support certain larger, even longer-term, coordinated campaigns. Perhaps the most important at this time involves helping, with many concerned behaviorology professionals, work on the many tasks related to the many angles needed to get our independent natural science of behavior (As behaviorology?) expanded and institutionalized in higher education, locally and around the world, at all degree levels, with courses and programs and departments in natural-science units, separate from departments that accept or espouse non-natural accounts. This will enable the educating of all the behaviorologists, at various levels of expertise (see Ledoux, 2021) that the world needs for addressing personal and local problems, and to contribute our share on the natural-science teams helping solve global problems in the timely manner that the contingencies inherent to global warming demand.

All of those activities are within the reach of today's younger professionals, who can organize such activities across their numbers to reduce the burdens on any few of them. This is another component of the benefits of joining, and taking care of, and leading an already established organizational structure like TIBI's. Then their energies—your energies—can go into making a difference rather than into reinventing the organizational wheel (or just doing far less for lack of a helpful organizational structure).

Acknowledging contingencies. In short, TIBI seeks to find more, particularly younger, professionals in our natural science with the skills—or interest in developing the skills—to take over and carry on and expand TIBI's efforts. These efforts pertain, not to any individual, but to altering present accessible contingencies to enable others to engage in TIBI and all the various works to which it currently, or can soon, contribute, particularly regarding contributions to helping solve global problems. And under current contingencies, or even under different future contingencies, their—your—leadership may or may not keep TIBI opting to remain an organization operating mainly on “volunteer” energies. The time may come, and possibly should come, to organize paid organizational and activity staff and managers.

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New, younger natural–science–of–behavior members of TIBI, with the variety of additional skills that they bring with them, may implement TIBI’s toolkit, or expand or even change it to new, or just more, techniques and programs. They can provide—for themselves, each other, and others—communications including commentary and papers through TIBI’s peer–reviewed journal, website, social media, and other outlets. They can engage these efforts under the TIBI label or under a new label or even under a resurrected old label like TIBA. These alternatives will accord with whatever directions 21st–century contingencies are driving their efforts as these efforts produce the needed culture–wide reinforcers (e.g., widespread appreciation of, understanding of, and benefits from, our science, including from the applications of the wide range of its many applied areas to successful solutions to global, local, and personal problems).

Why bother. Someone might ask us, “Why bother?” We must then point out that the subject matter of “behavior” could, at this point in time, prove to be more important than the content of any other field of scientific inquiry, due to the traditional, extensive, and continuing theological and secular superstitions surrounding behavior across society and impeding humanity’s address of its growing, even looming problems. And behavior *is* the subject matter of our natural science. Humanity benefits from more people understanding human behavior scientifically, rather than superstitiously, which is currently the most common approach to understanding behavior. Yet we can and must push back against both “age–old” and “modern” superstitions (e.g., see Ledoux, 2024). This is because human behavior causes survival–threatening global problems, and humanity needs changes in human behavior to solve such problems. Thus our science inevitably has important, necessary, even required contributions to make to helping the science–team efforts to solve problems. And professional organizations like TIBI help us make these contributions. We cannot just sit back and ignore all this, can we?

Starter actions. So, I hope that, for starters, you will fill out the membership form that is at the back of any *Journal of Behaviorology* issue (or online at www.behaviorology.org) and formally join TIBI as a continuing, dues–paying member at whatever level is appropriate for your academic natural–science–of–behavior background (i.e., “Student,” or “Affiliate,” or “Associate” [for MA degree holders], or “Advocate” [for doctoral degree holders]). Or just join out of interested support for these kinds of organizational efforts; already our members represent a wide range of professions, at all academic levels, such as engineers, chemists, parents, teachers, BCBAs, lawyers, medical doctors, animal trainers, sociologists, and novelists.

You may even have the knowledge and skills that prompt you to find out more about, and volunteer for, one or another of those already–mentioned relatively simple, necessary tasks, or even some newer, perhaps more challenging tasks. TIBI has always taken such activity, especially on the part of “Associate” or “Advocate” members, as indicating the interest, skill, knowledge, and commitment level that makes someone eligible to join the TIBI Board, if that interests them, and help formally and officially lead the organization. With a couple dozen (or thousands) more members, most with applicable skills, TIBI and all its members will be able to

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increase vastly the contributions of our natural science to helping solve the full range of human problems. Please “sign up” (and also let me know—write me at 26 Timber Ridge Road, Los Alamos NM 87544 [or, between late October 2023 and the middle of February 2024, at 104 S Main Street, Mansfield MA 02048]—how many of this interests you; I would also like to arrange to meet with you).

The next several months and years could prove particularly important not only for TIBI’s future but also for the future of the natural science of behavior, and for humanity’s future. Won’t you please come on board and join in the fun?

Cordially,



Stephen F. Ledoux, Ph.D.

Professor Emeritus of Behaviorology, State University of New York at Canton

PS. This Open Letter and Interim TIBI Project Report continues with a “Discussion–Points Supplement” and References and Addendum:

Discussion–Points Supplement

Here are some additional or related points that might prompt and focus discussions among those who have read this Open Letter and Report:

A share of green actions. Acknowledging the likelihood of at least a little minor repetition of particularly specific points, consider some supplements to this Open Letter and Report, possibly as points for further discussion. As a past TIBI Chair (James O’Heare) has pointed out, “Many organizations are pledging to establish metacontingencies that will sustain a dedication to minimizing their impact on the environment. If Alvosius and Houmanfar (2020) are correct, saving our planet will require this kind of pledge from the organizations of the world.”

So, some TIBI members have offered the suggestion that TIBI should no longer have a printed Journal. Other members say that TIBI should continue our printed journal, not as a matter of showing off our organization (i.e., “prestige”) but as a matter of our organization’s credibility (e.g., for when a member or committee does the work to get the journal abstracted somewhere like PubMed). And I say that such decisions should be made more by those younger professionals who are living under the contingencies involved, and will do so for far longer than the old folks (including me) who at best have a lifetime’s worth of contingency experience upon which to base advice (no small consideration, but not guaranteed to be always pertinent under today’s new circumstances). And other adjustments are possible—discussed later—along with even more that newer behaviorologists might offer from their greater experience with the current contingencies that we all are under.

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Meanwhile, TIBI is required by law to print some journal copies (e.g., the two copies of each issue that TIBI must send to the Library of Congress) and TIBI has always printed some other copies such as a copy to the National Medical Library, and copies to hand or send to interested and/or requesting parties, and copies for those without internet access, and copies for members who lack access to email (We do have some!). Beyond that, most members can automatically receive the journal in PDF format, and those who want a printed copy would likely be willing to pay an appropriate additional amount with their dues to get a printed copy, an amount that *both* covers the extra printing and mailing cost of the copy *and* covers a “green-fee” amount that goes to offset, perhaps as “carbon credits,” the environmental cost of the copy. Such fees are increasingly common in today’s world, and various organizations (e.g., EDF [Environmental Defense Fund]) help make arrangements to make such fees happen on various scales right up to multi-national corporations. Again, newer behaviorologically trained members would likely also be in a good position to bring these kinds of adjustments to our/their/your organization.

Greener convention arrangements. Also, some TIBI members have offered the suggestion that we should only have video-conference meetings. We must take into account, however, that some people cannot attend such meetings (under health concerns or direct medical advice [Ask me.]) but could attend in-person meetings. Besides, we are not yet at the cultural point when face-to-face and online contingencies are similar enough to produce similar outcomes; at present, face-to-face contingencies still produce more thorough and active participatory repertoires, now, when we perhaps need them the most. And again, a “green-fee” amount [Ask me.] could be part of any in-person conference or convention registration fee. These considerations may make the regular and environmental expenses of these meetings a reasonable value, at least for a while (and especially with the question of continuing in this mode being answerable by the newer generation of leaders who are better prepared to consider it under newer contingencies).

Evaluating relative successes. Also consider that, while hearing that “we all want to support steps to help solve global problems,” we must be sure that our steps actually do work that way. What if, in fact, moves, such as going to a PDF-only journal—or going only to video-conference meetings—actually turn out to damage this organization, to cause it to fall apart? What if they are perhaps not related to the present strategies that we need to implement to bring in new, younger, energetic members? If this happens, how active and successful can our organization be? And how active and successful will we be in *rebuilding* the organization? And how much time might pass and be lost before we are again only back at this same point, except with even fewer members, especially fewer experienced members. These questions are vital because, so far, TIBI is the only extent professional organization available that openly supports a natural science of behavior separate from non-natural disciplines. And so far, the observable, general societal circumstances (e.g., the action views of other natural scientists) seem to suggest that this kind of independence is a required characteristic for a science to be serious about helping solve global problems. (What

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are other organizations of natural scientists of behavior doing about this? And how can we help them?) Due to the behavior causes of global problems, without this science humanity may be unable to solve its problems in the time frame allowed by the problems themselves. How much potential has this science to help if its only currently working independence-based professional organization falters?

Now, wait! Take some time, more time, to consider answers to those questions. Glossing over them cannot really help! We may only get one shot at this. We are under a lot of contingencies, some of them competing. How are they sorting out in terms of our behaviors that they are inducing? We need everyone's careful and emotionally reasonable consideration of such questions. And we likely will not all be in agreement about how best to move ahead. But really, that's OK. Indeed, it's a rather normal part of the contingencies that we are under, but we can figure it out... Here are some other points that are also possibly worth pondering:

As already stated or implied, the answers to most of the questions that we should be addressing reside, I think, with the new generation of disciplinary leaders whom we need to help take over ASAP, with all and whatever assistance we older folks can provide to encourage and somewhat guide them. (I'm using "guide" in the sense of helping them get used to the technical aspects of the tasks, such as organizing meetings and laying out journal issues, while also understanding the contingency reasons for why we developed TIBI as we originally did—in case such contingencies are still present but not as obvious as they were back then—and how their contingencies today might differ, and what these differences might portend.)

Bald, bold repetition. Please reread that paragraph because, if that does not happen—if we do not get new natural-science-of-behavior leaders installed—then TIBI will disappear, and possibly some of the science with it, whether or not we make statements and take impressive looking actions like some of those already mentioned here. Yet probably TIBI is a crucially needed component of the natural science of behavior, as a natural science discipline under any name (which is why I repeatedly call for extensive efforts to institutionalize this natural science at all levels of higher education, as a vital starting point...). Most programs that cover parts of this natural science are somewhat forced to remain uninterested in the discipline as a *comprehensive* natural science, and only concern themselves with the parts of it that can inform interventions, with most of these interventions limited in application mostly to the concerns, valid as they are, of developmentally disabled and autistic children, with all the other known and needed application areas relatively ignored, and with most of these programs offered from within psychology or education departments that remain uninterested in, if not actually hostile to, a natural science of behavior. We have quite a row to hoe, but we *can* do it, and no one else will.

Thus, impressive-sounding changes, like our changing to a PDF-only journal and to only video-conference meetings and conventions, will not have very much impact, because we are still so small to begin with. Indeed, we must consider the possibility of a reverse impact, that if such steps diminish even our current impact, then they could be contributing to the loss of the only natural-science perspective on human

The International Behaviorology Institute

Behaviorology

Conductologia

Xingwei Xue

Gedragologie

Behaviourology

behavior that remains explicitly committed to independent natural science, something without which our world cannot soon enough solve its problems, with all the negative outcomes attendant on that result.

While some people may become emotionally upset with a statement like that, and argue against it on some intellectual grounds anyway, that statement is a simple fact of reality; it is not a claim that others don't think they support science, because they do think that, and say so. But saying so need not equal doing so, like actually supporting science, actually supporting a comprehensive natural science of behavior with all the components and engineering-application areas that we, as behaviorologists, already acknowledge as already available, at least under the rubric we call behaviorology.

All that is what makes this a very complicated situation indeed, far more worrisome than merely who can be chair, how to produce the journal, "where" or "how" to hold conventions/meetings, or even what to do to get another generation involved in leading the organization and taking required next steps, such as getting the discipline institutionalized at least in natural-science units of higher education where it can become a fully operating discipline..., something about which my erudition may have been better elsewhere, which just means that it is past time for others to join, and speak up, and join, and take over, and join, and contribute to whatever steps their own knowledge and skills and contingencies best support, especially after—Did I mention?—joining.

A current great difficulty is that *too many early TIBI members are getting too old for this sort of thing*, in the sense that we should not be getting in the way of newer/younger people on the scene making the best of the future, a future they will be in far longer than we will. So the questions before us are these: What concrete steps can we/TIBI take to make it easier for newer/younger people on the scene to join and make the best of the future, steps that respect and build on the substantial foundations for such work that accrue from the existence and continuation of TIBI, even if that means helping newer/younger natural scientists of behavior take the foundations that we have maintained into new areas, avenues, directions, as per the contingencies that they are under, contingencies that may not fully overlap with the contingencies that drove our behaviors? How do these newer/younger professionals, as TIBI members, want our help? What do they need? How can they tell us? Are we listening?

Next steps. Frankly, and in the long run (of the next year or so), any answers to those questions probably require the kind of discussions that can really only take place face-to-face in a properly health-protected environment. Such questions are the focus of the TIBI Project to bring onboard newer/younger professional members, to contact them directly at meetings with them and their professors. After that we should perhaps organize another behaviorology convention—focused on "reorganization" for the future—with as many as possible of the newer/younger natural scientists of behavior present. They are certainly invited!

That is not a new idea, but rather one that some of us have wanted to work on for some time now. Its time has come!

The International Behaviorology Institute

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Part of the problem, suggests Tom Critchfield, boils down to this: “Basic science and theory are long-term investments that seem to require peculiar reinforcement systems to keep in motion. Those systems have eroded over time and none of us would appear to have the leverage or resources to resuscitate them” (personal communication). But the leverage and resources of an established organization seem more likely to be able to succeed than mere individualistic efforts, especially with, and through, the new, younger generation of natural scientists of behavior. We hope so. Please join in.

Feedback from various correspondents suggests that a problematic disconnect may exist between (a) how much of a time and energy commitment this Open Letter actually requests of any individual, and (b) how much the Open Letter leaves people thinking that it is requesting. The Open Letter may seem to say everyone who cares about the future of humanity is needed to take on all the tasks that the Open Letter mentions, when in fact the Open Letter merely asks each person to help in the particular and often small ways in which each can help.

Most professions have built-in requirements for pro-bono time and energy commitments to bigger causes/issues aimed at helping larger numbers of people than a professional’s clients or students (e.g., the requirement in college professors’ job description for some “public service”); the Open Letter’s request for assistance—with one or another of a wide range of related TIBI tasks—actually only asks for a small part of any professional’s pro-bono time and energy. This involves just a little help from each individual who cares about the future of humanity. For many of the needed tasks, this could mean something on the order of an average of 30 minutes a month, although some people may prefer tasks that involve more time and energy; call me to consider examples. So please, can you help? (With a dozen more professional members, there might even be room for some people’s preferred *new* tasks...).

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The International Behaviorology Institute

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Ledoux, S. F. (2021). Jobs abound for contingency engineers but degree programs remain scarce. In S. F. Ledoux. *Science Is Lovable—Volume 2 of Explaining Mysteries of Living (Expanded)* (pp. 297–301). Los Alamos, NM: ABCs. Also in S. F. Ledoux. (2024). *Work Takes a Holiday—Confessions of a Natural Scientist of Behavior (Updated)* (pp. 387–391) [and earlier editions]. Los Alamos, NM: ABCs (all available at www.lulu.com on green “print-on-demand” status, with full descriptions at www.behaviorology.org).

Ledoux, S. F. (2024). The *Law of Cumulative Complexity* reduces old and new misunderstandings. In S. F. Ledoux. *Work Takes a Holiday—Confessions of a Natural Scientist of Behavior (Updated)* (pp. 359–368). Los Alamos, NM: ABCs. Also available in S. F. Ledoux. (2021). *Science Is Lovable—Volume 2 of Explaining Mysteries of Living (Expanded)* (pp. 307–316). Los Alamos, NM: ABCs. And in S. F. Ledoux & J. O’Heare. (2021). *Some Intersections of Science, Coercion, Equality, Justice, and Politics—A Teapot Tempest Stirs Sciences* (pp. 31–40). Los Alamos, NM: ABCs (all available at www.lulu.com on green “print-on-demand” status, with full descriptions at www.behaviorology.org).

Addendum

An unidentified though very helpful reviewer of this Open Letter requested that some particular actions get included among those that the Letter calls for. The best way to include the details of this reviewer’s request is to quote the reviewer in this Addendum. Here are the reviewer’s words in full:

“The author [of the Open Letter] writes, ‘...help with developing ways to enable contingencies related to the cultural and global future to balance professional contingencies that may otherwise overemphasize financial gain to the detriment of adequate support for the cultural and global future.’

“1) As this is an important objective, I would like to ask the author [of the Open Letter] to establish an ad hoc panel of other [natural scientists of behavior, including] behaviorologists to work on developing contingencies sufficient ‘...to balance professional contingencies that may otherwise overemphasize financial gain to the detriment of adequate support for the cultural and global future.’

“2) In lieu of, or in addition to, the above, I would like to ask the author [of the Open Letter] to include in the open letter, any contingencies that s/he has thought of or developed to achieve the same effect as 1).

“3) These are the only changes that I would recommend as revisions. Clearly the letter stands on its own and could be published sans these revisions.”

The reviewer’s point “2)” benefits from a targeted response: Contingencies on the author of the Open Letter require any details beyond the original contents of the Open Letter to develop in *open discussions among more professionals* interested in pursuing these developments, especially younger natural scientists of behavior who will necessarily experience the consequences of the contingencies for far longer than the Open Letter author.

More generally, the reviewer’s comments present accurate, pertinent, and timely input for precisely the kind of activities that the Open Letter calls for and, naïvely of course, hopes to evoke, as part of evoking the “take part—especially in TIBI and its future—activity of more professional individuals.” This (Open letter) author would gladly welcome people’s stepping forward to participate in the activities that the reviewer mentions. Indeed this reviewer’s participation in these activities would also help immensely.

Getting the needed activities to happen, however, really requires the help of some / many / all of you, the readers! The author, like the reviewer, is only one person; you are many. If you—plural—come forward, ready to participate and contribute in the small or large way that you can, our science will indeed provide its full measure of contributions to the natural–science team efforts to help solve the behavior–related components of humanity’s range of problems. The making of these contributions now really rests in your hands. Welcome. ☺

with autism and later work as a consulting BCBA, I found myself increasingly puzzled and frustrated by the fact that so few of the young people I worked with were interested in, let alone motivated to pursue, the application of behavioral technologies beyond autism or special education. The stated career ambitions of most of these individuals fell into two categories: (1) either they hoped that a few years working with children with autism would look good on their applications to graduate school (in educational psychology, medicine, counselling, etc.), or (2) after a few years in the field, they aspired to become a consulting BCBA, and continue their work in autism intervention. Because I was unaware that ABA was practiced in any form outside of autism intervention at the outset of my career, and learned otherwise only when I independently began reading ABA books and journals, I saw to it that my BCBA endeavors included informing anyone I could that ABA was not an autism-specific science and that it could be, and often was, implemented in other human and non-human service sectors. I also talked about broader applications at the social and cultural level, describing books like *Walden Two* and organizations like TIBI. In all, my goal was to impress upon others, particularly the young people who found their intervention work immensely satisfying and beneficial, that there was *no* area of human life that could not benefit from ABA, or this science with the funny name you've never heard, behaviorology. Indeed, I often talked about fields in which ABA was being or could be applied.

Sadly, my efforts, even with those who were so impressed with their work that they came to claim ABA as the *only way* to treat or educate children with autism, did not lead to a single soul demonstrating sustained interest in, nor pursuing a career in, a form of behaviorology/ABA outside of autism intervention. Now, I am willing to concede that my "recruitment" efforts failed largely due to faults in my approach. I am also able to name several cultural contingencies that may explain why I did not "spark" interest in our science. However, I know that conversion, if not recruitment, to behaviorology is possible—I am my evidence of that. Which brings me to my request: of those of you who have been involved in or witnessed cases of recruitment/conversion, what were some of the key variables at play? For instance, what was the context for the successful recruitment? What steps did you or other behavior engineers take to make it happen? What seem to be the most important variables, including aspects of the person whose behavior changed? And what was the general outcome—for instance, did the individual seek to apply their behaviorology knowledge and skills in an arena other than autism? (Make any of these your article topic.)

...Which reminds me, in his latest book, Ledoux (2024b, p. 115) provides a good overview of the various

fields beyond autism and developmental disabilities in which a BCBA/behaviorologist could ply their trade; his list includes:

- ☞ parenting,
- ☞ regular and special education,
- ☞ companion animal training,
- ☞ behavioral medicine,
- ☞ dignified dying,
- ☞ behavioral safety,
- ☞ business and organizational management,
- ☞ penal rehabilitation,
- ☞ green contingency engineering (particularly for helping solve the behavior components of humanity's local and global problems)
- ☞ and so on.

Perhaps such a list will help to elicit or evoke an interest in emerging behaviorologists not only as a means to building a fulfilling career, but a better world as well. Perhaps it will even lead them to join TIBI... or submit a manuscript to JoB! Either way, please think all or some of this over, and don't hesitate to reach out to us! ☞

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We Need to be Behavioral About This

Thomas S. Critchfield*

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Abstract: Behavior scientists have formed many supportive organizations. Contingencies like those of the 2020 pandemic, and in the graduate programs training BCBAs, have left these organizations with passionate but retiring members and leaders. Attempts to replenish these ranks need to use proven behavioral practices.

It's always reasonable to discuss how best to utilize institutions (organizations, journals, etc.) that advance the science of behavior. Such a discussion is ever-necessary as well, because the behaviorists who sustain these institutions have finite time and resources, much of which is consumed in *pursuing* the science of behavior. Unless a vibrant science exists, there is no point worrying about how to *advance* it.

With time and resources in short supply, there's a premium on making the most of what's available. When it comes to *pursuing* a science of behavior, we have come up with some pretty useful traditions. Because we focus on behavior, we've succeeded at creating best-practices standards for talking about phenomena, for generating theory, for designing experiments, and for delivering beneficial services. Because we're empiricists, we've developed robust objective methods of evaluating the effects of these behaviors (e.g., Baer, et al., 1968).

When it comes to *advancing* the science of behavior, unfortunately, we have a tendency to lose our way, behaviorally speaking. We engage in practices that stymie, rather than promote, the growth and dissemination of our science, yielding isolation and fragmentation.

Isolation

Two things never in doubt about behaviorists are their passion for what they do and their commitment to the cause. Of necessity, there are no casual behaviorists. Because the path to a credible science of behavior is so "steep and thorny" (Skinner, 1975, p. 42), most people haven't taken that path. We therefore get little outside encouragement for our efforts, which can make for a lonely existence, as Skinner (1993) alluded in his final words to the faithful in "A world of our own." But we persevere—we're quite willing to suffer in order to advance the science of behavior.

So it has always been. In the 1950s through the 1970s, when the first institutions for advancing the science of

behavior arose, isolation seemed a necessity. As Laties (1987) recalled about one pivotal development during this period:

In the early and mid-1950s, the group of psychologists who had been attracted to the study of operant conditioning found that the journals that seemed most appropriate as outlets for their work were not hospitable toward it.... by and large, few members of their editorial boards had much sympathy toward an approach that stressed the behavior of individual organisms and eschewed formal design and hypothesis testing.... By the beginning of 1957, this unhappiness had become so intense that a group... decided to start a new journal. This they did, the *Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior* (JEAB) first appearing in early 1958 (p. 495).

At the time, it seemed necessary to advance the new science of behavior, not by disseminating it, but rather by incubating it in stand-alone institutions in which like-minded scholars could shape each others' repertoires free of outside interference. For the most part, this incubator model continues to define our institutions. Our conferences and journals remain places where behaviorists talk to other behaviorists, and outside influences are generally unwelcome. Some organizations view lack of behavioral credentials as grounds for excluding potential members. Behaviorally-unfriendly work is rarely sought or accepted for presentation at our meetings and publication in our journals.

In other words, despite considerable growth in and maturation of the science of behavior, our institutions function more or less like they did many decades ago, perhaps spurred on by Skinner's (1993) late-career characterization of isolation as sort of a badge of honor:

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Key words: Natural science of behavior, behaviorology, behavior analysis, organizational behavior management, Applied Behavior Analysis.

“We have been accused of building our own ghetto, of refusing to make contact with [other disciplines]. Rather than break out of the ghetto, I think we should strengthen its walls” (p. 5). Now, perhaps in the 1950s the new science of behavior was not yet ready for dissemination. After all, at the time JEAB began you would have been hard pressed to find a laboratory study of the behavior of normally-developing adults, much less sophisticated technologies for changing their behavior in the field. Today, of course, the science of behavior has given rise to a myriad of applications (e.g., Heward, et al., 2022), such that advancing the science means spreading the good word. The time for incubating is long past.

Here is an unformalized principle of scientific institutions: There is power in numbers. Whatever you want an institution to accomplish, you can accomplish more of it with a bigger team. The world’s problems are legion, while the number of behaviorists who might solve them is quite finite. The walls we have thrown up around our institutions assure that they remain sparsely populated, and thus, by ghetto-izing the science of behavior, we assure very limited power to better the world.

I am sure that some will object that the door has always been open to those who see utility in our way of doing things. What’s at issue is not the status of the door but rather how you get someone to walk through it. Whatever behaviorists may think they’re doing to disseminate the science of behavior, the objective reality is that people vote with their feet, and to my knowledge outsiders aren’t kicking down any doors to join us. From a behavioral perspective, the only sensible response to our collective marginalization is to conduct a functional analysis to find out what caused it, and here I think behaviorists have often fallen short of our own standards by, in effect, blaming the victim.

Allow me to justify that choice of words. As Skinner so often opined, people without a handle on behavior dynamics will lead less rich lives, and be less beneficial to others, than might be possible with sturdy behavioral insights. In this sense they are victims of entrenched cultural and verbal practices that harm more than they help—a reasonable interpretation. But to hear behaviorists talk about the problem, there is more to it. Often added to the account, for instance, is that people who misunderstand or reject us are so immersed in a non-behavioral culture that *they’ll never get it*. They are broken, and they can’t be fixed. This was Skinner’s (1993) fatalistic perspective in “A world of our own,” and it is shared widely among Skinner’s intellectual descendants.

It should be obvious to anyone with behavioral expertise that such a characterological explanation has two troubling properties. First, it runs contrary to a behavioral perspective, which holds that anyone can, given the proper situational context, learn. If the

organism is always right, isn’t the organism that never got excited about the science of behavior also right? We would not say that a child has not learned to read because she can’t; we would say that we just haven’t discovered the supports necessary to shape up the necessary behavior. In the same way, if people haven’t grasped how the science of behavior can benefit them, then we haven’t yet discovered the supports needed to make that happen. Keeping outsiders at arm’s length is not going to help in this regard.

Second, as should be obvious to anyone who understands functional analysis, a characterological interpretation conveniently insulates behaviorists from accountability for successful dissemination. We say, *It’s not our fault that we haven’t saved the world! Because people can’t change!* In no other arena of behavioral practice, aside from dissemination, would such a view be tolerated. As Bijou (1972) commented, “We wouldn’t think of teaching new social or academic behavior without some kind of a monitoring procedure to let us know how we are doing” (pp. 73–74)—with the emphasis on changing our behavior when it fails to change others’ behavior. If we aren’t selling the science of behavior effectively, we need to figure out a different way to sell it.

My assertion, overall, is that contemporary institutions should focus on advancing the science of behavior by disseminating it. This includes building a bigger team, that is, involving a far more diverse set of players than in the “incubator” days, which in turn requires persuading more people that we have something of value to offer them. How exactly to accomplish that I’m unsure, but one thing is certain: What behavioral institutions have been doing for decades and decades is not working well. It’s time to try new things. To start with, then, we need to have an extensive, discipline-wide discussion about outreach strategies that adhere to the laws of behavior as we know them.

Fragmentation

Parlaying disciplinary discussion into a big, healthy, inclusive societal movement is not going to happen overnight—and in any case we first need to have that discussion. For *that* to occur, behaviorists will need to talk to one other, and sadly this is not the norm in the contemporary science of behavior. To help illustrate the problem, let me introduce you to a different group of passionate, committed believers. In my town there are a lot of Evangelical Christians. There are also a lot of Evangelical Christian churches. I mean a *lot*. What distinguishes the people involved is how they organize. When any one church starts to grow, exceeding perhaps a few dozen members, there’s a tendency for some of them to break off to start their own church. As a result, Evangelical Christians are splintered into a vast number

of little fiefdoms, most of which have little in the way of resources and person power.

Behaviorists are like that, too. An example: Although we are a movement of modest size, we have something like 20 scholarly journals. Does anyone believe we produce enough top-notch scholarly work to support so many? Another example: I have lost count of all of the member organizations which have popped up at the international, national, regional, state, and local levels, not to mention all of the ancillary Boards, Institutes, Centers, and Foundations. Do we really have enough committed behaviorists, enough resources, to justify so many entities?¹

Having been on the inside of many of these entities, I've seen that the core value embraced by all of them, even above the lofty goal of advancing the science of behavior, is to protect their autonomy and independence. That is, the behaviorists who support our various institutions have behaved as if the prime directive is to remain separate, not just from the outside world, but also from *other behaviorists*. Consequently, groups don't often collaborate in ways that could multiply their impact and effectiveness. Indeed, members of one group often disparage other groups for, in their view, implementing the behaviorist manifesto all wrong. This leaves us divided into such tiny silos that, well, when Skinner spoke of "we happy few," I doubt he realized just how few that would be in each silo. The irony is that the things that divide us probably are indistinguishable to most outside observers.

Cooperation is, of course, a form of behavior (e.g., Epstein, 1981), and it seems that the customs built into behavioral institutions were not adequately designed to promote it. Recognizing this casts a melancholy pall over the fact that, during an incredible period stretching roughly from the 1950s through the 1970s, Skinner got the world's attention for us. He didn't always win friends, but he forced people to ponder what might be possible through a strategic application of behavior principles. Having accomplished this, Skinner turned the behaviorist movement over to us, and to a large degree we have built institutions that squandered the head start he gave us. Outside of the booming market for autism services, behaviorism is less societally relevant today than it was several decades ago. That happened because we didn't function like behaviorists in devising the agenda for our movement and the institutions that represent it. It's time to start living up to our own standards. Behavior

can change, and ours needs to before there are too few of us left to make a difference. I propose we start by finding ways to get more behaviorists into fewer silos so we can concentrate our collective impact.✻

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¹ Consider: The various organizations founded by behaviorists range in size from a few dozen to a few thousand members. By contrast, the American Quilter's Society has 60,000 and USA Triathlon has 400,000 (and it's at least as hard to train for triathlons as it is to do behavior science). Now, maybe that's an unfair comparison because those groups are hobby-focused and not necessarily devoted to changing the world. Note, however, that the American Psychological Association has 146,000 members, and the entirely inconsequential Libertarian political party in the United States has 694,000. Big teams are needed to accomplish big jobs.

Submission Guidelines

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Syllabus Directory*

The most recent issue of *Journal of Behaviorology* that features a Syllabus Directory contains two lists of TIBI's current course syllabi. These lists show where to find the most up-to-date versions of these syllabi in number, title, and content. The first list organizes the syllabi by numerical course number. The second list organizes the syllabi by the chronological volume, number, and pages where you can find each course syllabus.

Each of these syllabi contain only information explicit to a particular course. You will find all the relevant generic information in the article, *General Parameters & Procedures for Courses from The International Behaviorology Institute*, in *Journal of Behaviorology*, Volume 18, Number 2 (Spring, 2015) pp. 3–6.

Current Syllabi by Course Number

- BEHG 100: *Child Rearing Principles and Practices*;
Volume 19, Number 2 (Fall 2016) 3–5.
- BEHG 110: *Introduction to Behaviorology Terminology*;
Volume 20, Number 1 (Spring, 2017) 19–21.
- BEHG 210: *Introduction to Behaviorology I*;
Volume 19, Number 2 (Fall 2016) 6–8.
- BEHG 211: *Introduction to Behaviorology II*;
Volume 19, Number 2 (Fall 2016) 9–12.
- BEHG 330: *Companion Animal Training*;
Volume 19, Number 2 (Fall 2016) 13–15.
- BEHG 340: *Introduction to Verbal Behavior*;
Volume 19, Number 2 (Fall 2016) 16–18.
- BEHG 350: *Behaviorology Philosophy and History*;
Volume 20, Number 1 (Spring, 2017) 22–24.
- BEHG 405: *Basic Autism Intervention Methods*;
Volume 19, Number 2 (Fall 2016) 19–21.
- BEHG 425: *Classroom Management and Preventing School Violence*;
Volume 19, Number 2 (Fall 2016) 22–24.
- BEHG 430: *Resolving Problem Animal Behavior*;
Volume 20, Number 1 (Spring, 2017) 25–28.
- BEHG 435: *Performance Management and Preventing Workplace Violence*;
Volume 19, Number 2 (Fall 2016) 25–27.
- BEHG 455: *Behaviorological Thanatology and Dignified Dying*;
Volume 19, Number 2 (Fall 2016) 28–31.
- BEHG 465: *Behaviorological Rehabilitation*;
Volume 19, Number 2 (Fall 2016) 32–34.

- BEHG 480: *Green Contingency Engineering*;
Volume 20, Number 1 (Spring, 2017) 29–31.
- BEHG 512: *Advanced Behaviorology I*;
Volume 19, Number 2 (Fall 2016) 35–37.
- BEHG 513: *Advanced Behaviorology II*;
Volume 19, Number 2 (Fall 2016) 38–40.
- BEHG 541: *Advanced Verbal Behavior*;
Volume 19, Number 2 (Fall 2016) 41–43.✿

Current Syllabi by Volume & Number

- BEHG 100: *Child Rearing Principles and Practices*;
Volume 19, Number 2 (Fall 2016) 3–5.
- BEHG 210: *Introduction to Behaviorology I*;
Volume 19, Number 2 (Fall 2016) 6–8.
- BEHG 211: *Introduction to Behaviorology II*;
Volume 19, Number 2 (Fall 2016) 9–12.
- BEHG 330: *Companion Animal Training*;
Volume 19, Number 2 (Fall 2016) 13–15.
- BEHG 340: *Introduction to Verbal Behavior*;
Volume 19, Number 2 (Fall 2016) 16–18.
- BEHG 405: *Basic Autism Intervention Methods*;
Volume 19, Number 2 (Fall 2016) 19–21.
- BEHG 425: *Classroom Management and Preventing School Violence*;
Volume 19, Number 2 (Fall 2016) 22–24.
- BEHG 435: *Performance Management and Preventing Workplace Violence*;
Volume 19, Number 2 (Fall 2016) 25–27.
- BEHG 455: *Behaviorological Thanatology and Dignified Dying*;
Volume 19, Number 2 (Fall 2016) 28–31.
- BEHG 465: *Behaviorological Rehabilitation*;
Volume 19, Number 2 (Fall 2016) 32–34.
- BEHG 512: *Advanced Behaviorology I*;
Volume 19, Number 2 (Fall 2016) 35–37.
- BEHG 513: *Advanced Behaviorology II*;
Volume 19, Number 2 (Fall 2016) 38–40.
- BEHG 541: *Advanced Verbal Behavior*;
Volume 19, Number 2 (Fall 2016) 41–43.
- BEHG 110: *Introduction to Behaviorology Terminology*;
Volume 20, Number 1 (Spring, 2017) 19–21.
- BEHG 350: *Behaviorology Philosophy and History*;
Volume 20, Number 1 (Spring, 2017) 22–24.
- BEHG 430: *Resolving Problem Animal Behavior*;
Volume 20, Number 1 (Spring, 2017) 25–28.
- BEHG 480: *Green Contingency Engineering*;
Volume 20, Number 1 (Spring, 2017) 29–31.✿

*All of these TIBI course syllabi were either updated in 2016 or new in 2017. Many have older version appearing in earlier issues under different course numbers; see the *Syllabus Directory* in Volume 18, Number 1 (Spring 2015) for details.

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Visit BOOKS at www.behaviorology.org

At www.behaviorology.org TIBI provides a range of information on as many behaviorology resources as possible, including books and audio/visual materials, as well as electronic versions of back issues of *Journal of Behaviorology* and its predecessor *Behaviorology Today*. Some recently described books are (a) *Science Is Lovable—Volume 2 of Explaining Mysteries of Living* by Stephen Ledoux, (b) *Some Intersections of Science, Coercion, Equality, Justice, and Politics—A Teapot Tempest Stirs Sciences* by multiple authors and organized by Stephen Ledoux and James O’Heare, (c) *A World of Our Own Making—A sequel to Walden Two* by Michael Shuler, (d) *About Science, Life, and Reality* by Lawrence Fraley, (e) *Functional Behavioral Assessment* by James O’Heare, and (f) *Work Takes a Holiday—Confessions of a Natural Scientist of Behavior (Updated)* by Stephen Ledoux. Check out the descriptions—which include where to obtain the described books, as TIBI does not sell books—of these and all of the many other behaviorology books described on the TIBI website.

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TIBIA Membership Costs & Criteria & Benefits

The intrinsic value of TIBIA membership rests on giving the member status as a contributing part of an organization helping to extend and disseminate the findings and applications of the natural science of behavior, behaviorology, for the benefit of humanity. The levels of TIBIA membership include one “free” level and four paid levels, which have increasing amounts of basic benefits. The four annual paid membership levels are Student, Affiliate, Associate, and Advocate. The Student and Affiliate are non-voting categories, and the Associate and Advocate are voting categories. All new members are admitted provisionally to TIBIA at the appropriate membership level. Advocate members consider each provisional member and then vote on whether to elect each provisional member to the full status of her or his membership level or to accept the provisional member at a different membership level. Here are all the membership levels and their criteria and basic benefits (with dues details under *TIBIA Membership Cost Details* on the application-form page):

Free-online membership. Online visitors receive access (a) to past *Behaviorology Today* and *Journal of Behaviorology* articles and issues, (b) to accumulating news items, (c) to Institute information regarding TIBI Certificates and course syllabi, (d) to selected links of other organizations, and (e) to other science and organization features.

\$20 Behaviorology Student membership (requires completed paper application, co-signed by department chair or advisor, and annual dues payment). Admission to TIBIA in the Student membership category is open to all undergraduate or graduate students in behaviorology or in an acceptably appropriate area. Benefits include *all* those from the previous membership level plus these: (a) a subscription to—and thus immediate postal delivery of—each new paper-printed issue of *Journal of Behaviorology* (ISSN 1536-6669), (b) access to special organizational activities (e.g., invitations to attend and participate in, and present at, TIBI conferences, conventions, workshops, etc.) and (c) access to available TIBIA member contact information.

\$40 Affiliate membership (requires completed paper application and annual dues payment). Admission to TIBIA in the Affiliate membership category is open to all who wish to follow disciplinary developments, maintain contact with the organization, receive its publications, and participate in its activities, but who are neither

students nor professional behaviorologists. Benefits include *all* those from the previous levels plus these: Access both to additional activity options at the interface of their interests and behaviorology, and to advanced membership levels for those acquiring the additional qualifications that come from pursuing behaviorology academic training. On the basis of having earned an appropriate degree or TIBI Certificate, Affiliate members may apply for, or be invited to, Associate membership.

\$60 Associate membership (requires completed paper application and annual dues payment). This level is only available to qualifying individuals. Admission to TIBIA in the Associate membership category is open to all who are not students, who *document a behaviorological repertoire at or above the masters level* (such as by attaining a masters-level TIBI Certificate or a masters degree in behaviorology or in an accepted area) and who maintain a good record—often typical of “early-career” professionals—of professional activities or accomplishments of a behaviorological nature that support the integrity of the organized, independent discipline of behaviorology including its organizational manifestations such as TIBI and TIBIA. Benefits include *all* those from the previous levels plus TIBIA voting rights, and access to contributing by accepting appointment to a TIBIA or TIBI position of interest. On the basis of documenting a behaviorological repertoire at the doctoral level, an Associate member may apply for, or be invited to, Advocate membership.

\$80 Advocate membership (requires completed paper application and annual dues payment). This level is only available to qualifying individuals. Admission to TIBIA in the Advocate membership category is open to all who are not students, who *document a behaviorological repertoire at the doctoral level* (such as by attaining a doctoral-level TIBI Certificate or a doctoral degree in behaviorology or in an accepted area), who maintain a good record of professional activities or accomplishments of a behaviorological nature, and who demonstrate a significant history—usually typical for experienced professionals—of work supporting the integrity of the organized, independent discipline of behaviorology including its organizational manifestations such as TIBI and TIBIA. Benefits include *all* those from the previous levels plus access to contributing by accepting election to a TIBIA or TIBI position of interest.

Life membership. At its February 2020 Annual Meeting, the TIBI Board passed a motion enabling *Life Memberships*. The criteria and requirements appear in the Minutes to that meeting. If you are interested, contact the TIBI Treasurer for details.☺

TIBIA Membership Cost Details

Establishing the annual dues structure for the different membership categories takes partially into account, by means of percentages of annual income, the differences in income levels and currency values among the world's various countries and economies. Thus, the annual dues for each membership (or other) category are:

CATEGORY	DUES (in US dollars)*
Student member	The lesser of 0.1% of annual income, or \$20.00

Affiliate member	The lesser of 0.2% of annual income, or \$40.00
Associate member	The lesser of 0.3% of annual income, or \$60.00
Advocate member	The lesser of 0.4% of annual income, or \$80.00

Member of Board of Directors:	The lesser of 0.6% of annual income, or \$300.00
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*Minimums: \$20 Board Member; \$10 others

(Retired Associate, Advocate, or Board Members: ... 50% less)

TIBIA MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION FORM

(FOR CONTRIBUTIONS, A FORM ENSURES ACKNOWLEDGEMENT BUT IS NOT REQUIRED.)

Copy and complete this form (please type or print)—for membership, contributions, back issues, or subscriptions—and send it with your check (made payable to TIBIA in US dollars) to the TIBIA treasurer at this address:

Mr. Chris Cryer
TIBIA Treasurer
406 North Meadow Drive
Ogdensburg NY 13669
USA

Check if applies:
 Contribution:
 Subscriptions*:
 Back issues:**
 ✧ Vol. __, # __
 ✧ Vol. __, # __

Name: _____

Membership (category): _____

Office Address: _____

Amount enclosed: us\$ _____

Home Address: _____

Office Phone #: _____

Home Phone #: _____

FAX #: _____

CHECK PREFERRED MAILING ADDRESS:

E-mail: _____

Office: Home:

Degree/Institution:*** _____

Sign & Date: _____

*Subscriptions are US\$40 annually, the same as affiliate membership.

**Back issues: US\$20 each.

***For Student Membership:

I verify that the above person is enrolled as a student at: _____

Name & Signature of advisor or Dept. Chair: _____

*TIBI/TIBIA Purposes**

T_I**B**_I, as a non-profit educational corporation, is dedicated to many concerns. TIBI is dedicated to teaching behaviorology, especially to those who do not have university behaviorology departments or programs available to them. TIBI is also dedicated to expanding and disseminating the behaviorological literature at least through the fully peer-reviewed *Journal of Behaviorology* (originally called *TIBI News Time* and then *Behaviorology Today*) with editors being appointed by the TIBI Board of Directors, usually from among the TIBIA Advocate members. TIBI is a professional organization also dedicated to organizing behaviorological scientists and practitioners into an association (The International Behaviorology Institute Association—TIBIA) so they can engage in coordinated activities that carry out the purposes of TIBI/TIBIA. These activities include (a) encouraging and assisting members to host visiting scholars who are studying behaviorology as well as holding conventions and conferences; (b) enabling TIBI faculty to arrange or provide training for behaviorology students; and (c) providing TIBI certificates to students who successfully complete specified behaviorology curriculum requirements). And TIBI is a professional organization dedicated to representing and developing the philosophical, conceptual, analytical, experimental, and technological components of the discipline of behaviorology, the comprehensive natural science discipline of the functional relations between behavior and independent variables including determinants from the environment, both socio-cultural and physical, as well as determinants from the biological history of the species. Therefore, recognizing that behaviorology's principles and contributions are generally relevant to all cultures and species, the purposes of TIBI and TIBIA are:

A. to foster the philosophy of science known as radical behaviorism [AKA behavioral naturalism];

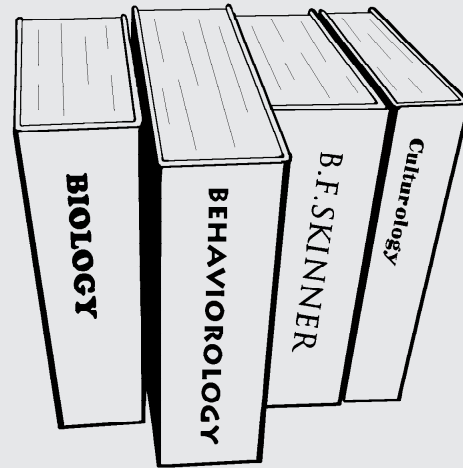
- B. to nurture experimental and applied research analyzing the effects of physical, biological, behavioral, and cultural variables on the behavior of organisms, with selection by consequences being an important causal mode relating these variables at the different levels of organization in the life sciences;
- C. to extend technological application of behaviorological research results to areas of human concern;
- D. to interpret, consistent with scientific foundations, complex behavioral relations;
- E. to support methodologies relevant to the scientific analysis, interpretation, and change of both behavior and its relations with other events;
- F. to sustain scientific study in diverse specialized areas of behaviorological phenomena;
- G. to integrate the concepts, data, and technologies of the discipline's various sub-fields;
- H. to develop a verbal community of behaviorologists;
- I. to assist programs and departments of behaviorology to teach the philosophical foundations, scientific analyses and methodologies, and technological extensions of the discipline;
- J. to promote a scientific "Behavior Literacy" graduation requirement of appropriate content and depth at all levels of educational institutions from kindergarten through university;
- K. to encourage the full use of behaviorology as the essential scientific foundation for behavior related work within all fields of human affairs;
- L. to cooperate on mutually important concerns with other humanistic and scientific disciplines and technological fields where their members pursue interests overlapping those of behaviorologists; and
- M. to communicate to the general public the importance of the behaviorological perspective for the development, well-being, and survival of humankind.

*Adapted from the 2017–updated TIBI Bylaws.☺☺

Another Free-Access Behaviorology Website

Delayed by the 2020 pandemic, the free-access, behavior-related website, www.BehaviorInfo.com is finally available for behaviorologists, friends, and everyone. Primarily, and initially, this website features Stephen Ledoux's sets of newspaper columns about behaviorology so that more people can gain additional familiarity with this natural science. Humanity needs this, because human behavior causes local and global problems and changes in human behavior help solve these problems. Going up gradually and simultaneously, the first set of columns, on basics, leads into the second set, on methodology and scientific answers to ancient human questions (e.g., on values, rights, ethics, morals, language, consciousness, personhood, life, death, reality, and even evolutions and robotics). Then may come columns by other authors. (Interested in writing some? Contact Ledoux at 26 Timber Ridge Road, Los Alamos, NM 87544.) ***Try it, and tell you students, colleagues, and friends about it!***

ABOUT
BEHAVIOROLOGY,
TIBI, AND
Journal of Behaviorology



BEHAVIOROLOGY IS AN INDEPENDENTLY ORGANIZED DISCIPLINE FEATURING THE NATURAL SCIENCE OF BEHAVIOR. BEHAVIOROLOGISTS STUDY THE FUNCTIONAL RELATIONS BETWEEN BEHAVIOR AND ITS INDEPENDENT VARIABLES IN THE BEHAVIOR–DETERMINING ENVIRONMENT. BEHAVIOROLOGICAL ACCOUNTS ARE BASED ON THE BEHAVIORAL CAPACITY OF THE SPECIES, THE PERSONAL HISTORY OF THE BEHAVING ORGANISM, AND THE CURRENT PHYSICAL AND SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT IN WHICH BEHAVIOR OCCURS. BEHAVIOROLOGISTS DISCOVER THE NATURAL LAWS GOVERNING BEHAVIOR. THEY THEN DEVELOP BENEFICIAL BEHAVIOROLOGICAL–ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGIES APPLICABLE TO BEHAVIOR–RELATED CONCERNS IN ALL FIELDS INCLUDING CHILD REARING, EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT, ENTERTAINMENT, GOVERNMENT, LAW, MARKETING, MEDICINE, AND SELF–MANAGEMENT.

BEHAVIOROLOGY FEATURES STRICTLY NATURAL ACCOUNTS FOR BEHAVIORAL EVENTS. IN THIS WAY BEHAVIOROLOGY DIFFERS FROM DISCIPLINES THAT ENTERTAIN FUNDAMENTALLY SUPERSTITIOUS ASSUMPTIONS ABOUT HUMANS AND THEIR BEHAVIOR. BEHAVIOROLOGY EXCLUDES THE MYSTICAL NOTION OF A RATHER SPONTANEOUS ORIGINATION OF BEHAVIOR BY THE WILLFUL ACTION OF ETHEREAL, BODY–DWELLING AGENTS CONNOTED BY SUCH TERMS AS *mind*, *psyche*, *self*, *muse*, OR EVEN PRONOUNS LIKE *I*, *me*, AND *you*.

AS PART OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE INDEPENDENT NATURAL SCIENCE OF BEHAVIOR, *The International Behaviorology Institute* (TIBI), A NON–PROFIT ORGANIZATION, EXISTS (A) TO ARRANGE PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR BEHAVIOROLOGISTS AND SUPPORTIVE OTHERS, AND (B) TO FOCUS BEHAVIOROLOGICAL PHILOSOPHY AND SCIENCE ON A BROAD RANGE OF CULTURAL CONCERNS. AND *Journal of Behaviorology* IS THE REFERRED JOURNAL OF THE INSTITUTE. JOURNAL AUTHORS WRITE ON THE FULL RANGE OF DISCIPLINARY TOPICS INCLUDING HISTORY, PHILOSOPHY, CONCEPTS, PRINCIPLES, AND EXPERIMENTAL AND APPLIED RESEARCH. JOIN US AND SUPPORT BRINGING THE BENEFITS OF BEHAVIOROLOGY TO HUMANITY. (CONTRIBUTIONS TO TIBI OR TIBIA—THE PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATION ARM OF TIBI—ARE TAX DEDUCTIBLE.)☺

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