different occupation from that of scientists whose practice it is to investigate observable events, and whose conclusions are derived from their investigations.

Despite the great overemphasis by engram-searchers of cultural doctrine as against events, events still force themselves upon them. We have already noted the assertion of the great difficulty of searching for engrams, but why this is so is not questioned. Instead, resort is had to various dubious processes. For example, one of two research strategies is to resort to biological "models." Long lists of researches on such preparations as crayfish central reflexes, monosynaptic pathways, poly- and monosynaptic systems in the snail and in the frog spinal cord, are quoted. It becomes plain, then, that the study of engrams is very highly analogical. As intimated above, the arguments center around verbal constructs. Query: Is not the great difficulty in searching for engrams owing mainly to the search for an alleged something that replaces a plethora of observed events?

In concluding these comments it must again be emphasized that no criticism is directed toward the authentic biological investigation of the brain, neuronal complexes, or any biological organ or system. The question that needs consideration is whether the search for engrams is or is not premised on the cultural notion that unlike any other biological system the nervous system has two types of functions—one of them the natural biological activities of conduction and coordination, and the other constructed psychological properties operative in the modification of behavior generally called "learning."

OBSERVER

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ERRATUM

- IVERSEN, IVER H. *Interactions between reinforced responses and collateral responses*. 1976, 26, 399-413. In Table 1, page 403, the entry under sucrose to the Licking for PRP column should read 50.1, not 0.1 for subject R 1 and 13.3, not 3.3 for subject R 7.