Bibliographic Processes and Products, and a Bibliography of the Published Primary-Source Works of B. F. Skinner

Edward K. Morris and Nathaniel G. Smith
University of Kansas

This paper introduces the nature and practice of bibliography (e.g., definition, history, and genres); it reviews the extant B. F. Skinner bibliographies (1958 to 2001); and it describes the methods used in constructing a new, comprehensive, and corrected bibliography of Skinner's primary-source published works. The bibliography includes 291 items from across 16 categories of publications (e.g., books, articles, chapters, monographs, book reviews, manuals, encyclopedia entries, letters to the editor) and lists them in chronological order (1930 to 1999). A discussion section addresses the bibliography's limitations, how it might be enlarged and expanded, its value for qualitative and quantitative historical inquiry, and the beginnings of a "Skinner industry."

Key words: B. F. Skinner, bibliography, historiography, behavior analysis

Evidence (You all know) is the life of Truth, and Method the life of Discourse: the former being requisite to convince the Understanding; the latter, to facilitate the searches of it. (Charleton, 1669, p. 141)

Since at least the early 1970s, B. F. Skinner (1904–1990) has been among the most widely cited and influential American psychologists (see Coleman, 1982; Gilgen, 1981; Goodell, 1975; Heyduk & Fenigstein, 1984; Korn, Davis, & Davis, 1991; Myers, 1970; Norcross & Tomcho, 1994; Perlman, 1980; Wright, 1970; see Lattal, 1992). He is now regarded as the most eminent psychologist of the 20th century (Hagg-

bloom et al., 2002). The reason for his eminence lies, of course, in the content of his primary-source publications. For these, we have prepared a new, comprehensive, and corrected bibliography.

Before describing how it was constructed, we introduce the nature and practice of bibliography. These are not systematically addressed in the historiography of psychology or mentioned at all in behavior analysis, yet bibliographies continue to proliferate in both literatures. Even Skinner was once unclear about their nature, reporting, "I looked up 'bibliography' in the dictionary and misunderstood the definition: I took it to mean the complete works of a writer" (*Skinner, 1976d, p. 160*)—as distinct from a listing of the works of a writer.¹ After introducing the nature and practice of bibliography, in which we cite pertinent sources, resources, and examples, we introduce the three main areas of Skinner's contributions to the behavioral, social, and cognitive sciences, and critically re-

We thank Christopher Green for posting a query about the very nature of bibliography to the History and Theory of Psychology Question and Answer Forum (www.psych.yorku.ca/grad/ht/welcome.htm); Alexandra Rutherford for alerting us to popular press publications of which we were unaware; the B. F. Skinner Foundation for sending us reprints and copies of Skinner's publications; the University of Kansas for a spring 1994 Keeler Family Intra-University Professorship to the first author; Robert Dekosky for his graduate seminar on historiography that spring; and Julie Waters for suggestions regarding bibliography. Also, we appreciate the careful work of the journal's action editor and the three reviewers on this complex manuscript.

Correspondence may be sent to either author, Department of Human Development and Family Life, 4001 Dole Human Development Center, University of Kansas, 1000 Sunnyside Avenue, Lawrence, Kansas 66045-2133 (e-mail: ekm@ku.edu or ngsmith@ukans.edu).

¹ The primary-source publications listed in the bibliography are not included in the reference section to this introductory material. To differentiate the former from the latter, the citations to the references in the bibliography are italicized, as in the preceding citation (*Skinner, 1976d, p. 160*).

view the extant Skinner bibliographies that list his publications. Our review reveals the need for a new one. We then relate how we constructed it, for example, its sources, the works we included and excluded, and our criteria for doing so. Afterward, we discuss how the bibliography might be enlarged and expanded, and its value for future research on Skinner's contributions, as well as for research on science in general. We conclude with some comments about establishing a "Skinner industry."

THE NATURE AND PRACTICE OF BIBLIOGRAPHY

As derived from the postclassical Greek word *bibliographia* (2nd century CE)—from *biblion* for "book" and *graphien* for "to write"—*bibliography* was originally the copying or writing of books. By the 18th century, however, it had evolved into writing about books, in particular, detailed descriptions of books as physical objects (see Harmon, 1998, pp. 1–36). This change was wrought by the invention of the modern printing press (circa 1450), after which the sheer number of books overtook the human ability to recount them. Bibliography of this sort includes the history, appearance, and production of books, for instance and respectively, their edition, impression, and issue; their font and format; and their ink, paper, and binding (Bowers, 1949/1994; Greetham, 1994; Padwick, 1969; e.g., Klebs, 1938; see Knapp, 1995). This is today referred to as *analytical* or *critical* bibliography. Its purpose is

(1) to furnish a detailed, analytical record of the physical characteristics of a book which would simultaneously serve as a trustworthy source of identification and as a medium to bring an absent book before a reader's eye; (2) to provide an analytical investigation and an ordered arrangement of these physical facts that would serve as a prerequisite for textual criticism of the books described; (3) to approach both literary and printing or publishing history through the investigation and recording of appropriate details in a related series of books. (Bowers, 1949/1994, p. xv)

Bibliography continued to evolve, such that a second genre now includes catalogues, hand lists, and checklists of books, textual materials from both primary and secondary sources, and materials from other media (e.g., audio recordings). These are referred to as *enumerative* or *systematic* bibliographies (Padwick, 1969; Stokes, 1969; e.g., Oates, 1954; see Knapp, 1974). Their purpose is to

make available a listing of books in a certain collection or library, or else in a certain field. . . . Noting the existence of these books is the end-all and be-all of a catalogue, and under ordinary circumstances only the minimum of identifying details is provided. . . . The writer may compile his list partly from other catalogues and partly by personal examination of the books, supplemented by notes furnished by contributing libraries or scholars; but except in extraordinary cases [the bibliographer] is not concerned with the textual history, circumstances of printing, or variation within issue (sometimes even within edition) of the books listed. (Bowers, 1949/1994, p. 3)

Analytical and enumerative bibliographies also come in several varieties: national and regional (e.g., Leon & Brozek, 1980; National Union Catalog, 1953–present); library, archival, and museum (e.g., Boring, 1947; Krivatsy, 1989); period and era (e.g., Pollard, 1910; Schechter & Calcagnetti, 1998); personal and author (e.g., Gray, 1907; Watson, 1974); and subject matter (e.g., Galland, 1945; O'Connell & Russo, 1990). And then there are bibliographies of bibliographies (e.g., Besterman, 1965; cf. Sokal & Rafail, 1982).²

No matter what the genre or variety, "bibliography, as the science of books, may be said to be the organization of

² Some publishers devote entire series to bibliographies, for example, the Greenwood Press "Bibliographies and Indexes in Education" (e.g., Aby & Kuhn, 2000), which may be accessed through the Internet. For bibliographies of more historical interest, see (a) Martino Fine Books and Publishing, P.O. Box 373, Mansfield Centre, CT 06250, Web: www.martinopublishing.com; and e-mail: martino@martinopublishing.com; and (b) Oak Knoll Books, Oak Knoll Press, and St. Paul's Bibliographies, 310 Delaware Street, New Castle, DE 19720; e-mail: oakknoll@oakknoll.com.

the record of knowledge" (van Hoesen & Walter, 1928, p. 1). As such, it facilitates the transfer of scholarship, science, and technology within and across disciplines, cultures, and countries for the purposes of teaching, research, and intervention. Without bibliography, "the records of civilization would be an uncharted chaos of miscellaneous contributions to knowledge, unorganized and inapplicable to human needs" (Frances, 1976, p. 978; Krummel, 1984; on the future of bibliography, see Davison, 1998; the Web site of the Bibliographical Society of America is www.bibsocamer.org).

As records of human activities, bibliographies describe disciplinary and professional accomplishments, both historical (e.g., Estey, 1926; Leroux, 1922) and current (e.g., Benjamin et al., 1989; Morris, Todd, Midgley, Schneider, & Johnson, 1990); they document change and progress (e.g., Sundberg & Partington, 1982; Watson, 1978); and they denote individual achievement (e.g., Todd, Dewsbury, Logue, & Dryden, 1994; Watson, 1974). In addition, they are tools for verifying original sources, their editions, and printings (e.g., Sokal & Rafter, 1982); accessing the content of disciplinary and individual achievement (e.g., Critchfield et al., 2000); conducting further inquiry (e.g., Morris & Schneider, 1986); and evaluating historical trends within and across disciplines (e.g., Beach, 1950) and within and across individuals. As for the latter, a bibliography might be used to construct cumulative records of a scientist's publications (e.g., Skinner, 1959c, p. viii; 1961a, p. vii) or histograms of trends in the categories of a scholar's work (e.g., Coleman, 1982, p. 6). In all, bibliographies are part of the process and the product of science itself (Tanselle, 1974; cf. Parrott & Hake, 1983).

B. F. SKINNER

The present bibliography is a personal, enumerative bibliography of

Skinner's published primary-source works. Through these works, he established the discipline known today as behavior analysis (Delprato & Midgley, 1992; Michael, 1985; Reese, 1986; see *The Behavior Analyst* at www.abainternational.org) and contributed fundamentally to each of its subdisciplines—experimental, conceptual, and applied.

First, Skinner founded the modern natural science of behavior through his invention of research methods, techniques, and apparatus for the experimental analysis of behavior as a subject matter in its own right (e.g., *Reynolds & Skinner, 1962; Skinner & Campbell, 1947*; see Iversen & Lattal, 1991; Lattal & Perone, 1998) and concomitantly through his pioneering program of research on basic behavioral processes (e.g., *Skinner, 1938a, 1956b, 1966g*; see Catania, 1998; Mazur, 1998; the *Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior* at www.envmed.rochester.edu/wwwrap/behavior/jeab/jeabhome.htm). In addition, he conducted significant research in various domains and divisions of psychology, for instance, in motivation (e.g., *Skinner, 1932a*; see Michael, 1993), emotion (*Estes & Skinner, 1941a*; see Fantino, 1973), social behavior (*Skinner, 1962c*; see Guerin, 1994), language (*Skinner, 1939*; see Moerk, 1990), and cognition (e.g., *Epstein & Skinner, 1981*; see Donohoe & Palmer, 1994), as well as in behavioral pharmacology (*Skinner & Heron, 1937*; see Goldberg & Stolerman, 1986), physiological psychology (e.g., *Lambert, Skinner, & Forbes, 1933*; see Zigmond, Bloom, Landis, Roberts, & Squire, 1999), and behavioral genetics (*Heron & Skinner, 1940*; see Schroeder, Oster-Granite, & Thompson, 2002).

Second, Skinner made seminal contributions to the conceptual analysis of behavior (*Skinner, 1931, 1935b*; see Day, 1980b; *Behaviorism, now Behavior and Philosophy*, at www.behavior.org; see *The Behavior Analyst; Behaviorists for Social Action Journal*, then *Behavior Analysis and Social Action*,

now *Behavior and Social Issues* at www.behavior.org). Among these were a philosophy for a science of behavior (i.e., radical behaviorism; Skinner, 1945b; see Schneider & Morris, 1987; Smith, 1986, pp. 259–297), an empirical epistemology (Skinner, 1956b; see Ringen, 1999, pp. 159–178; Zuriff, 1980), a naturalized ethics (Skinner, 1971c; see Vogeltanz & Plaud, 1992; Zuriff, 1987), and an analysis of cultural practices (Skinner, 1986g; see Burgess & Bushell, 1969; Lamal, 1997).

Third, both conceptually and practically, Skinner extended his contributions to the solution of problems of individual, social, and cultural importance, that is, to applied behavior analysis (Skinner, 1953a; e.g., Skinner, 1945a, 1960d; Skinner & Vaughan, 1983). Applied behavior analysis is today widely recognized as the foundation of empirically based practices in, for instance, developmental disabilities (Maurice, Green, & Luce, 1996; Schroeder, 1990), education (Gardner et al., 1994; Ninness & Glenn, 1988), clinical psychology (Hayes, Jacobson, Follette, & Dougher, 1994; Kohlenberg & Tsai, 1991), addictions (Higgins & Katz, 1998; Higgins & Silverman, 1999), organizational behavior management (Frederickson, 1982; Reid, Parsons, & Green, 1989), and public health (Biglan, 1995; Mattaini & Thyer, 1996; see Cooper, Heron, & Heward, 1987; Martin & Pear, 1996; O'Donohue, 1998; the *Journal of Applied Behavior Analysis* at www.envmed.rochester.edu/wwwrap/behavior/jaba/jabahome.htm).

THE SKINNER BIBLIOGRAPHIES

To document Skinner's pioneering and sustained contributions in these three areas, we need only peruse the extant bibliographies of his published works. Unfortunately, they are today lacking in one or more regards, being dated, not comprehensive, or inaccurate.

Currency and Comprehensiveness

The earliest Skinner bibliography appears to have been published in the *American Psychologist* on the occasion of the American Psychological Association (APA) (1958) award to Skinner for his distinguished scientific contributions. It contains 63 works from 1930 to 1958. However, having ended in 1958, the bibliography is now quite out of date, especially because Skinner was being published posthumously more than 40 years later (e.g., Skinner, 1999). Another early bibliography was included in Dews' (1970) *Festschrift for B. F. Skinner*. It lists 100 publications from 1930 to 1969, but Skinner afterward published more than 125 additional works, among them some of his most significant (e.g., Skinner, 1971d, 1974a). Perhaps the best bibliographic resource published to date is Knapp's *A Comprehensive Bibliography of Published Works by and Concerning B. F. Skinner from 1929 through 1973* (1974). It contains 144 works from 1930 to 1974, but it, like the others, needs updating; in addition, it is not easily accessed.

Two bibliographies were published in 1977. One was appended to Skinner's (1977c) history of the experimental analysis of behavior, published in the *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences*. It contains 122 works from 1930 to 1976. The second was the first of three bibliographies prepared by Epstein. His bibliography appeared in *Behaviorism* under the title, "A Listing of the Published Works of B. F. Skinner with Notes and Comments" (Epstein, 1977). His second was "Bibliography of Skinner's Works" (Epstein, 1982a) in *Skinner for the Classroom* (Skinner, 1982d). His third was "An Updated Bibliography of B. F. Skinner's Works" (Epstein, 1995) in *Modern Perspectives on B. F. Skinner and Contemporary Behaviorism* (Todd & Morris, 1995). Epstein's three bibliographies contain, respectively, 144 works from 1930 to 1976, 172 works from 1930 to 1981, and 218 works

from 1930 to 1993. In each case, he explicitly omitted certain categories of works: book reviews, translations, republications, abstracts, letters, prefaces and forewords, and “miscellaneous” publications (e.g., “less serious literary endeavors,” Epstein, 1977, p. 103). In offering examples of these, he listed 17 works omitted from his 1977 bibliography (e.g., *Skinner, 1940b*) and, in 1982, he listed four from the same sample (e.g., *Skinner, Solomon, & Lindsay, 1954*). Epstein’s bibliographies are, however, as they were meant to be: a listing of “books and scholarly and scientific articles that have appeared in journals or as chapters in books” (Epstein, 1977, p. 100).

Another Skinner bibliography was included in Catania and Harnad’s (1988) appendix to the 1988 republication (*Skinner, 1988e*) of the 1984 reprinting of Skinner’s (1984a) canonical papers in *Behavioral and Brain Sciences (BBS)*. It spanned the years 1930 to 1987, and contained 189 works. The two most recent bibliographies are Weiner’s “Skinner Bibliography” in his biography, *B. F. Skinner: Benign Anarchist* (1996), and O’Donohue and Ferguson’s “B. F. Skinner’s Published Works,” the last chapter in their textbook, *The Psychology of B. F. Skinner* (2001). The former contains 195 works from 1930 to 1992; the latter contains 239 works from 1930 to 1993. Weiner’s bibliography is incomplete; O’Donohue and Ferguson’s is more comprehensive, but not entirely—it excludes, for example, abstracts.

To check on these bibliographies, we searched PsycINFO for “Skinner” in November, 2002, but found fewer entries under his name—161—than in bibliographies published more than two decades ago (e.g., Epstein, 1982a). PsycINFO also sometimes includes references both to Skinner’s primary-source publications and to multiple reprintings thereof (e.g., *Skinner, 1966e*, and *Skinner, 1996, 1999*).

Accuracy

The bibliographies also contain errors of omission and commission, in-

cluding the following: (a) Skinner’s works that would seemingly have been included in a bibliography, given their titles, but that were omitted (e.g., *Skinner, 1947b*); (b) works that were included but not published as they were listed, for example, “Human use of human beings. *Psychological Bulletin*, 1951, 48, 241” appears in one bibliography, but should have been listed as “Review of the book, *The human use of human beings*” (see Epstein, 1977); (c) works that were included, but not published where they were listed, for example, “Superstition in the pigeon. *American Psychologist*, 272–274” was reprinted not in the *American Psychologist* but in the *Journal of Experimental Psychology* (Skinner, 1992); and (d) works that listed Skinner as the author but that were not written by him, for example, “Skinner, B. F. (1960, October). Something good happens to a child. *Phi Delta Kappan*, 42, 27.” “Something good happens to a child” (1960) has no author by-line; it was presumably written by the magazine’s staff.³

The last error, like the others, was relatively unambiguous, as the publication itself makes clear and because it was included in only one of the nine bibliographies published after 1960. Other publications, however, presented more difficulty. For example, “Conditioning responses by reward and punishment” (1966) is found in seven of the nine post-1960 bibliographies, among them one Skinner presumably prepared himself (i.e., *Skinner, 1977c*). The article is usually listed as “Skinner, B. F. (1966). Conditioning responses by reward and punishment. *Proceedings of the Royal Institution of Great Britain*, 41, 48–51.” We con-

³ A perusal of Skinner’s self-citations in his own publications turned up a reference that seemingly was not published, at least not under its title. The reference was listed in Skinner (1935b, p. 63) as “The reversal of a discrimination. *J. Gen. Psychol.* (in press).” This was, though, perhaps what Skinner published as “A discrimination based upon a change in the properties of a stimulus” (*Skinner, 1935a*).

cluded, however, that Skinner did not write this article. The cover page of the *Proceedings* describes its contents as “containing *accounts* [italics added] of the Friday evening discourses and other meetings”; Skinner (1977c) himself added “Lecture Summary” to its entry in his bibliography; and it was written in the past tense and in the third person (e.g., “The lecturer was . . .,” p. 48; “It was suggested [by the lecturer] . . .,” p. 50), not a style for which Skinner was noted.⁴

Another ambiguous case was the article by Brinton, Krutch, Kroeber, Skinner, and Haydn (1952), published in the “Forum” section of *American Scholar*. This entry is listed in none of the extant bibliographies, yet we included it for two reasons. First, as described on the journal’s title page, this was a “stenographic record of a discussion held in a private dining room at the Hotel Biltmore” (p. 208); actually, it was a stenographic record of a taped transcription of the discussion. Second, although Skinner (1983e) was unhappy about what was “said under my name,” he noted that it was “published in the *American Scholar*” (p. 106).

As for other errors, one or more of the bibliographies contain incorrect author orders—“Skinner and Barnes (1930),” instead of Barnes and Skinner (1930); publication dates—“Skinner (1955)” instead of Skinner (1956c); article titles—“Psychology in the understanding of mental disease” instead of “The psychological point of view” (Skinner, 1957b); journal titles—*Journal of General Psychology* instead of *Journal of Psychology* (Skinner, 1936g); volume and issue numbers—Volume 64 instead of Volume 5 for Skinner (1962c); page numbers—page 30 instead of pages 30–31, 135–136, 138 for Skinner (1945a); and spellings—“chronazie” instead of “chron-

axie” in Lambert, Skinner, and Forbes (1933) (see M. Thompson, 1978, on problems caused by incorrect citations and references).

In light of these problems in the currency, comprehensiveness, and accuracy of the extant bibliographies, we prepared one that brings the record of Skinner’s published primary-source publications up to date, provides a comprehensive listing of them, and corrects the errors. The result is not only illuminating in itself, but it better serves future research, points we address in our discussion.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC METHODS

We constructed the bibliography from six sources: (a) the 10 bibliographies; (b) our personal collections of books, reprints, and photocopies of Skinner’s publications; (c) reprints and copies of articles and chapters sent to us by the B. F. Skinner Foundation (www.bf Skinner.org); (d) the APA *Abstracts*; (e) five citation indexes (i.e., *Art Index*, *Arts & Humanities Citation Index*, *Philosopher’s Index*, *Science Citation Index*, *Social Sciences Citation Index*); (f) five electronic databases (i.e., FirstSearch, the ERIC database, the Library of Congress, MLA Bibliography, PsycINFO); and (g) Skinner’s three-volume autobiography (Skinner, 1976d, 1979c, 1983e). We worked first from the bibliographies, checking and cross-checking them against one another, and then against the other sources.

Our search covered 16 categories of Skinner’s published works from 1930 to 1999, encompassing his scholarly and popular contributions, periodical and nonperiodical publications, and serious and less serious endeavors. These included books (e.g., Skinner, 1938a, 1999), articles (e.g., Barnes & Skinner, 1930; Skinner, 1993), chapters (e.g., Skinner, 1941a, 1989f), monographs (e.g., Skinner, 1973f), proceedings and transactions (e.g., Skinner, 1930a; Epstein & Skinner, 1980), articles in newsletters and digests (e.g., Skinner,

⁴ Although included as a Skinner publication in all the post-1960 bibliographies, Skinner (1961d) was actually ghost written (Skinner, 1983e, p. 199).

1964c, 1988g), encyclopedia and year-book entries (e.g., *Skinner, 1969c, 1971i*), manuals (e.g., *Skinner & Krakower, 1968*), foreign language publications (*Skinner, 1963c, 1979b*), book reviews in professional journals (e.g., *Skinner, 1987g; Skinner & Crozier, 1931*) and the popular press (e.g., *Skinner 1946b, 1977b*), abstracts (*Skinner, 1936c, 1959a*), prefaces and forewords (e.g., *Skinner, 1976e, 1978a*), translator's notes and postscripts (*Skinner, 1969e*), comments and discussion (e.g., *Skinner, 1930a, 1974c, 1983a*), letters to the editor in professional journals (e.g., *Skinner, 1964d, 1983c*) and the popular press (e.g., *Skinner, 1947a, 1976c*), and miscellaneous publications and less serious endeavors (e.g., *Richards & Skinner, 1962*).

We did not include interviews and debates (e.g., Evans, 1968; *Firing Line*, 1971; Kohn, 1993, pp. 259–269; Lapan & Houghton, 1995; Morrow, 1979; Ribes-Inesta, 1999), books of quotations (e.g., Comunidad Los Hornos, 1992; Wyatt, 2001), a quotation (*Skinner, 1969b*), a translation (S. Miller & Konorski, 1928/1969), or unpublished internal and external grant reports (e.g., Holland & Skinner, 1958; Lindsley, Skinner, & Solomon, 1953, 1954a, 1954b, 1955).

Once the master list was compiled, we culled it for republications, reprintings, translations, and excerpts. Works Skinner published more than once are listed where they were originally published (e.g., *Skinner, 1963d*, not its republication as *Skinner, 1966b; Skinner, 1983d*, not its translation as *Skinner, 1984a*), except for Skinner's books, each of which we treated as a separate publication (e.g., *Skinner, 1984a, 1988e*). When the same work was republished in the same year, we listed the first one that was published (e.g., *Skinner, 1975d*, instead of *Skinner, 1975*) or the one with the original copyright (*Skinner, 1990d*, instead of *Skinner, 1990*). And, when one work encompassed another and was significantly more comprehensive, we listed only the more comprehensive work

(e.g., *Skinner, 1972e*, instead of *Skinner, 1972*). This last restriction meant that we did not include excerpts from Skinner's books published in *Psychology Today* (i.e., *Skinner, 1969a, 1971, 1979a, 1979b, 1983*; see *Skinner, 1969d, 1971d, 1979c, 1983e*).

Next, we culled the master list for their reprinting in Skinner's own collected writings, that is, those in the four editions of *Cumulative Record* (*Skinner, 1959c, 1961a, 1972b, 1999*), his four other collections of writings (*Skinner, 1978b, 1982d, 1987j, 1989e*), and the two *BBS* reprintings of his works with open peer commentary (*Skinner, 1984a, 1988e*). In these cases, we listed his works according to their original publications (e.g., *Skinner, 1973b*, instead of *Skinner, 1978a*), which were sometimes in these collection writings (e.g., *Skinner, 1959d*, republished as *Skinner, 1961; Skinner, 1989a*, reprinted as *Skinner, 1995*). Two of Skinner's texts—*The Technology of Teaching* (*Skinner, 1968f*) and *Contingencies of Reinforcement* (*Skinner, 1969a*)—also reprinted many of his works, and we treated them the same way. *Skinner (1968f)*, for example, contains 11 chapters, four of them previously published as journal articles, which we listed according to their original publications (*Skinner, 1954b, 1958d, 1965a, 1965c*). Seven of the nine chapters in *Skinner (1969a)* were previously published as articles and chapters. They too were listed separately (e.g., *Skinner, 1963a*), leaving the book mainly with an introductory chapter and extensive notes Skinner added to each work.

As for works reprinted in collections other than Skinner's, we also listed these according to where they were originally published, both across (e.g., *Skinner, 1932c*, instead of *Skinner, 1968*) and within (e.g., *Skinner, 1954b*, instead of *Skinner, 1954*) years. Works that were reprinted with only slight changes (e.g., *Skinner, 1982d*) or as combinations of other articles are also not listed separately (e.g., *Skinner, 1967*, combined *Skinner, 1967c*,

1967d; the first entry in *Skinner, 1984a* and 1988e, combined and condensed *Skinner, 1950a, 1959d, 1969a*, pp. vii–xii; see Catania, 1988, p. viii). We did not systematically assess whether Skinner's republished or reprinted works were verbatim versions of his original publications, although we know that he occasionally made changes, for instance, bringing references up to date, adding new material, and altering titles (Epstein, 1977, p. 102; 1982a, p. 7; see *Skinner, 1969a*, p. viii; e.g., *Skinner, 1977a*, was reprinted *Skinner, 1978b*).

Although we could have included Skinner's own reprintings of his works from his collections of writings, in addition to or instead of their primary sources, we did not, for two reasons. First, had we added these reprintings, the bibliography would have provided a more inclusive guide to his works and made them more accessible to researchers and students who lack access to journals and books. However, the bibliography would have been unwieldy and inefficient for historiographic purposes. Second, had we referenced his reprintings instead of the original sources, the bibliography would then have been, in part, derivative. Sound historiography begins with primary, not secondary, sources (Brozek & Pongratz, 1990; Furumoto, 1989). They assure the authenticity of (a) the original publication dates, for example, when undertaking qualitative and quantitative historical analyses (e.g., biographic, historiometric), (b) original publication sources, for example, when conducting the science of science (e.g., analyzing patterns of career development through publication trends, evaluating sources of eminence), and (c) original texts, for example, those uncorrected according to "current standards" (e.g., sexist language; e.g., *Skinner, 1982d*; see Epstein, 1982b, p. 7) for interpretative analyses of the original works (e.g., in the sociology of science).

The Bibliography

In the end, the results of our search yielded a personal, enumerative bibli-

ography of 291 primary-source publications spanning the years from 1930 to 1999. It includes 52 (or 18%) more publications than are included in the next longest bibliography—the 239 in O'Donohue and Ferguson (2001). To preserve the continuity of the historical record, we have listed the publications chronologically across years regardless of author order, but alphabetically within years by author (e.g., *Barnes & Skinner, 1930; Skinner, 1930a*) and by title (e.g., *Skinner, 1930a, 1930b*).

LIMITATIONS AND POSSIBILITIES

The present bibliography documents Skinner's pioneering and multifaceted contributions to behavior analysis, and to the behavioral, social, and cognitive sciences more generally, over the course of seven decades. However, its comprehensiveness and accuracy notwithstanding, the bibliography will be, and should be, superseded by others. For example, we doubt that it includes every one of Skinner's publications, and thus we expect future bibliographies to be more comprehensive, listing for instance more professional and popular-press letters to the editors, popular-press book reviews, and miscellaneous works. In fact, Skinner (1979c, 1983e) mentions a number of these in his autobiographies, but not in enough detail that we could find them (see *Skinner, 1979c*, pp. 325–326; 1983e, pp. 43, 63, 182, 218–219, 319–320, 321, 340, 352–354, 359–360, 375, 387, 392, 393). Furthermore, other publications may be forthcoming from as-yet-unpublished works, for instance, drafts of papers and texts (e.g., *Sketch for an Epistemology*; see *Skinner, 1979c*, pp. 115–119, 146, 166, 311, 359; 1983e, pp. 279, 395; Schnaitter, 1982) and workbooks (e.g., *Something to Think About*; see *Skinner, 1967a*, p. 406; 1979c, pp. 239–240, 366–367), prefaces to books and manuals (e.g., *Skinner, 1987b*), written presentations and discussant comments (e.g., *Skinner, 1988*), and transcriptions of pre-

sentations, comments, interviews, and debates.

The Bibliography Enlarged and Expanded

Enlarged. Even now, the present bibliography could be enlarged. First, it might list separately the individual notes, postscripts, and responses included within single publications. Among these would be the “notes” Skinner (1969a) published after each of the 11 chapters in *Contingencies of Reinforcement* or the postscripts he (1982d) wrote after each of the reprinted papers and a chapter in *Skinner for the Classroom* (Skinner, 1982d; see Epstein, 1982b, p. 6). When *BBS* published the “Canonical Papers of B. F. Skinner” (Skinner, 1984a) with open peer commentary, Skinner wrote an “Author’s Response” to the commentaries, grouped by his works (e.g., Skinner, 1984d), as well as replies to the summaries and queries of the issue’s coeditors—Catania and Harnad (Skinner, 1984b, 1984c). Later, when the *BBS* issue was reprinted as Skinner (1988e), Skinner not only wrote postscripts for each work but individually organized his author responses under 145 titles. If all these notes, postscripts, and responses were listed as separate works, the bibliography would have contained over 175 more entries.

A second way in which the present bibliography might be enlarged would be to include other categories of Skinner’s contributions, for instance, abstracts of chaired symposia (e.g., Skinner, 1966a), published interviews and debates (e.g., Evans, 1968; *Firing Line*, 1971; Ribes-Inesta, 1999), audio recordings (e.g., “The Conditioned Scholar,” 1972), videotaped addresses (B. F. Skinner, *Ph.D.: Keynote Address*, 1990), and commercial films (B. F. Skinner and *Behavior Change*, 1975) and videos (e.g., B. F. Skinner: *A Fresh Appraisal*, 1999). Another category might include Skinner’s publications as a youth (see Skinner, 1976d, pp. 92–100, 161; 1979c, p. 46), while

at college (see Skinner, 1976d, pp. 220–222), during his failed literary career (see Coleman, 1985; Skinner, 1976d, pp. 267–269), and immediately thereafter (e.g., Skinner & Skinner, 1928).

Expanded. In addition to adding other categories of materials, the bibliography could also be expanded within its current categories. First, as mentioned previously, it might include references to works Skinner republished in other journals and periodicals (e.g., Skinner, 1973a, in addition to Skinner, 1973c), as well as those reprinted in his (e.g., Skinner, 1987a, in addition to Skinner, 1986b) and other collections (e.g., Skinner, 1964, 1973b, in addition to Skinner, 1963a, 1972d). This would provide a more complete record of his publishing practices, as well as a greater indication of the breadth of his influence. Although no other bibliography has done exactly this, two of them—Knapp (1974) and Epstein (1982b)—noted which of Skinner’s publications were reprinted in which of Skinner’s collections. A second means of expanding the bibliography would be to prepare annotations for all of Skinner’s primary-source publications (Epstein, 1995, p. 217). This would provide a more thorough description of his works than can be conveyed by their titles alone (Colaianne, 1980).

THE USE OF A SKINNER BIBLIOGRAPHY

These qualifications notwithstanding, the present bibliography remains a useful resource for scholarly inquiry. Herein lies perhaps the greatest importance of a personal, enumerative bibliography. In the present case, it is a means for qualitative and quantitative research into Skinner’s contributions to the behavioral, social, and cognitive sciences, and to science in general (cf. Coleman, 1995).

Accessibility and Comprehension, Corrections and Sympathies

Accessibility and comprehension. First, reviews and analyses of Skin-

ner's publications based on an up-to-date, comprehensive bibliography would make his work more accessible and comprehensible (e.g., Nye, 1992; Richelle, 1993). Although he was considered a "surprisingly good writer for an academic," even "skillful" (Bolles, 1979, pp. 1073–1074), writing, for example, "with dramatic clarity" (Brooks, Purser, & Warren, 1964, p. viii) about moral responsibility (*Skinner, 1955–1956*; see *Skinner, 1983e, p. 107*), Skinner can be difficult to understand. He sometimes used a terse technical style (T. Thompson, 1988, p. 398), changed his perspective (Chiesa, 1992; Coleman, 1984; Iversen, 1992; Moxley, 1998; Scharff, 1982), and can easily be read out of context (Todd & Morris, 1992). As an example of the last point, in writing that "the variables of which behavior is a function . . . lie outside the organism, in its immediate environment, and in its environmental history," Skinner (1953a, p. 31) is easily misunderstood to mean that evolutionary history was irrelevant (see Garcia & Garcia y Robertson, 1985), when it was not (see *Skinner, 1966c*; see also the shaping–sculpting metaphor, Skinner, 1953, p. 91). Scholarship based on the entire corpus of Skinner's work might make his contributions easier to understand, to describe clearly and correctly, and to relate to others.

Corrections and sympathies. Second, research based on a comprehensive bibliography might also correct misunderstandings about Skinner's science and system (e.g., Chomsky, 1959; Mahoney, 1989; contra Catania, 1991; MacCorquodale, 1970). Such a bibliography permits broader contact with his publications, and thus more refined and textured scholarship, some of which might even reveal sympathies and symmetries between Skinner's work and like-minded programs of science in, for instance, perception (e.g., Gibson, 1979; see Costall, 1984), cognition and memory (e.g., Rumelhart, McClelland, & the PDP Research Group, 1986; Watkins, 1990; see Don-

ahoe & Palmer, 1989), developmental systems (e.g., Oyama, 1985; see Midgley & Morris, 1992), as well as convergences among such conceptual systems as psychoanalysis (e.g., Schafer, 1976; see Lee, 1988), hermeneutics (Day, 1980a; H. L. Miller, 1994), existentialism (Fallon, 1992; McDowell, 1975), phenomenology (Giorgi, 1975; Kvale & Grenness, 1967), social constructionism (Guerin, 1992; Ruiz, 1995), and postmodernism and poststructuralism (Andresen, 1990; Freeman & Locurto, 1994; see Morris, in press; Czuberoff, 1991).

Qualitative Research

The present bibliography also offers easier access to primary sources for qualitative research into Skinner's contributions, as well as into the conduct and progress of science. The process and products of qualitative research—for instance, descriptions, reviews, narratives, and interpretations—are, most commonly, historical, biographical, and conceptual in nature. With respect to Skinner, a comprehensive bibliography might aid further research into his life (e.g., Bjork, 1993) and career (e.g., Elms, 1981), aspects or periods of both (e.g., Smith & Woodward, 1996), and categories thereof (e.g., Skinner in the popular press; see Rutherford, 2000, 2003). Such research might also further illuminate his science of behavior (e.g., its methods, apparatus; see, e.g., Coleman, 1996), applied innovations (e.g., programmed instruction; see Vargas & Vargas, 1996), conceptual analyses (e.g., verbal behavior; see, e.g., Coleman, 1985), and contributions in various content domains (e.g., educational psychology; see Morris, 2003).

Quantitative Research

Bibliographies are also, of course, an important basis for conducting quantitative history (see Haskins & Jeffery, 1990), in particular, historiometrics and cliometrics (Simonton, 1990).

Historiometrics. Historiometrics is the older of the two disciplines. Exploiting “history to do science” (e.g., to do psychology; Woods, 1909), it lies at the intersection of history, science, and psychology, using quantitative analyses of historical information to discover and confirm nomothetic, universal, law-like explanations of human behavior. In psychology, this work is found, most notably, in the literatures on life-span development (e.g., birth order effects; Albert, 1980) and career achievement (e.g., the quantity and quality of creative output; Simonton, 1988, 2002). Here, for example, a Skinner bibliography offers a means for analyzing the chronology of his first, last, and most significant contributions in the context of his most and least productive periods. By comparing this chronology with those of other psychologists (see Dennis, 1954; Lehman, 1966a; Simonton, 1985), as well as with those of scientists in other disciplines (see Lehman, 1966b; Simonton, 1989), we might gain some insight into the timing, directions, and patterns of Skinner’s creativity over the course of his career (e.g., empirical vs. conceptual analysis; see Coleman, 1982). We might also gain insight into career paths not taken. About this, Skinner (1983e) wrote in his autobiography of meeting Harvey Lehman in the early 1960s,

In *Age and Achievement*, Harvey Lehman [1953] had reported that people in the hard sciences did their best work when they were in their thirties. I thought my science was fairly hard; when would a decline set in? [Skinner was then 49.] I asked Lehman himself during a visit to Ohio University. Should I change to a field in which I should be more effective? “To administration,” he said, but my brief experience as a department chairperson was not encouraging. (p. 215)⁵

As mentioned above, historiometrics

goes beyond descriptions of norms and patterns to derive nomothetic laws from them, and then cites the laws as explanations of individual behavior (e.g., the relation of age to creative achievement). From a behavior-analytic perspective, such explanations are likely to be circular (Baer, 1970; Skinner, 1963a) or mentalistic (Skinner, 1972e, 1977f), awaiting their own explanations in terms of the contingencies and metacontingencies of science and culture (Hull, 1988; Malagodi, 1986; see Moore, 2000).

Cliometrics. Cliometrics is a newer development in quantitative history. In applying “science to history” (i.e., to do history), it lies at the intersection of history and science, independent of psychological theory. Like historiometrics, it also analyzes historical information, in this case to discover and confirm, not universal laws, but specific answers to idiographic questions (Erickson, 1975; Floud, 1973; e.g., Derks, 1989). As for cliometric analyses based on a comprehensive bibliography of Skinner’s works, his works could be quantitatively analyzed according to their various characteristics and relations among them. These might include his types of publications (e.g., books, articles, chapters, and reviews), their outlets (e.g., psychology journals, other science journals, the popular press), and his coauthors (e.g., Holland & Skinner, 1961; Morse & Skinner, 1958; Skinner & Heron, 1937; Skinner, Solomon, & Lindsley, 1954). Such a bibliography might also be useful for analyzing the contributions he made to the basic, applied, and conceptual analysis of behavior, and to specific topics and content domains therein. The latter might include schedules of reinforcement (e.g., Ferster & Skinner, 1957), evolution (e.g., Skinner, 1966c), psychoanalysis (e.g., Skinner, 1956c), teaching machines (e.g., Skinner, 1958d), humanism (e.g., Skinner, 1972d), problem solving (e.g., Skinner, 1966b), cognitive science (e.g., Skinner, 1985a), and the design of cultures (e.g., Skinner, 1961b).

⁵ Lehman’s (1953) conclusion—that, on average, an individual’s most significant scientific contributions were made at about age 40—did not take into account important individual differences and is qualified by some methodological constraints, but it generally holds true (see Simonton, 2002, pp. 69–101).

These characteristics and contributions might also be examined for trends within and across them over time, that is, over the course of Skinner's career. Some such analyses have already been undertaken, for instance, in the form of cumulative records of his published works (e.g., Epstein, 1982b; www.Lafayette.edu/~allanr/biblio.html), some of them accompanied with comments about how changes in them were affected by professional and cultural contingencies (e.g., World War II; see Skinner, 1959c, p. viii; Skinner, 1961a, p. vii). Still-finer analyses might be made of trends in the characteristics of Skinner's publications (e.g., types, outlets) and their contributions to the sub-disciplines of behavior analysis (e.g., empirical vs. conceptual) and their content domains (e.g., behavior therapy) (see, e.g., Coleman, 1982, p. 6).

The Science of Science

In providing an account of the behavior of scientists, bibliographies (or, in cyberspace, "webliographies") can also contribute to a science of science. "Science studies," as such, are conducted from historical (Gruber, 1974; Shapin, 1994), sociological (Bloor, Barnes, & Henry, 1996; Merton, 1973), and psychological (Feist & Gorman, 1998; Gholson, Shadish, Neimeyer, & Houts, 1989) perspectives, with the last of these largely informed by research and theory in social, developmental, and cognitive psychology (e.g., Giere, 1988; Gopnik, 1996; Khlar, 2000; Shadish & Fuller, 1994). A behavior-analytic approach to the science of science, in contrast, remains to be more fully developed (see Burton, 1980; Creel, 1987; Fraley, 1996; Johnston & Pennypacker, 1993; Lee, 1985; Marr, 1986; Schnaitter, 1980; Skinner, 1956b; Skinner, 1957c, pp. 418–431; Terrell & Johnston, 1989).

Finally, bibliography can also contribute to *scientometrics* and *bibliometrics* in important ways. The former is the quantitative study of scientific ac-

tivity and communication, as well as of the related behavior of scientists (Leydesdorff, 2001; e.g., Lindsey, 1988), whereas the latter quantitatively analyzes articles, journals, and books for the same purposes (Narin & Moll, 1977; e.g., Cason & Lubotsky, 1936) (see the International Society for Scientometrics and Informetrics; the paper journal, *Scientometrics*; and the electronic journal, *Cybermetrics: The International Journal of Scientometrics, Informetrics, and Bibliometrics*, at www.cindoc.csic.es/cybermetrics/cybermetrics.html). These sciences contribute to the empirical study of the history of science (e.g., Brannigan & Wanner, 1983; Simonton, 1986), the history of science as a cultural practice (e.g., Price, 1963, 1978), and the attributes and actions of scientists as historic individuals (e.g., Terman, 1917), all of which are consistent with a behavior-analytic approach to science and epistemology (Smith, 1986, pp. 259–297; Zuriff, 1980).

CONCLUSION

An updated, comprehensive, and accurate Skinner bibliography has many uses. It provides a basis for describing Skinner's contributions to a science of behavior and the patterns of his contributions over time, thereby inviting explanations in terms of personal and social contingencies. It is a basis for comparing and contrasting his contributions and patterns with past and present norms, suggesting explanations involving the contingencies and meta-contingencies of professional and cultural practice. And, it increases the accessibility of Skinner's contributions to the behavioral, social, and cognitive sciences, as well as the accessibility of behavior analysis in general. Indeed, the growth of behavior analysis may depend, in part, on the realization of this last function, especially when its accessibility leads to the philosophical, sociological, and historical study of behavior analysis as a discipline in its own right.

Indeed, just as the "Darwin industry" (see Ruse, 1996) has increased public awareness, understanding, and support of the biological sciences over the past century in ways that have contributed to their extraordinary success, so too might a "Skinner industry" do the same for behavior analysis (Sigrid Glenn, personal communication, August 18, 2002). The present bibliography is but the beginning of such an industry, after which might follow a searchable, printable CD-ROM or Web-based version of Skinner's primary-source works in their original formats (e.g., journal and book paginations), and then of other categories of his contributions, published and unpublished (e.g., correspondence; cf. www.lib.cam.ac.uk/Departments/Darwin). This would also facilitate the construction of comprehensive subject-matter indexes and author indexes across Skinner's publications, as well as a bibliography of all the works Skinner cited, footnoted, or referenced. Such an historiographic resource would immediately and significantly increase the database for research on Skinner's contributions to science and the culture at large.⁶

⁶ Not only might the bibliography serve a nascent "Skinner industry" at work but also behavior analysts at play, perhaps in their own version of Trivial Pursuit®. For example, the present bibliography might be the basis for questions such as (a) In what year(s) did Skinner not have any publications? In what year(s) did he publish the most? What was Skinner's longest journal article? In what journal did Skinner publish most often? How many articles did he publish in *JEAB*? How many in *The Behavior Analyst*? And, what was Skinner's only *JABA* publication? How many coauthored articles did Skinner publish? How many different coauthors did he have? Who were they, and who was his most frequent coauthor? Conceivably, a behavior-analytic version of Trivial Pursuit®—for instance, a Behavioral Pursuit—could be created, and include questions from such categories as (a) the experimental analysis of behavior (e.g., basic processes, concepts, biological constraints), (b) applied behavior analysis (e.g., procedures, generalization, social validity), (c) research methodology (e.g., design, measurement, observer agreement), (d) conceptual analysis (e.g., ethics, philosophy, history), and (d) the discipline and

REFERENCES

- Aby, S. H., & Kuhn, C. J. (2000). *Academic freedom: A guide to the literature*. Westport, CT: Greenwood.
- Albert, R. S. (1980). Family positions and the attainment of eminence: A study of special family positions and special family experiences. *Gifted Child Quarterly*, 24, 87–95.
- American Psychological Association. (1958). Distinguished scientific contribution award. *American Psychologist*, 13, 735–738.
- Andresen, J. T. (1990). Skinner and Chomsky: 30 years later. *Historiographia Linguistica*, 17(1/2), 145–165.
- Austin, J. L. (2000). Behavioral approaches to college education. In J. Austin & J. L. Carr (Eds.), *Handbook of applied behavior analysis* (pp. 449–472). Reno, NV: Context Press.
- Baer, D. M. (1970). An age-irrelevant concept of development. *Merrill-Palmer Quarterly*, 16, 238–245.
- Beach, F. A. (1950). The snark was a bojum. *American Psychologist*, 5, 115–124.
- Benjamin, L. T., Pratt, R., Watlington, D., Aaron, L., Bonar, T., Fitzgerald, S., et al. (1989). *A history of psychology in notes and news, 1883–1945*. Millwood, NY: Kraus.
- Besterman, T. (1965). *World bibliography of bibliographies* (4th ed.). Lausanne, Switzerland: Societas Bibliographica.
- B. F. Skinner, Ph.D.: *Keynote address* [Video recording]. (1990). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.
- B. F. Skinner: *A fresh appraisal* [Motion picture]. (1999). San Luis Obispo, CA: Davidson Films.
- B. F. Skinner and behavior change [Motion picture]. (1975). Champaign, IL: Research Press.
- Biglan, A. (1995). *Changing cultural practices: A contextual framework for intervention research*. Reno, NV: Context Press.
- Bjork, D. W. (1993). *B. F. Skinner: A life*. New York: Basic Books.
- Bloor, D., Barnes, B., & Henry, J. (1996). *Sci-*

the profession more generally (e.g., journals, associations, conferences, certification, accreditation). The question-and-answer Behavioral Pursuit cards should not be trivialized. If properly designed, they could be used for classroom exercises and academic assessment (e.g., group competitions, quizzes), as study aids at any level of instruction (e.g., flashcards; see Austin, 2000), and as study guide materials for the Behavior Analysis Certification Board examination. However, in this and other contexts, we should resolutely discourage the contribution of these cards to any idiot savant-like capabilities. The trivial pursuit of behavior analysis will yield little of substantive or long-lasting value, although still, it might attract some interest in the science, practice, and profession.

- entific knowledge: A sociological analysis. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Bolles, R. C. (1979). Scholar's progress [reviews of *Particulars of My Life* and *The Shaping of a Behaviorist*]. *Science*, 204, 1073–1074.
- Boring, E. G. (1947). The library of the psychological laboratories. *Harvard Library Bulletin*, 1, 394–395.
- Bowers, F. T. (1994). *Principles of bibliographical description*. New Castle, DE: Oak Knoll Press. (Original work published 1949)
- Brannigan, A., & Wanner, R. A. (1983). Historical distributions of multiple discoveries and theories of scientific change. *Social Studies of Science*, 13, 417–435.
- Brooks, C., Purser, J. T., & Warren, R. P. (1964). *An approach to literature* (4th ed.). New York: Meredith.
- Brozek, J., & Pongratz, L. J. (Eds.). (1990). *Historiography of modern psychology*. Toronto: Hogrefe.
- Burgess, R. C., & Bushell, D. (Eds.). (1969). *Behavioral sociology: The experimental analysis of social processes*. New York: Columbia University Press.
- Burton, M. (1980). Determinism, relativism, and the behavior of scientists. *Behaviorism*, 14, 103–106.
- Cason, H., & Lubotsky, M. (1936). The influence and dependence of psychological journals on each other. *Psychological Bulletin*, 33, 95–103.
- Catania, A. C. (1988). Preface. In A. C. Catania & S. Harnad (Eds.), *The selection of behavior: The operant behaviorism of B. F. Skinner: Comments and consequences* (pp. xiii–xvi). New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Catania, A. C. (1991). The gifts of culture and of eloquence: An open letter to Michael J. Mahoney in reply to his article, "Scientific psychology and radical behaviorism." *The Behavior Analyst*, 14, 61–72.
- Catania, A. C. (1998). *Learning* (4th ed.). Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall.
- Catania, A. C., & Harnad, S. (1988). Appendix: Biographical sketch and bibliography of works by B. F. Skinner. In A. C. Catania & S. Harnad (Eds.), *The selection of behavior: The operant behaviorism of B. F. Skinner: Comments and consequences* (pp. 489–495). New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Charleton, W. (1669). *Two discourses. I. Concerning the different wits of men: II. Of the mysterie of vintners*. London: Printed by R. W. for William Whitwood at the Sign of the Golden-Lion in Duck-Lane, near Smithfield.
- Chiesa, M. (1992). Radical behaviorism and scientific frameworks: From mechanistic to relational accounts. *American Psychologist*, 47, 1287–1299.
- Chomsky, N. (1959). Review of Skinner's *Verbal Behavior*. *Language*, 35, 26–58.
- Colaianne, A. J. (1980). The aims and methods of annotated bibliography. *Scholarly Publishing*, 11, 321–333.
- Coleman, S. R. (1982, Spring/Summer). B. F. Skinner: Systematic iconoclast. *The Gamut*, 6, 53–75.
- Coleman, S. R. (1984). Background and change in B. F. Skinner's metatheory from 1930 to 1938. *The Journal of Mind and Behavior*, 5, 471–500.
- Coleman, S. R. (1985). B. F. Skinner, 1926–1928: From literature to psychology. *The Behavior Analyst*, 8, 77–92.
- Coleman, S. R. (1995). The varied usefulness of history, with specific reference to behavior analysis. In J. T. Todd & E. K. Morris (Eds.), *Modern perspectives on B. F. Skinner and contemporary behaviorism* (pp. 129–147). Westport, CT: Greenwood.
- Coleman, S. R. (1996). Skinner's progress during the 1930s: Reflexes, operants, and apparatuses. In L. D. Smith & W. R. Woodward (Eds.), *B. F. Skinner and behaviorism in American culture* (pp. 109–127). Bethlehem, PA: Lehigh University Press.
- Comunidad Los Horcones. (1992). *B. F. Skinner: A selection of quotations*. Hermosillo, Mexico: Editorial Walden Dos.
- The conditioned scholar [Audio recording]. (1972). Santa Barbara, CA: Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions.
- Conditioning responses by reward and punishment. (1966). *Proceedings of the Royal Institution of Great Britain*, 41, 48–51.
- Cooper, J. O., Heron, W. L., & Heward, T. E. (1987). *Applied behavior analysis*. Columbus, OH: Merrill.
- Costall, A. P. (1984). Are theories of perception necessary? A review of Gibson's *The Ecological Approach to Visual Perception*. *Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior*, 41, 109–115.
- Creel, R. E. (1987). Skinner on science. In S. Modgil & C. Modgil (Eds.), *B. F. Skinner: Consensus and controversy* (pp. 103–111). New York: Falmer.
- Critchfield, T. S., Buskist, W., Saville, B., Crockett, J., Sherburne, T., & Keel, K. (2000). Sources cited most frequently in the experimental analysis of human behavior. *The Behavior Analyst*, 23, 255–266.
- Czuberoff, J. (1991). A post-modern behavior analysis? *The Behavior Analyst*, 14, 19–21.
- Davison, P. (Ed.). (1998). *The book encompassed: Studies in twentieth-century bibliography*. New Castle, DE: Oak Knoll Press.
- Day, W. F. (1980a). Hermeneutics and behaviorism. *American Psychologist*, 43, 129.
- Day, W. F. (1980b). The historical antecedents of contemporary behaviorism. In R. W. Rieber & K. Salzinger (Eds.), *Psychology: Theoretical-historical perspectives* (pp. 203–262). New York: Academic Press.
- Delprato, D. J., & Midgley, B. D. (1992). Some fundamentals of B. F. Skinner's behaviorism. *American Psychologist*, 47, 1507–1520.
- Dennis, W. (1954). Predicting scientific productivity in later maturity from records of earlier decades. *Journal of Gerontology*, 9, 465–467.

- Derks, P. L. (1989). Pun frequency and popularity of Shakespeare's plays. *Empirical Studies of the Arts*, 7, 23-31.
- Dews, P. B. (Ed.). (1970). *Festschrift for B. F. Skinner*. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts.
- Donohoe, J. W., & Palmer, D. C. (1989). The interpretation of complex behavior: Some reactions to *Parallel Distributed Processing*, edited by J. L. McClelland, D. E. Rumelhart, and the PDP Research Group. *Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior*, 51, 399-416.
- Donohoe, J. W., & Palmer, D. C. (1994). *Learning and complex behavior*. Boston: Allyn and Bacon.
- Elms, A. C. (1981). Skinner's dark year and Walden Two. *American Psychologist*, 36, 470-479.
- Epstein, R. (1977). A listing of the published works of B. F. Skinner with notes and comments. *Behaviorism*, 3, 99-110.
- Epstein, R. (1982a). Bibliography of Skinner's works. In B. F. Skinner (Ed.), *Skinner for the classroom* (pp. 277-284). Champaign, IL: Research Press.
- Epstein, R. (1982b). Introduction. In B. F. Skinner (Ed.), *Skinner for the classroom* (pp. 1-7). Champaign, IL: Research Press.
- Epstein, R. (1995). An updated bibliography of B. F. Skinner's works. In J. T. Todd & E. K. Morris (Eds.), *Modern perspectives on B. F. Skinner and contemporary behaviorism* (pp. 217-226). Westport, CT: Greenwood.
- Erikson, E. H. (1975). Quantitative history. *American Historical Review*, 80, 351-365.
- Estey, H. G. (1926). *A bibliography on psychology*. Gardner, MA: Author.
- Evans, R. I. (1968). *B. F. Skinner: The man and his ideas*. New York: Dutton.
- Fallon, D. (1992). An existential look at B. F. Skinner. *American Psychologist*, 47, 1433-1440.
- Fantino, E. (1973). Emotion. In J. A. Nevin & G. S. Reynolds (Eds.), *The study of learning* (pp. 281-320). Glenview, IL: Scott, Foresman.
- Feist, G. L., & Gorman, M. E. (1998). The psychology of science: Review and integration of a nascent discipline. *Review of General Psychology*, 2, 3-47.
- Firing Line [Television series] (1971, October 17). *Case against freedom—debate with Donald McKay*. Columbia, SC: Southern Educational Communications Association.
- Floud, R. (1973). *An introduction to quantitative methods for historians*. London: Methuen.
- Fraley, L. E. (1996). Verbal behavior in the measuring process. *The Analysis of Verbal Behavior*, 13, 123-126.
- Frances, F. C. (1976). Bibliography. *Encyclopaedia britannica* (15th ed.). Macropedia (Vol. 2, pp. 978-981). Chicago: Encyclopaedia Britannica.
- Frederickson, L. W. (Ed.). (1982). *Handbook of organizational behavior management*. New York: Wiley.
- Freeman, M., & Locurto, C. (1994). In Skinner's wake: Behaviorism, poststructuralism, and the ironies of intellectual discourse. *New Ideas in Psychology*, 12, 39-65.
- Furumoto, L. (1989). The new history of psychology. In T. S. Cohen (Ed.), *The G. Stanley Hall lecture series* (Vol. 9, pp. 9-34). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.
- Galland, J. (1945). *An historical and analytical bibliography of the literature of cryptology*. Evanston, IL: Northwestern University Press.
- Garcia, J., & Garcia y Robertson, R. (1985). Evolution of learning mechanisms. In B. L. Hammonds (Ed.), *Psychology and learning: The master lecture series* (Vol. 4, pp. 191-143). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.
- Gardner, R., Sainato, D. M., Cooper, J. O., Heron, T. E., Heward, W. L., Eschelman, J., et al. (Eds.). (1994). *Behavior analysis in education: Focus on measurably superior instruction*. Pacific Grove, CA: Brooks/Cole.
- Gholson, B., Shadish, W. R., Neimeyer, R. A., & Houts, A. C. (Eds.). (1989). *Psychology of science: Contributions to metascience*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Gibson, J. J. (1979). *The ecological approach to visual perception*. Boston: Houghton-Mifflin.
- Giere, R. N. (1988). *Explaining science: A cognitive approach*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Gilgen, A. R. (1981). Important people in post World War II American psychology: A survey. *Journal Supplement Abstract Service*, Document No. 2171. Washington DC: American Psychological Association.
- Giorgi, A. (1975). Convergences and divergences between phenomenological psychology and behaviorism. *Behaviorism*, 3, 200-212.
- Goldberg, S. R., & Stolerman, I. P. (Eds.). (1986). *Behavioral analysis of drug dependence*. New York: Academic Press.
- Goodell, R. (1975, August). The visible scientist. *APA Monitor*, pp. 1, 8.
- Gopnik, A. (1996). The scientist as child. *Philosophy of Science*, 63, 485-514.
- Gray, J. G. (1907). *A bibliography of the works of Sir Isaac Newton, together with a list of books illustrating his works* (2nd ed.). Cambridge, England: Bowes & Bowes.
- Greetham, D. C. (1994). *Textual scholarship: An introduction*. New Brunswick, NJ: Scarecrow Press.
- Gruber, H. E. (1974). *Darwin on man: A psychological study of scientific creativity*. New York: Dutton.
- Guerin, B. (1992). Behavior analysis and the social construction of knowledge. *American Psychologist*, 47, 1423-1432.
- Guerin, B. (1994). *Analyzing social behavior: Behavior analysis and the social sciences*. Reno, NV: Context Press.

- Haggbloom, S. J., Warnick, R., Warnick, J. E., Jones, V. K., Yarbrough, G. L., Russell, T. M., et al. (2002). The 100 most eminent psychologists of the 20th century. *Review of General Psychology*, 6, 139–152.
- Harmon, R. B. (1998). *Elements of bibliography: A guide to information sources and practical applications* (3rd ed.). Lanham, MD: Scarecrow Press.
- Haskins, L., & Jeffery, K. (1990). *Understanding quantitative history*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Hayes, S. C., Jacobson, N. S., Follette, V. M., & Dougher, M. J. (Eds.). (1994). *Acceptance and commitment therapy: Content and context*. Reno, NV: Context Press.
- Heyduk, R. G., & Fenigstein, A. (1984). Influential works and authors in psychology: A survey of eminent psychologists. *American Psychologist*, 39, 556–559.
- Higgins, S. T., & Katz, J. L. (Eds.). (1998). *Cocaine abuse: Behavior, pharmacology, and clinical applications*. San Diego, CA: Academic Press.
- Higgins, S. T., & Silverman, K. (Eds.). (1999). *Motivating behavior change among illicit-drug users*. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.
- van Hoesen, H. B., & Walter, F. K. (1928). *Bibliography: Practical, enumerative, historical: An introductory manual*. New York: Scribners.
- Holland, J. G., & Skinner, B. F. (Eds.). (1958). *An analysis of the behavioral processes involved in self-instruction with teaching machines*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education.
- Hull, D. L. (1988). *Science as a process*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Iversen, I. H. (1992). Skinner's early research: From reflexology to operant conditioning. *American Psychologist*, 47, 1318–1328.
- Iversen, I. H., & Lattal, K. A. (Eds.). (1991). *Experimental analysis of behavior (Parts 1 and 2)*. New York: Elsevier.
- Johnston, J. M., & Pennypacker, H. S. (1993). *Strategies and tactics of behavioral research*. Hillsdale, NJ: Erlbaum.
- Khlar, D. (Ed.). (2000). *Exploring science: The cognition and development of discovery processes*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Klebs, C. A. (1938). *Incunibula scientifica et medica*. Bruges, Belgium: St. Catherine Press.
- Knapp, T. J. (1974). *A comprehensive bibliography of published works by and concerning B. F. Skinner from 1929 through 1973*. Reno, NV: Clifford Press.
- Knapp, T. J. (1995). A natural history of *The Behavior of Organisms*. In J. T. Todd & E. K. Morris (Eds.), *Contemporary perspectives on B. F. Skinner and modern behaviorism* (pp. 7–23). Westport, CT: Greenwood.
- Kohlenberg, R. J., & Tsai, M. (1991). *Functional analysis psychotherapy*. New York: Plenum.
- Kohn, A. (1993). *Punished by rewards*. Boston: Houghton-Mifflin.
- Korn, J. H., Davis, R., & Davis, S. F. (1991). Historians' and chairpersons' judgments of eminence among psychologists. *American Psychologist*, 46, 789–792.
- Krivatsy, P. (1989). *A catalog of seventeenth century printed books in the National Library of Medicine*. Bethesda, MD: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.
- Krummel, D. W. (1984). *Bibliographies: Their aims and methods*. London: Mansell.
- Kvale, S., & Grenness, C. E. (1967). Skinner and Sartre: Towards a radical phenomenology of behavior. *Review of Existential Psychology and Psychiatry*, 7, 129–150.
- Lamal, P. A. (Ed.). (1997). *Cultural contingencies: Behavior analytic perspectives on cultural practices*. Westport, CT: Praeger.
- Lapan, M. T., & Houghton, R. W. (1995). *Learning and intelligence: Conversations with B. F. Skinner and R. H. Wheeler*. Dublin: Irish Academic Press.
- Lattal, K. A. (1992). Special issue: Reflections on B. F. Skinner and psychology. *American Psychologist*, 47, 1269–1533.
- Lattal, K. A., & Perone, M. (Eds.). (1998). *Handbook of research methods in human operant behavior*. New York: Plenum.
- Lee, V. L. (1985). Scientific knowledge as rules that govern behavior. *The Psychological Record*, 35, 83–192.
- Lee, V. L. (1988). The language of action: A review of Shafer's *A New Language for Psychoanalysis*. *Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior*, 49, 429–436.
- Lehman, H. C. (1953). *Age and achievement*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.
- Lehman, H. C. (1966a). The most creative years of engineers and other technologists. *Journal of Genetic Psychology*, 108, 263–277.
- Lehman, H. C. (1966b). The psychologist's most creative years. *American Psychologist*, 21, 363–369.
- Leon, R., & Brozek, J. (1980). Historiography of psychology in Spain: Bibliography with comment. In J. Brozek & L. J. Pongratz (Eds.), *Historiography of modern psychology* (pp. 141–151). Toronto: Hogrefe.
- Leroux, W. (1922). *Bibliographie methodique du pragmatisme americain et anglais*. Paris: Alcan.
- Leydesdorff, L. (2001). *The challenge of scientometrics: The development, measurement, and self-organization of scientific communications*. Leiden, The Netherlands: DSWO Press.
- Lindsey, D. (1988). Assessing precision in the manuscript review process: A little better than a dice roll. *Scientometrics*, 14, 75–82.
- Lindsley, O. R., Skinner, B. F., & Solomon, H. C. (1953). *Study of psychotic behavior, studies in behavior therapy: Status Report I*. Waltham, MA: Metropolitan State Hospital.

- Lindsley, O. R., Skinner, B. F., & Solomon, H. C. (1954a). *Study of psychotic behavior, studies in behavior therapy: Status Report II*. Waltham, MA: Metropolitan State Hospital.
- Lindsley, O. R., Skinner, B. F., & Solomon, H. C. (1954b). *Study of psychotic behavior, studies in behavior therapy: Status Report III*. Waltham, MA: Metropolitan State Hospital.
- Lindsley, O. R., Skinner, B. F., & Solomon, H. C. (1955). *Study of psychotic behavior, studies in behavior therapy: Status Report IV*. Waltham, MA: Metropolitan State Hospital.
- MacCorquodale, K. (1970). On Chomsky's review of Skinner's *Verbal Behavior*. *Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior*, 13, 83–99.
- Mahoney, M. J. (1989). Scientific psychology and radical behaviorism: Important distinctions between scientism and objectivism. *American Psychologist*, 44, 1372–1377.
- Malagodi, E. F. (1986). On radicalizing behaviorism: A call for cultural analysis. *The Behavior Analyst*, 9, 1–17.
- Marr, M. J. (1986). Mathematics and verbal behavior. In T. Thompson & M. D. Zeiler (Eds.), *Analysis and integration of behavioral units* (pp. 161–183). Hillsdale, NJ: Erlbaum.
- Martin, G., & Pear, J. (1996). *Behavior modification: What it is and how to do it* (5th ed.). Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall.
- Mattaini, M. A., & Thyer, B. A. (Eds.). (1996). *Finding solutions to social problems*. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.
- Maurice, C., Green, G., & Luce, S. C. (Eds.). (1996). *Behavioral interventions for young children with autism*. Austin, TX: Pro-Ed.
- Mazur, J. E. (1998). *Learning and behavior* (4th ed.). Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall.
- McDowell, J. J. (1975). Behavior modification's existential point of departure. *Behaviorism*, 3, 214–220.
- Merton, R. K. (1973). *The sociology of science: Theoretical and empirical investigations*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Michael, J. (1985). Behavior analysis: A radical perspective. In B. L. Hammonds (Ed.), *The APA master lecture series: Psychology and learning* (pp. 99–121). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.
- Michael, J. (1993). Establishing operations. *The Behavior Analyst*, 16, 191–206.
- Midgley, B. D., & Morris, E. K. (1992). Nature = $\{$ nurture): A review of Oyama's *The Ontogeny of Information: Developmental Systems and Evolution*. *Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior*, 58, 229–240.
- Miller, H. L. (1994). Taking hermeneutics to science: Prospects and tactics suggested by the work of B. F. Skinner. *The Behavior Analyst*, 17, 35–43.
- Miller, S., & Konorski, J. (1969). On a particular form of conditioned reflex (B. F. Skinner, Trans.). *Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior*, 12, 187–189. (Original work published 1928)
- Moerk, E. L. (1990). Three-term contingency patterns in mother-child interactions during first language acquisition. *Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior*, 54, 293–305.
- Moore, J. (2000). Varieties of scientific explanation. *The Behavior Analyst*, 23, 173–190.
- Morris, E. K. (2003). B. F. Skinner: A behavior analyst in educational psychology. In B. J. Zimmerman & D. H. Schunk (Eds.), *Educational psychology: A century of contributions* (pp. 229–250). Hillsdale, NJ: Erlbaum.
- Morris, E. K. (in press). Behavior analysis and a modern psychology: Some conceptual convergences on direct action. In K. A. Lattal & P. N. Chase (Eds.), *Behavior theory and philosophy*. New York: Kluwer Academic/Plenum Press.
- Morris, E. K., & Schneider, S. M. (1986). Reference citations in B. F. Skinner's *Verbal Behavior*. *The Analysis of Verbal Behavior*, 4, 39–43.
- Morris, E. K., Todd, J. T., Midgley, B. D., Schneider, S. M., & Johnson, L. M. (1990). The history of behavior analysis: Some historiography and a bibliography. *The Behavior Analyst*, 13, 131–158.
- Morrow, J. E. (1979). Interview with B. F. Skinner. *Behaviorists for Social Action*, 2, 47–52.
- Moxley, R. A. (1998). Why Skinner is difficult. *The Behavior Analyst*, 21, 73–91.
- Myers, C. (1970). Journal citations and scientific eminence in contemporary psychology. *American Psychologist*, 9, 1041–1048.
- Narin, F., & Moll, K. J. (1977). Bibliometrics. *Annual Review of Information Science and Technology*, 12, 35–58.
- National Union Catalog. (1953–). Washington, DC: Library of Congress.
- Ninness, H. A., & Glenn, S. S. (1988). *Applied behavior analysis and school psychology*. Westport, CT: Greenwood.
- Norcross, J. C., & Tomcho, T. J. (1994). Great books in psychology: Three studies in search of a consensus. *Teaching of Psychology*, 21, 86–90.
- Nye, R. D. (1992). *The legacy of B. F. Skinner*. Belmont, CA: Wadsworth.
- Oates, J. C. T. (1954). *A catalogue of the fifteenth-century published books in the University Library Cambridge*. Cambridge, England: Cambridge University Press.
- O'Connell, A., & Russo, B. F. (Eds.). (1990). *Women in psychology: A bio-bibliographic sourcebook*. Westport, CT: Greenwood.
- O'Donohue, W. (Ed.). (1998). *Learning and behavior therapy*. Needham Heights, MA: Allyn & Bacon.
- O'Donohue, W., & Ferguson, K. E. (2001). *The psychology of B. F. Skinner*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
- Oyama, S. (1985). *The ontogeny of information: Developmental systems and evolution*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Padwick, E. W. (1969). *Bibliographic method*:

- An introductory survey*. Cambridge, England: James Clarke.
- Parrott, L. J., & Hake, D. F. (1983). Toward a science of history. *The Behavior Analyst*, 6, 121–132.
- Pearlman, D. (1980). Who's who in psychology: Endler et al.'s SSCI scores versus a textbook definition. *American Psychologist*, 35, 104–106.
- Pollard, A. (1910). *Catalogue of the books mostly from the first printers showing the progress of printing with moveable metal types through the second half of the fifteenth century*. Oxford, England: Privately published from the collection of Rush Hawkins.
- Price, D. (1963). *Little science, big science*. New York: Columbia University Press.
- Price, D. (1978). Ups and downs in the pulse of science and technology. In J. Gaston (Ed.), *The sociology of science* (pp. 162–171). San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.
- Reese, E. P. (1986). Learning about teaching from teaching about learning: Presenting behavior analysis in an introductory survey course. In W. P. Makosky (Ed.), *The G. Stanley Hall lecture series* (Vol. 6, pp. 69–127). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.
- Reid, D., Parsons, M., & Green, C. (1989). *Staff management in human services: Behavioral research and application*. Springfield, IL: Charles C Thomas.
- Ribes-Inesta, E. (1999). An unpublished interview with B. F. Skinner. *Revista Mexicana de Analisis de la Conducta* 25, 321–327.
- Richelle, M. N. (1993). *B. F. Skinner: A reappraisal*. Hillsdale, NJ: Erlbaum.
- Ringen, J. (1999). Radical behaviorism: B. F. Skinner's philosophy of science. In W. O'Donohue & R. Kitchener (Eds.), *Handbook of behaviorism* (pp. 159–178). New York: Academic Press.
- Ruiz, M. R. (1995). B. F. Skinner's radical behaviorism: Historical misconstructions and grounds for feminist reconstructions. *Psychology of Women Quarterly*, 19, 161–179.
- Rumelhart, D. E., McClelland, J. L., & the PDP Research Group. (Eds.). (1986). *Parallel distributed processing: Explorations in the microstructure of cognition: Vol. 1. Foundations*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- Ruse, M. (1996). The Darwin industry: A guide. *Victorian Studies*, 39, 217–235.
- Rutherford, A. (2000). Radical behaviorism and psychology's public: B. F. Skinner in the popular press, 1934–1990. *History of Psychology*, 3, 371–395.
- Rutherford, A. (2003). B. F. Skinner's technology of behavior in American life: From consumer culture to counterculture, 1940s–1970s. *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences*, 39, 1–23.
- Schafer, R. (1976). *A new language for psychoanalysis*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press.
- Scharff, J. L. (1982). Skinner's concept of the operant: From necessitarian to probabilistic causality. *Behaviorism*, 10, 45–54.
- Schechter, M. D., & Calcagnetti, D. J. (1998). Continued trends in the conditioned place preference literature from 1992 to 1996, inclusive, with a cross-indexed bibliography. *Neuroscience and Biobehavioral Reviews*, 22, 827–846.
- Schnaitter, R. (1980). Science and verbal behavior. *Behaviorism*, 8, 153–160.
- Schnaitter, R. (1982, May). *Dog on a dark plain*. Paper presented at the meeting of the Association for Behavior Analysis, Philadelphia.
- Schneider, S. M., & Morris, E. K. (1987). A history of the term *radical behaviorism*: From Watson to Skinner. *The Behavior Analyst*, 10, 27–39.
- Schroeder, S. R. (Ed.). (1990). *Ecobehavioral analysis and developmental disabilities: The 21st century*. New York: Springer-Verlag.
- Schroeder, S. R., Oster-Granite, M. L., & Thompson, T. (Eds.). (2002). *Self-injurious behavior: Gene-brain-behavior relationships*. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.
- Shadish, W. R., & Fuller, S. (Eds.). (1994). *Social psychology of science*. New York: Guilford.
- Shapin, S. (1994). *A social history of truth*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Simonton, D. K. (1985). Quality, quantity, and age: The careers of ten distinguished psychologists. *International Journal of Aging and Human Development*, 21, 241–254.
- Simonton, D. K. (1986). Multiples, Poisson distributions, and chance: An analysis of the Brannigan-Wanner model. *Scientometrics*, 9, 129–139.
- Simonton, D. K. (1988). Age and outstanding achievement: What do we know after a century of research? *Psychological Bulletin*, 104, 251–267.
- Simonton, D. K. (1989). Shakespeare's sonnets: A case of and for single-case historiometry. *Journal of Personality*, 57, 695–721.
- Simonton, D. K. (1990). *Psychology, science, and history: An introduction to historiometry*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press.
- Simonton, D. K. (2002). *Great psychologists and their times: Scientific insights into psychology's history*. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.
- Skinner, B. F. (1954). The science of learning and the art of teaching. In R. A. Patton (Ed.), *Current trends in psychology and the behavioral sciences* (pp. 38–58). Pittsburgh, PA: University of Pittsburgh Press.
- Skinner, B. F. (1961). The flight from the laboratory. In W. Dennis (Ed.), *Current trends in psychological theory: A bicentennial program* (pp. 50–69). Pittsburgh, PA: University of Pittsburgh Press.

- Skinner, B. F. (1964). Behaviorism at fifty. In T. W. Wann (Ed.), *Behaviorism and phenomenology: Contrasting bases for modern psychology* (pp. 79–97). Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
- Skinner, B. F. (1966a). Division 25 symposium: The theory of reinforcement schedules. *American Psychologist*, 21, 698.
- Skinner, B. F. (1966b). Operant behavior. In W. K. Honig (Ed.), *Operant behavior: Areas of research and application* (pp. 12–32). New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts.
- Skinner, B. F. (1967). Utopia and human behavior. *Humanist*, 27, 120–122, 136–137.
- Skinner, B. F. (1968). On the rate of formation of a conditioned reflex. In A. C. Catania (Ed.), *Contemporary research in operant behavior* (pp. 48–52). Glenview, IL: Scott, Foresman.
- Skinner, B. F. (1969a, April). The machine that is man. *Psychology Today*, 2, 20–25, 60–63.
- Skinner, B. F. (1969b). Operant reinforcement of prayer. *Journal of Applied Behavior Analysis*, 2, 247.
- Skinner, B. F. (1971, August). Beyond freedom and dignity. *Psychology Today*, 5, 37–80.
- Skinner, B. F. (1972, July 15). On “having” a poem. *Saturday Review*, 55, 32–35.
- Skinner, B. F. (1973a, September). The free and happy student. *Phi Delta Kappan*, pp. 13–16.
- Skinner, B. F. (1973b). Humanism and behaviorism. In P. Kurtz (Ed.), *The humanist alternative: Some definitions of humanism* (pp. 98–105). Buffalo, New York: Prometheus Books.
- Skinner, B. F. (1975). The shaping of phylogenetic behavior. *Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior*, 24, 117–120.
- Skinner, B. F. (1978a). Are we free to have a future? In B. F. Skinner, *Reflections on behaviorism and society* (pp. 16–32). Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall.
- Skinner, B. F. (1978b). Human behavior and democracy. In B. F. Skinner, *Reflections on behaviorism and society* (pp. 3–15). Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall.
- Skinner, B. F. (1979a, April). Harvard days. *Change*, 11(3), 41–45.
- Skinner, B. F. (1979b, March). My experience with the baby-tender. *Psychology Today*, 13, 29–31, 34, 37–38, 40.
- Skinner, B. F. (1983, September). Origins of a behaviorist. *Psychology Today*, 17, 22–33.
- Skinner, B. F. (1984a). Auto-manejo intelectual en la ancianidad [Intellectual self-management in old age]. *Avances en Psicología Clínica Latinoamericana*, 3, 121–131.
- Skinner, B. F. (1984b). Reply to Catania. *Behavioral and Brain Sciences*, 7, 718–719.
- Skinner, B. F. (1984c). Reply to Harnad. *Behavioral and Brain Sciences*, 7, 721–724.
- Skinner, B. F. (1984d). Some consequences of selection. *Behavioral and Brain Sciences*, 7, 502–510.
- Skinner, B. F. (1987a). The evolution of verbal behavior. In B. F. Skinner, *Upon further reflection* (pp. 75–92). Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall.
- Skinner, B. F. (1987b). Preface. In S. Ledoux & C. Cheney, *Grandpa Fred's baby tender or why and how we built our aircrabs*. Canton, NY: Author.
- Skinner, B. F. (1988, August). Reply to Morris. In K. Salzinger (Chair), *The Behavior of Organisms at fifty*. A symposium conducted at the meeting of the American Psychological Association, Atlanta.
- Skinner, B. F. (1990). To know the future. *The Behavior Analyst*, 13, 103–106.
- Skinner, B. F. (1992). “Superstition” in the pigeon. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 121, 273–274. (Original work published 1948)
- Skinner, B. F. (1995). *The Behavior of Organisms at fifty*. In J. T. Todd & E. K. Morris (Eds.), *Modern perspectives on B. F. Skinner and contemporary behaviorism* (pp. 149–161). Westport, CT: Greenwood.
- Skinner, B. F. (1996). Some responses to the stimulus “Pavlov.” *Integrative Physiological and Behavioral Science*, 31, 254–257.
- Skinner, B. F. (1999). Some responses to the stimulus “Pavlov.” *Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior*, 72, 463–465.
- Skinner, B. F., & Skinner, W. A. (1928). *A digest of decisions of the Anthracite Board of Conciliation*. Scranton, PA: Author.
- Smith, L. D. (1986). *Behaviorism and logical positivism: A reassessment of the alliance*. Stanford, CA: Southern California Press.
- Smith, L. D., & Woodward, W. R. (Eds.). (1996). *B. F. Skinner and behaviorism in American culture*. Bethlehem, PA: Lehigh University Press.
- Sokal, M. M., & Rafail, P. A. (1982). *A guide to manuscript collections in the history of psychology and related areas*. Millwood, NY: Kraus.
- Something good happens to a child. (1960). *Phi Delta Kappan*, 42, 27.
- Stokes, R. (1969). *The function of bibliography*. London: Andre Deutsch.
- Sundberg, M. L., & Partington, J. W. (1982). Skinner's *Verbal Behavior*: A reference list. *The Analysis of Verbal Behavior*, 1, 9–13.
- Tanselle, G. T. (1974). Bibliography and science. *Studies in Bibliography*, 27, 55–89.
- Terman, L. M. (1917). The intelligence quotient of Francis Galton in childhood. *American Journal of Psychology*, 28, 209–215.
- Terrell, D. J., & Johnston, J. M. (1989). Logic, reasoning, and verbal behavior. *The Behavior Analyst*, 12, 35–44.
- Thompson, M. (1978). Incorrect citations: A problem and a challenge for librarians. *Australian Academic and Research Libraries*, 9, 45–47.
- Thompson, T. (1988). *Benedictus* behavior analysis: B. F. Skinner's magnum opus at fifty. *Contemporary Psychology*, 33, 397–402.
- Todd, J. T., Dewsbury, D. A., Logue, A. W., & Dryden, N. A. (1994). J. B. Watson: A bibliography of published works. In J. T. Todd & E. K. Morris (Eds.), *Modern perspectives on*

- J. B. Watson and classical behaviorism (pp. 169–178). Westport, CT: Greenwood.
- Todd, J. T., & Morris, E. K. (1992). Case histories in the steady misrepresentation of behaviorism. *American Psychologist*, 47, 1441–1453.
- Todd, J. T., & Morris, E. K. (Eds.). (1995). *Modern perspectives on B. F. Skinner and contemporary behaviorism*. Westport, CT: Greenwood.
- Vargas, E. A., & Vargas, J. S. (1996). In L. D. Smith & W. R. Woodward (Eds.), *B. F. Skinner and behaviorism in American culture* (pp. 237–253). Bethlehem, PA: Lehigh University Press.
- Vogeltanz, N. D., & Plaud, J. J. (1992). On the goodness of Skinner's naturalistic ethics in solving basic value conflicts. *The Psychological Record*, 42, 457–468.
- Watkins, M. J. (1990). Mediationism and the obfuscation of memory. *American Psychologist*, 45, 328–335.
- Watson, R. I. (1974). *Eminent contributors to psychology: Vol. I. A bibliography of primary references*. New York: Springer.
- Watson, R. I. (1978). *The history of psychology and the behavioral sciences: A bibliographic guide*. New York: Springer.
- Weiner, D. N. (1996). *B. F. Skinner: Benign anarchist*. Boston: Allyn and Bacon.
- Woods, F. A. (1909). A new name for a new science. *Science*, 30, 703–704.
- Wright, G. D. (1970). A further note on ranking the important psychologists. *American Psychologist*, 25, 650–651.
- Wyatt, W. J. (2001). *B. F. Skinner from A to Z: Brief quotations on everything from approval to Zen*. Hurricane, WV: Third Millennium Press.
- Zigmond, M. J., Bloom, F. E., Landis, S. C., Roberts, J. L., & Squire, L. D. (Eds.). (1999). *Fundamental neuroscience*. San Diego, CA: Academic Press.
- Zuriff, G. E. (1980). Radical behaviorist epistemology. *Psychological Bulletin*, 87, 337–350.
- Zuriff, G. (1987). Naturalistic ethics. In S. Modgil & C. Modgil (Eds.), *B. F. Skinner: Consensus and controversy* (pp. 309–318). Philadelphia: Falmer.
- maze behavior. *Journal of General Psychology*, 4, 342–346.
- Skinner, B. F. (1931). The concept of the reflex in the description of behavior. *Journal of General Psychology*, 5, 427–458.
- Skinner, B. F., & Crozier, W. J. (1931). [Review of the book *Reflex Action, a Study in the History of Physiological Psychology*]. *Journal of General Psychology*, 5, 125–129.
- Skinner, B. F. (1932a). Drive and reflex strength. *Journal of General Psychology*, 6, 22–37.
- Skinner, B. F. (1932b). Drive and reflex strength: II. *Journal of General Psychology*, 6, 38–48.
- Skinner, B. F. (1932c). On the rate of formation of a conditioned reflex. *Journal of General Psychology*, 7, 274–286.
- Skinner, B. F. (1932d). A paradoxical color effect. *Journal of General Psychology*, 7, 481–482.
- Lambert, E. F., Skinner, B. F., & Forbes, A. (1933). Some conditions affecting intensity and duration thresholds in motor nerve, with reference to chronaxie of subordination. *American Journal of Physiology*, 106, 721–737.
- Skinner, B. F. (1933a). The abolishment of a discrimination. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 19, 825–828.
- Skinner, B. F. (1933b). The measurement of "spontaneous activity." *Journal of General Psychology*, 9, 3–23.
- Skinner, B. F. (1933c). On the rate of extinction of a conditioned reflex. *Journal of General Psychology*, 8, 114–129.
- Skinner, B. F. (1933d). The rate of establishment of a discrimination. *Journal of General Psychology*, 9, 302–350.
- Skinner, B. F. (1933e). "Resistance to extinction" in the process of conditioning. *Journal of General Psychology*, 9, 420–429.
- Skinner, B. F. (1934a). A discrimination without previous conditioning. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 20, 532–536.
- Skinner, B. F. (1934b). The effect of degree of hunger upon the extinction of a conditioned reflex [Abstract]. *Psychological Bulletin*, 31, 731–732.
- Skinner, B. F. (1934c). The extinction of chained reflexes. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 20, 234–237.
- Skinner, B. F. (1934d, January). Has Gertrude Stein a secret? *Atlantic Monthly*, 153, 50–57.
- Skinner, B. F. (1935a). A discrimination based upon a change in the properties of a stimulus. *Journal of General Psychology*, 12, 313–336.
- Skinner, B. F. (1935b). The generic nature of the concepts of stimulus and response. *Journal of General Psychology*, 12, 40–65.
- Skinner, B. F. (1935c). Two types of conditioned reflex and a pseudo type. *Journal of General Psychology*, 12, 66–77.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PRIMARY-SOURCE WORKS OF B. F. SKINNER

- Barnes, T. C., & Skinner, B. F. (1930). The progressive increase in the geotropic response of the ant *Aphaenogaster*. *Journal of General Psychology*, 4, 102–112.
- Skinner, B. F. (1930a). On the conditions of elicitation of certain eating reflexes. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 16, 433–438.
- Skinner, B. F. (1930b). On the inheritance of

- Skinner, B. F. (1936a). Conditioning and extinction and their relation to drive. *Journal of General Psychology*, 14, 296-317.
- Skinner, B. F. (1936b). The effect on the amount of conditioning of an interval of time before reinforcement. *Journal of General Psychology*, 14, 279-295.
- Skinner, B. F. (1936c). The extinction ratio and its modification by a temporal discrimination [Abstract]. *Psychological Bulletin*, 33, 784.
- Skinner, B. F. (1936d). A failure to obtain "disinhibition." *Journal of General Psychology*, 14, 127-135.
- Skinner, B. F. (1936e). The reinforcing effect of a differentiating stimulus. *Journal of General Psychology*, 14, 263-278.
- Skinner, B. F. (1936f). Thirst as an arbitrary drive. *Journal of General Psychology*, 15, 205-210.
- Skinner, B. F. (1936g). The verbal summator and a method for the study of latent speech. *Journal of Psychology*, 2, 71-107.
- Heron, W. T., & Skinner, B. F. (1937a). Changes in hunger during starvation. *The Psychological Record*, 1, 51-60.
- Heron, W. T., & Skinner, B. F. (1937b). The effects of certain drugs and hormones on conditioning and extinction [Abstract]. *Psychological Bulletin*, 34, 741-742.
- Skinner, B. F. (1937a). The distribution of associated words. *The Psychological Record*, 1, 71-76.
- Skinner, B. F. (1937b, October 9). Is sense necessary? [Review of the book *New Frontiers of the Mind*]. *Saturday Review of Literature*, 16, 5-6.
- Skinner, B. F. (1937c). Two types of conditioned reflex: A reply to Konorski and Miller. *Journal of General Psychology*, 16, 272-279.
- Skinner, B. F., & Heron, W. T. (1937). Effects of caffeine and benzedrine upon conditioning and extinction. *The Psychological Record*, 1, 340-346.
- Skinner, B. F. (1938a). *The behavior of organisms: An experimental analysis*. New York: Appleton-Century.
- Skinner, B. F. (1938b). The frequencies of occurrence of associated words [Abstract]. *Psychological Bulletin*, 35, 675.
- Cook, S. W., & Skinner, B. F. (1939). Some factors influencing the distribution of associated words. *The Psychological Record*, 3, 178-184.
- Heron, W. T., & Skinner, B. F. (1939a). An apparatus for the study of animal behavior. *The Psychological Record*, 3, 166-176.
- Heron, W. T., & Skinner, B. F. (1939b). Rate of extinction in maze-bright and maze-dull rats [Abstract]. *Psychological Bulletin*, 36, 520.
- Skinner, B. F. (1939). The alliteration in Shakespeare's sonnets: A study in literary behavior. *The Psychological Record*, 3, 186-192.
- Heron, W. T., & Skinner, B. F. (1940). The rate of extinction in maze-bright and maze-dull rats. *The Psychological Record*, 4, 11-18.
- Skinner, B. F. (1940a). A method of maintaining an arbitrary degree of hunger. *Journal of Comparative Psychology*, 30, 139-145.
- Skinner, B. F. (1940b). The nature of the operant reserve [Abstract]. *Psychological Bulletin*, 37, 423.
- Estes, W. K., & Skinner, B. F. (1941a). Some quantitative properties of anxiety. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 29, 390-400.
- Estes, W. K., & Skinner, B. F. (1941b). Some quantitative properties of anxiety [Abstract]. *Psychological Bulletin*, 38, 539.
- Skinner, B. F. (1941a). The psychology of design. In B. Boas (Ed.), *Art education today* (pp. 1-6). New York: Bureau Publications, Teachers College, Columbia University.
- Skinner, B. F. (1941b). A quantitative estimate of certain types of sound-patterning in poetry. *American Journal of Psychology*, 54, 64-79.
- Skinner, B. F. (1942). The processes involved in the repeated guessing of alternatives. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 30, 495-503.
- Skinner, B. F. (1943). Reply to Dr. Yacorzynski. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 32, 93-94.
- Skinner, B. F. (1944). [Review of the book *Principles of Behavior*]. *American Journal of Psychology*, 57, 276-281.
- Skinner, B. F. (1945a, October). Baby in a box. Introducing the mechanical baby tender. *Ladies' Home Journal*, 62(10), 30-31, 135-136, 138.
- Skinner, B. F. (1945b). The operational analysis of psychological terms. *Psychological Review*, 52, 270-277, 291-294.
- Skinner, B. F. (1946a). Differential reinforcement with respect to time [Abstract]. *American Psychologist*, 1, 274-275.
- Skinner, B. F. (1946b, February 10). Driver and driven [Review of the book *Human Nature in the Making*]. *New York Times Book Review*, p. 14.
- Skinner, B. F. (1946c). The effect of the difficulty of a response upon its rate of emission [Abstract]. *American Psychologist*, 1, 462.
- Skinner, B. F. (1947a, December 28). Dr. Skinner replies [Letter to the editor]. *New York Times Book Review*, p. 14.
- Skinner, B. F. (1947b). Experimental psychology. In W. Dennis (Ed.), *Current trends in psychology* (pp. 16-49). Pittsburgh, PA: University of Pittsburgh Press.
- Skinner, B. F. (1947c, November 2). "Psi" and its manifestations [Review of the book *The Reach of the Mind*]. *New York Times Book Review*, p. 34.
- Skinner, B. F. (1947d). "Superstition" in the pigeon [Abstract]. *American Psychologist*, 2, 426.
- Skinner, B. F., & Campbell, S. L. (1947). An automatic shocking-grid apparatus for continuous use. *Journal of Comparative and Physiological Psychology*, 40, 305-307.
- Skinner, B. F. (1948a). Card-guessing experiments. *American Scientist*, 36, 456, 458.
- Skinner, B. F. (1948b). Concurrent operants [Abstract]. *American Psychologist*, 3, 359.

- Skinner, B. F. (1948c, November 14). Science of society [Review of the book *The Proper Study of Mankind*]. *New York Times Book Review*, pp. 20, 22.
- Skinner, B. F. (1948d). "Superstition" in the pigeon. *Journal of Experimental Psychology*, 38, 168-172.
- Skinner, B. F. (1948e). *Walden two*. New York: Macmillan.
- Skinner, B. F. (1950a). Are theories of learning necessary? *Psychological Review*, 57, 193-216.
- Skinner, B. F. (1950b). Intermittent reinforcement [Abstract]. *American Psychologist*, 5, 249.
- Skinner, B. F. (1951a). The experimental analysis of behavior. *Proceedings and Papers of the Thirteenth International Congress of Psychology*, 62-91.
- Skinner, B. F. (1951b, December). How to teach animals. *Scientific American*, 185, 26-29.
- Skinner, B. F. (1951c). [Review of the book *The Human Use of Human Beings*]. *Psychological Bulletin*, 48, 367-368.
- Brinton, C., Krutch, J. W., Kroeber, A. L., Skinner, B. F., & Haydn, H. (1952). The application of scientific method to the study of human behavior. *The American Scholar*, 21(2), 208-225.
- Skinner, B. F. (1953a). *Science and human behavior*. New York: Macmillan.
- Skinner, B. F. (1953b). Some contributions of an experimental analysis of behavior to psychology as a whole. *American Psychologist*, 8, 69-78.
- Lindsley, O. R., & Skinner, B. F. (1954). A method for the experimental analysis of the behavior of psychotic patients [Abstract]. *American Psychologist*, 9, 419-420.
- Skinner, B. F. (1954a). Critique of psychoanalytic concepts and theories. *Scientific Monthly*, 79, 300-305.
- Skinner, B. F. (1954b). The science of learning and the art of teaching. *Harvard Educational Review*, 24, 86-97.
- Skinner, B. F., Solomon, H. C., & Lindsley, O. R. (1954). A new method for the experimental analysis of behavior of psychotic patients. *The Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*, 120, 403-406.
- Skinner, B. F. (1955). The control of human behavior. *Transactions of the New York Academy of Sciences, Series 2*, 17, 547-551.
- Skinner, B. F. (1955-1956). Freedom and the control of men. *The American Scholar*, 25, 47-65.
- Rogers, C. R., & Skinner, B. F. (1956). Some issues concerning the control of human behavior: A symposium. *Science*, 124, 1057-1066.
- Skinner, B. F. (1956a). Another comment [Review of the book *Stochastic Models for Learning*]. *Contemporary Psychology*, 1, 101-103.
- Skinner, B. F. (1956b). A case history in scientific method. *American Psychologist*, 11, 221-233.
- Skinner, B. F. (1956c). What is psychotic behavior? In F. Gildea (Ed.), *Theory and treatment of the psychoses: Some newer aspects* (pp. 77-99). St. Louis: Committee on Publications, Washington University.
- Ferster, C. B., & Skinner, B. F. (1957). *Schedules of reinforcement*. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts.
- Morse, W. H., & Skinner, B. F. (1957). A second type of superstition in the pigeon. *American Journal of Psychology*, 70, 308-311.
- Skinner, B. F. (1957a). The experimental analysis of behavior. *American Scientist*, 45, 343-371.
- Skinner, B. F. (1957b). The psychological point of view. In H. D. Kruse (Ed.), *Integrating the approaches to mental disease* (pp. 130-133). New York: Hoeber-Harper.
- Skinner, B. F. (1957c). *Verbal behavior*. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts.
- Skinner, B. F., & Morse, W. H. (1957). Concurrent activity under fixed-interval reinforcement. *Journal of Comparative and Physiological Psychology*, 50, 279-281.
- Morse, W. H., & Skinner, B. F. (1958). Some factors involved in the stimulus control of operant behavior. *Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior*, 1, 103-107.
- Skinner, B. F. (1958a). Diagramming schedules of reinforcement. *Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior*, 1, 67-68.
- Skinner, B. F. (1958b). Reinforcement today. *American Psychologist*, 13, 94-99.
- Skinner, B. F. (1958c). [Review of the book *The Pigeon*]. *Science*, 127, 695.
- Skinner, B. F. (1958d). Teaching machines. *Science*, 128, 969-977.
- Skinner, B. F., & Morse, W. H. (1958a). Fixed-interval reinforcement of running in a wheel. *Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior*, 1, 371-379.
- Skinner, B. F., & Morse, W. H. (1958b). Sustained performance during very long experimental sessions. *Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior*, 1, 235-244.
- Skinner, B. F. (1959a). An experimental analysis of certain emotions [Abstract]. *Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior*, 2, 264.
- Skinner, B. F. (1959b). Animal research in the pharmacotherapy of mental disease. In J. Cole & R. Gerard (Eds.), *Psychopharmacology: Problems in evaluation* (pp. 224-228). Washington, DC: National Academy of Sciences, National Research Council.
- Skinner, B. F. (1959c). *Cumulative record*. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts.
- Skinner, B. F. (1959d). The flight from the laboratory. In B. F. Skinner, *Cumulative record* (pp. 242-257). New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts.
- Skinner, B. F. (1959e). John Broadus Watson, behaviorist. *Science*, 129, 197-198.
- Skinner, B. F. (1959f). The programming of verbal knowledge. In E. Galanter (Ed.), *Au-*

- tomatic teaching: *The state of the art* (pp. 63–68). New York: Wiley.
- Skinner, B. F. (1959g). A word about boxes. In B. F. Skinner, *Cumulative record* (p. 427). New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts.
- Skinner, B. F. (1960a). Concept formation in philosophy and psychology. In S. Hook (Ed.), *Dimensions of mind: A symposium* (pp. 226–230). New York: New York University Press.
- Skinner, B. F. (1960b, October 10). May we have a positive contribution? [Review of the book *The Child Buyer*]. *New Republic*, 143, 22.
- Skinner, B. F. (1960c). Modern learning theory and some new approaches to teaching. In J. W. Gustad (Ed.), *Faculty utilization and retention* (pp. 64–72). Winchester, MA: New England Board of Higher Education.
- Skinner, B. F. (1960d). Pigeons in a pelican. *American Psychologist*, 15, 28–37.
- Skinner, B. F. (1960e). Special problems in programming language instruction for teaching machines. In F. J. Oinas (Ed.), *Language teaching today* (pp. 167–174). Bloomington: Indiana University Research Center in Anthropology, Folklore, and Linguistics.
- Skinner, B. F. (1960f, August). Teaching machines. *The Review of Economics and Statistics*, 42(Part 2), 189–191.
- Skinner, B. F., & Holland, J. G. (1960). The use of teaching machines in college instruction (Parts II–IV). In A. A. Lumsdaine & R. Glaser (Eds.), *Teaching machines and programmed learning: A source book* (pp. 159–172). Washington, DC: Department of Audio-Visual Instruction, National Education Association.
- Holland, J. G., & Skinner, B. F. (1961). *The analysis of behavior: A program for self-instruction*. New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Skinner, B. F. (1961a). *Cumulative record* (Enlarged ed.). New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts.
- Skinner, B. F. (1961b). The design of cultures. *Daedalus*, 90, 534–546.
- Skinner, B. F. (1961c). Learning theory and future research. In J. Lysaught (Ed.), *Programmed learning: Evolving principles and industrial applications* (pp. 59–66). Ann Arbor, MI: Foundation for Research on Human Behaviors.
- Skinner, B. F. (1961d). Teaching machines. *Scientific American*, 205, 90–102.
- Skinner, B. F. (1961e, July). The theory behind teaching machines. *Journal of the American Society of Training Directors*, 15, 27–29.
- Skinner, B. F. (1961f). Why we need teaching machines. In B. F. Skinner, *Cumulative record* (Enlarged ed., pp. 182.01–182.22). New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts.
- Reynolds, G. S., & Skinner, B. F. (1962). Technique for reinforcing either of two organisms with a single food magazine. *Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior*, 5, 58.
- Richards, I. A., & Skinner, B. F. (1962, November). Verbal behaviour. *Encounter*, pp. 42–44.
- Skinner, B. F. (1962a). Operandum. *Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior*, 5, 224.
- Skinner, B. F. (1962b, May). Squirrel in the yard: Certain sciurine experiences of B. F. Skinner. *Harvard Alumni Bulletin*, 64, 642–645.
- Skinner, B. F. (1962c). Two “synthetic social relations.” *Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior*, 5, 531–533.
- Reynolds, G. S., Catania, A. C., & Skinner, B. F. (1963). Conditioned and unconditioned aggression in pigeons. *Journal of Experimental Analysis of Behavior*, 6, 73–74.
- Skinner, B. F. (1963a). Behaviorism at fifty. *Science*, 140, 951–958.
- Skinner, B. F. (1963b). A Christmas caramel, or, a plum from the hasty pudding. *The Worm Runner's Digest*, 5(2), 42–46.
- Skinner, B. F. (1963c). L'avenir des machines à enseigner [The future of teaching machines]. *Psychologie Française*, 8, 170–180.
- Skinner, B. F. (1963d). Operant behavior. *American Psychologist*, 18, 503–515.
- Skinner, B. F. (1963e). Reflections on a decade of teaching machines. *Teachers College Record*, 65, 168–177.
- Skinner, B. F. (1963f). Reply to Thouless. *Australian Journal of Psychology*, 15, 92–93.
- Skinner, B. F. (1964a). “Man.” *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*, 108, 482–485.
- Skinner, B. F. (1964b). New methods and new aims in teaching. *New Scientist*, 122, 483–484.
- Skinner, B. F. (1964c). On the relation between mathematical and statistical competence and significant scientific productivity. *The Worm Runner's Digest*, 6(1), 15–17. (Published under the pseudonym F. Galton Pennywhistle)
- Skinner, B. F. (1964d). Skinner on theory [Letter to the editor]. *Science*, 145, 1385, 1387.
- Skinner, B. F. (1965a). Review lecture: The technology of teaching. *Proceedings of the Royal Society, Series B, Biological Sciences*, 162, 427–443.
- Skinner, B. F. (1965b). Stimulus generalization in an operant: A historical note. In D. I. Mostofsky (Ed.), *Stimulus generalization* (pp. 193–209). Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press.
- Skinner, B. F. (1965c, October 16). Why teachers fail. *Saturday Review*, 48, 80–81, 98–102.
- Skinner, B. F. (1966a). Contingencies of reinforcement in the design of a culture. *Behavioral Science*, 11, 159–166.
- Skinner, B. F. (1966b). An operant analysis of problem solving. In B. Kleinmuntz (Ed.), *Problem solving: Research, method, and theory* (pp. 225–257). New York: Wiley.
- Skinner, B. F. (1966c). The phylogeny and ontogeny of behavior. *Science*, 153, 1205–1213.
- Skinner, B. F. (1966d). Preface to the seventh printing. In B. F. Skinner, *The behavior of organisms* (pp. ix–xvi). New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts.
- Skinner, B. F. (1966e). Some responses to the

- stimulus "Pavlov." *Conditional Reflex*, 1, 74–78.
- Skinner, B. F. (1966f, May 5). War's victims [Letter to the editor]. *New York Times*, p. 46.
- Skinner, B. F. (1966g). What is the experimental analysis of behavior? *Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior*, 9, 213–218.
- Blanshard, B., & Skinner, B. F. (1967). The problem of consciousness—A debate. *Philosophy and Phenomenological Research*, 27, 317–337.
- Skinner, B. F. (1967a). B. F. Skinner. In E. G. Boring & G. Lindzey (Eds.), *A history of psychology in autobiography* (Vol. 5, pp. 387–413). New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts.
- Skinner, B. F. (1967b). Le conditionnement operant [Review of the book *Le Conditionnement Operant*]. *Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior*, 10, 300.
- Skinner, B. F. (1967c, January 12). Utopia through the control of human behaviour. *The Listener*, 77, 55–56.
- Skinner, B. F. (1967d, January 5). Visions of utopia. *The Listener*, 77, 22–23.
- Skinner, B. F. (1968a). The design of experimental communities. In D. L. Sills (Ed.), *International encyclopedia of the social sciences* (Vol. 16, pp. 271–275). New York: Macmillan.
- Skinner, B. F. (1968b). *Development of methods of preparing materials for teaching machines* (L. M. Zook, Ed.). Alexandria, VA: Human Resources Research Office, George Washington University. (Original grant report prepared 1956–1957)
- Skinner, B. F. (1968c). Humanism in teaching science [Letter to the editor]. *Science*, 160, 718.
- Skinner, B. F. (1968d). The science of human behavior. In *Twenty-five years at RCA laboratories 1942–1967* (pp. 92–102). Princeton, NJ: RCA Laboratories.
- Skinner, B. F. (1968e). Teaching science in high school—What is wrong? *Science*, 159, 704–710.
- Skinner, B. F. (1968f). *The technology of teaching*. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts.
- Skinner, B. F., & Krakower, S. (1968). *Handwriting with write and see*. Chicago: Lyons & Carnahan.
- Skinner, B. F. (1969a). *Contingencies of reinforcement: A theoretical analysis*. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts.
- Skinner, B. F. (1969b). Contingency management in the classroom. *Education*, 90, 93–100.
- Skinner, B. F. (1969c). Edwin Garrigues Boring. In *The American Philosophical Society: Yearbook 1968* (pp. 111–115). Philadelphia: The American Philosophical Society.
- Skinner, B. F. (1969d). The inside story. In B. F. Skinner, *Contingencies of reinforcement: A theoretical analysis* (pp. 269–297). New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts.
- Skinner, B. F. (1969e). On a particular form of conditioned reflex [Translator's notes and postscripts]. *Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior*, 12, 187–189.
- Skinner, B. F. (1969e). The role of the environment. In B. F. Skinner, *Contingencies of reinforcement: A theoretical analysis* (pp. 3–28). New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts.
- Skinner, B. F. (1970). Creating the creative artist. In A. J. Toynbee (Ed.), *On the future of art* (pp. 61–75). New York: Viking Press.
- Skinner, B. F. (1971a). Autoshaping. *Science*, 173, 752.
- Skinner, B. F. (1971b, September 30). B. F. Skinner says what's wrong with the social sciences. *The Listener*, 86, 429–431.
- Skinner, B. F. (1971c). A behavioral analysis of value judgments. In E. Tobach, L. R. Aronson, & E. Shaw (Eds.), *The biopsychology of development* (pp. 543–551). New York: Academic Press.
- Skinner, B. F. (1971d). *Beyond freedom and dignity*. New York: Knopf.
- Skinner, B. F. (1971e). [Foreword]. In H. L. Cohen & J. Filipczak (Eds.), *A new learning environment: A case for learning* (pp. xvii–xviii). London: Jossey-Bass.
- Skinner, B. F. (1971f, May/June). Humanistic behaviorism. *The Humanist*, 31, 35.
- Skinner, B. F. (1971g). Operant conditioning. In *The encyclopedia of education* (Vol. 7, pp. 29–33). New York: Macmillan and Free Press.
- Skinner, B. F. (1971h, November 21). A reply to Richard Sennett [Letter to the editor]. *New York Times Book Review*, p. 50.
- Skinner, B. F. (1972a). Compassion and ethics in the care of the retardate. In B. F. Skinner, *Cumulative record* (3rd ed., pp. 283–291). New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts.
- Skinner, B. F. (1972b). *Cumulative record* (3rd ed.). New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts.
- Skinner, B. F. (1972c, August 11). Freedom and dignity revisited. *New York Times*, p. 29.
- Skinner, B. F. (1972d, July/August). Humanism and behaviorism. *The Humanist*, 32, 18–20.
- Skinner, B. F. (1972e). A lecture on "having" a poem. In B. F. Skinner, *Cumulative record* (3rd ed., pp. 345–355). New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts.
- Skinner, B. F. (1972f). Some relations between behavior modification and basic research. In B. F. Skinner, *Cumulative record* (3rd ed., pp. 276–282). New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts.
- Skinner, B. F. (1973a). Answers for my critics. In H. Wheeler (Ed.), *Beyond the punitive society* (pp. 256–266). San Francisco: Freeman.
- Skinner, B. F. (1973b). Are we free to have a future? *Impact*, 3, 6–12.
- Skinner, B. F. (1973c, October). Corporal punishment [Letter to the editor]. *Educational Leadership*, 31, 61.
- Skinner, B. F. (1973d). [Foreword]. In K. Kinade, *A Walden Two experiment: The first five years of Twin Oaks community* (pp. v–x). New York: Quill.
- Skinner, B. F. (1973e, Winter). The free and

- happy student. *New York University Education Quarterly*, 4(2), 2-6.
- Skinner, B. F. (1973f). *The freedom to have a future* [The 1972 Sol Feinstone lecture]. Syracuse, NY: Syracuse University.
- Skinner, B. F. (1973g). Reflections on meaning and structure. In R. Brower, H. Vendler, & J. Hollander (Eds.), *I. A. Richards: Essays in his honor* (pp. 199-209). New York: Oxford University Press.
- Skinner, B. F. (1973h). Some implications of making education more efficient. In C. E. Thoresen (Ed.), *Behavior modification in education* (pp. 446-456). Chicago: National Society for the Study of Education.
- Skinner, B. F. (1973i, Winter). Walden (one) and Walden two. *The Thoreau Society Bulletin*, 122, 1-3.
- Skinner, B. F. (1974a). *About behaviorism*. New York: Knopf.
- Skinner, B. F. (1974b). Behavior modification [Letter to the editor]. *Science*, 185, 813.
- Skinner, B. F. (1974c). Comment on Rogers. *American Psychologist*, 29, 640.
- Skinner, B. F. (1974d). Designing higher education. *Daedalus*, 103, 196-202.
- Skinner, B. F. (1974e). [Letter to the editor]. *Science*, 186, 782.
- Skinner, B. F. (1974f, February 26). To build constructive prison environments [Letter to the editor]. *New York Times*, p. 36.
- Skinner, B. F. (1975a). Comments on Watt's "B. F. Skinner and the technological control of social behavior." *The American Political Science Review*, 69, 228-229.
- Skinner, B. F. (1975b). The ethics of helping people. *Criminal Law Bulletin*, 11, 623-636.
- Skinner, B. F. (1975c). Reply to Kenneth A. Strike. *Studies in Philosophy and Education*, 9, 137.
- Skinner, B. F. (1975d). The shaping of phylogenetic behavior. *Acta Neurobiologiae Experimentalis*, 35, 409-415.
- Skinner, B. F. (1975e). The steep and thorny way to a science of behaviour. In R. Harré (Ed.), *Problems of scientific revolution: Progress and obstacles to progress in the sciences* (pp. 58-71). Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- Skinner, B. F. (1976a, February). Define your terms [Letter to the editor]. *APA Monitor*, p. 2.
- Skinner, B. F. (1976b). Farewell, my LOVELY! *Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior*, 25, 218.
- Skinner, B. F. (1976c, February 4). Of housing programs and problem families [Letter to the editor]. *New York Times*, p. 32.
- Skinner, B. F. (1976d). *Particulars of my life*. New York: Knopf.
- Skinner, B. F. (1976e). [Preface]. In B. F. Skinner, *Walden two* (pp. v-xvi). New York: Macmillan.
- Skinner, B. F. (1977a, September). Between freedom and despotism. *Psychology Today*, pp. 80-82, 84, 86, 90-91.
- Skinner, B. F. (1977b, August 19). Dumb friends' lobby [Review of the book *The Moral Status of Animals*]. *The Times Literary Supplement*, p. 1004.
- Skinner, B. F. (1977c). The experimental analysis of operant behavior. In R. W. Rieber & K. Salzinger (Eds.), *The roots of American psychology: Historical influences and implications for the future* (*Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences*, Vol. 291, pp. 374-385). New York: New York Academy of Sciences.
- Skinner, B. F. (1977d). The force of coincidence. In B. C. Etzel, J. M. LeBlanc, & D. M. Baer (Eds.), *New developments in behavioral psychology: Theory, method, and application* (pp. 3-6). Hillsdale, NJ: Erlbaum.
- Skinner, B. F. (1977e). [Foreword]. In F. S. Keller, *Summers and sabbaticals: Selected papers on psychology and education* (pp. ix-x). Champaign, IL: Research Press.
- Skinner, B. F. (1977f, July 26). Freedom, at last, from the burden of taxation. *New York Times*, p. 29.
- Skinner, B. F. (1977g). George C. Homans at Harvard [Preface]. In R. L. Hamblin & J. H. Kunkel (Eds.), *Behavioral theory in sociology: Essays in honor of George C. Homans* (pp. 7-11). New Brunswick, NJ: Transaction Books.
- Skinner, B. F. (1977h). Herrnstein and the evolution of behaviorism. *American Psychologist*, 32, 1006-1012.
- Skinner, B. F. (1977i, February 4). "Psychology and the image of man" [Letter to the editor]. *The Times Literary Supplement*, p. 131.
- Skinner, B. F. (1977j). Why I am not a cognitive psychologist. *Behaviorism*, 5, 1-10.
- Skinner, B. F. (1978a). [Foreword]. In H. Lane & R. Pillard, *The wild boy of Burundi: A study of an outcast child* (pp. xiii-xiv). New York: Random House.
- Skinner, B. F. (1978b). *Reflections on behaviorism and society*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall.
- Skinner, B. F. (1978c, March). Why don't we use the behavioral sciences? *Human Nature*, 1, 86-92.
- Skinner, B. F. (1979a). A happening at the annual dinner of the Association for Behavior Analysis, Chicago, May 15, 1978. *The Behavior Analyst*, 2(1), 30-33. (Published anonymously)
- Skinner, B. F. (1979b). Le renforçateur arrangé [The contrived reinforcer]. (R. Beausoleil, Trans.). *Revue de Modification du Comportement*, 9, 59-69.
- Skinner, B. F. (1979c). *The shaping of a behaviorist: Part two of an autobiography*. New York: Knopf.
- Epstein, R., Lanza, R. P., & Skinner, B. F. (1980). Symbolic communication between two pigeons (*Columba livia domestica*). *Science*, 207, 543-545.
- Epstein, R., & Skinner, B. F. (1980). Resurgence of responding after the cessation of response-independent reinforcement. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 77, 6251-6253.

- Skinner, B. F. (1980a). *Notebooks* (R. Epstein, Ed.). Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall.
- Skinner, B. F. (1980b). The species-specific behavior of ethologists. *The Behavior Analyst*, 3(1), 51.
- Epstein, R., Lanza, R. P., & Skinner, B. F. (1981). "Self-awareness" in the pigeon. *Science*, 212, 695-696.
- Epstein, R., & Skinner, B. F. (1981). The spontaneous use of memoranda by pigeons. *Behaviour Analysis Letters*, 1, 241-246.
- Skinner, B. F. (1981a). Charles B. Ferster—A personal memoir. *Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior*, 35, 259-261.
- Skinner, B. F. (1981b). How to discover what you have to say—A talk to students. *The Behavior Analyst*, 4, 1-7.
- Skinner, B. F. (1981c). Innovation in science teaching [Letter to the editor]. *Science*, 212, 283.
- Skinner, B. F. (1981d, April 3). Language and behaviorism [Letter to the editor]. *The Times Literary Supplement*, p. 379.
- Skinner, B. F. (1981e). Pavlov's influence on psychology in America. *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences*, 17, 242-245.
- Skinner, B. F. (1981f). Selection by consequences. *Science*, 213, 501-504.
- Lanza, R. P., Starr, J., & Skinner, B. F. (1982). "Lying" in the pigeon. *Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior*, 38, 201-203.
- Skinner, B. F. (1982a, January 8). Behaviourist language [Letter to the editor]. *The Times Literary Supplement*, p. 32.
- Skinner, B. F. (1982b). Contrived reinforcement. *The Behavior Analyst*, 5, 3-8.
- Skinner, B. F. (1982c, May). "I am most concerned . . ." *Psychology Today*, pp. 48-49.
- Skinner, B. F. (1982d). *Skinner for the classroom* (R. Epstein, Ed.). Champaign, IL: Research Press.
- Skinner, B. F. (1983a). A better way to deal with selection. *Behavioral and Brain Sciences*, 3, 377-378.
- Skinner, B. F. (1983b). Can the experimental analysis of behavior rescue psychology? *The Behavior Analyst*, 6, 9-17.
- Skinner, B. F. (1983c, June). Communication of psychological ideas [Letter to the editor]. *Bulletin of the British Psychological Society*, 36, 219.
- Skinner, B. F. (1983d). Intellectual self-management in old age. *American Psychologist*, 38, 239-244.
- Skinner, B. F. (1983e). *A matter of consequences*. New York: Knopf.
- Skinner, B. F., & Vaughan, M. E. (1983). *Enjoy old age: A program of self-management*. New York: Norton.
- Skinner, B. F. (1984a). Canonical papers of B. F. Skinner. *Behavioral and Brain Sciences*, 7, 473-724.
- Skinner, B. F. (1984b). The evolution of behavior. *Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior*, 41, 217-221.
- Skinner, B. F. (1984c). The shame of American education. *American Psychologist*, 39, 947-954.
- Skinner, B. F. (1985a). Cognitive science and behaviourism. *British Journal of Psychology*, 76, 291-301.
- Skinner, B. F. (1985b, October 25). Modern behaviorism [Letter to the editor]. *The Times Literary Supplement*, p. 1207.
- Skinner, B. F. (1985c). News from nowhere, 1984. *The Behavior Analyst*, 8, 5-14.
- Skinner, B. F. (1985d). Reply to Place: "Three senses of the word 'tact.'" *Behaviorism*, 13, 75-76.
- Skinner, B. F. (1985e). Toward the cause of peace: What can psychology contribute? In S. Oskamp (Ed.), *International conflict and national public policy issues (Applied Social Psychology Annual, Vol. 6, pp. 21-25)*. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage.
- Skinner, B. F. (1986a). B. F. Skinner ["The books that have been most important . . ."]. In C. M. Devine, C. M. Dissel, & K. D. Parrish (Eds.), *The Harvard guide to influential books: 113 distinguished Harvard professors discuss the books that have helped to shape their thinking* (pp. 233-234). New York: Harper & Row.
- Skinner, B. F. (1986b). The evolution of verbal behavior. *Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior*, 45, 115-122.
- Skinner, B. F. (1986c). Is it behaviorism? *Behavioral and Brain Sciences*, 9, 716.
- Skinner, B. F. (1986d). Programmed instruction revisited. *Phi Delta Kappan*, 68, 103-110.
- Skinner, B. F. (1986e, Summer). Sleeping in peace. *Free Inquiry*, 6, 57.
- Skinner, B. F. (1986f). Some thoughts about the future. *Journal of the Experimental Analysis of Behavior*, 45, 229-235.
- Skinner, B. F. (1986g). What is wrong with daily life in the western world. *American Psychologist*, 41, 568-574.
- Skinner, B. F. (1987a, January). The author replies. *Phi Delta Kappan*, 68, 415.
- Skinner, B. F. (1987b). Behaviorism, Skinner on. In R. L. Gregory & O. L. Zangwill (Eds.), *The Oxford companion to the mind* (pp. 74-75). Oxford, England: Oxford University Press.
- Skinner, B. F. (1987c). Controversy? In S. Modgil & C. Modgil (Eds.), *B. F. Skinner: Consensus and controversy* (pp. 11-12). New York: Falmer Press.
- Skinner, B. F. (1987d). Expanding the operant analysis [Review of the book *Analysis and Integration of Behavioral Units*]. *Contemporary Psychology*, 32, 505-506.
- Skinner, B. F. (1987e, July/August). A humanist alternative to A.A.'s twelve steps. *The Humanist*, 47, 5.
- Skinner, B. F. (1987f, May 8). Outlining a science of feeling. *The Times Literary Supplement*, pp. 490, 501-502.
- Skinner, B. F. (1987g). [Review of the book *Behaviorism and Logical Positivism: A Reas-*

- essment of the Alliance]. *Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences*, 23, 206–209.
- Skinner, B. F. (1987h, June 19). A science of feeling [Letter to the editor]. *The Times Literary Supplement*, p. 661.
- Skinner, B. F. (1987i). A thinking aid. *Journal of Applied Behavior Analysis*, 20, 379–380.
- Skinner, B. F. (1987j). *Upon further reflection*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall.
- Skinner, B. F. (1987k, Spring). What religion means to me. *Free Inquiry*, 7, 12–13.
- Skinner, B. F. (1987l). Whatever happened to psychology as the science of behavior? *American Psychologist*, 42, 780–786.
- Skinner, B. F. (1987m). Why we are not acting to save the world. In B. F. Skinner, *Upon further reflection* (pp. 1–14). Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice Hall.
- Skinner, B. F. (1988a). A fable. *The Analysis of Verbal Behavior*, 6, 1–2.
- Skinner, B. F. (1988b). Genes and behavior. In G. Greenberg & E. Tobach (Eds.), *Evolution of social behavior and integrative levels* (pp. 77–83). Hillsdale, NJ: Erlbaum.
- Skinner, B. F. (1988c). [New preface]. In B. F. Skinner, *Beyond freedom and dignity* (pp. 7–8). London: Penguin.
- Skinner, B. F. (1988d). The operant side of behavior therapy. *Journal of Behavior Therapy and Experimental Psychiatry*, 19, 171–179.
- Skinner, B. F. (1988e). *The selection of behavior: Comments and consequences* (A. C. Catania & S. Harnad, Eds.). New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Skinner, B. F. (1988f). Signs and countersigns. *Behavioral and Brain Sciences*, 11, 466–467.
- Skinner, B. F. (1988g, June). A statement on punishment. *APA Monitor*, p. 22.
- Skinner, B. F. (1988h). War, peace, and behavior analysis: Some comments. *Behavior Analysis and Social Action*, 6, 57–58.
- Skinner, B. F. (1989a). *The Behavior of Organisms* at 50. In B. F. Skinner, *Recent issues in the analysis of behavior* (pp. 121–135). Columbus, OH: Merrill.
- Skinner, B. F. (1989b). The behavior of the listener. In S. C. Hayes (Ed.), *Rule-governed behavior: Cognition, contingencies, and instructional control* (pp. 85–96). New York: Plenum.
- Skinner, B. F. (1989c). The initiating self. In B. F. Skinner, *Recent issues in the analysis of behavior* (pp. 27–33). Columbus, OH: Merrill.
- Skinner, B. F. (1989d). The origins of cognitive thought. *American Psychologist*, 44, 13–18.
- Skinner, B. F. (1989e). *Recent issues in the analysis of behavior*. Columbus, OH: Merrill.
- Skinner, B. F. (1989f). The school of the future. In B. F. Skinner, *Recent issues in the analysis of behavior* (pp. 85–96). Columbus, OH: Merrill.
- Skinner, B. F. (1989g). Teaching machines [Letter to the editor]. *Science*, 243, 1535.
- Skinner, B. F. (1990a). Can psychology be a science of mind? *American Psychologist*, 45, 1206–1210.
- Skinner, B. F. (1990b, February 5). From behaviorism to teaching machines to enjoying old age. *Current Contents: Social & Behavioral Sciences*, p. 16.
- Skinner, B. F. (1990c). The non-punitive society. *Japanese Journal of Behavior Analysis*, 5, 98–106.
- Skinner, B. F. (1990d). To know the future. In C. Fadiman (Ed.), *Living philosophies: The reflections of some eminent men and women of our time* (pp. 193–199). New York: Doubleday.
- Skinner, B. F. (1990e, March 9–15). Verbal behaviour [Letter to the editor]. *The Times Literary Supplement*, p. 253.
- Skinner, B. F. (1993). A world of our own. *Behaviorology*, 1, 3–5.
- Skinner, B. F. (1999). *Cumulative record* (Definitive ed., V. G. Laties & A. C. Catania, Eds.). Cambridge, MA: B. F. Skinner Foundation.