

## **Ad Hoc Reviewers for 2005**

The *NDPLS* Editorial Board sincerely thanks the following people for their reviews of manuscripts received in 2005.

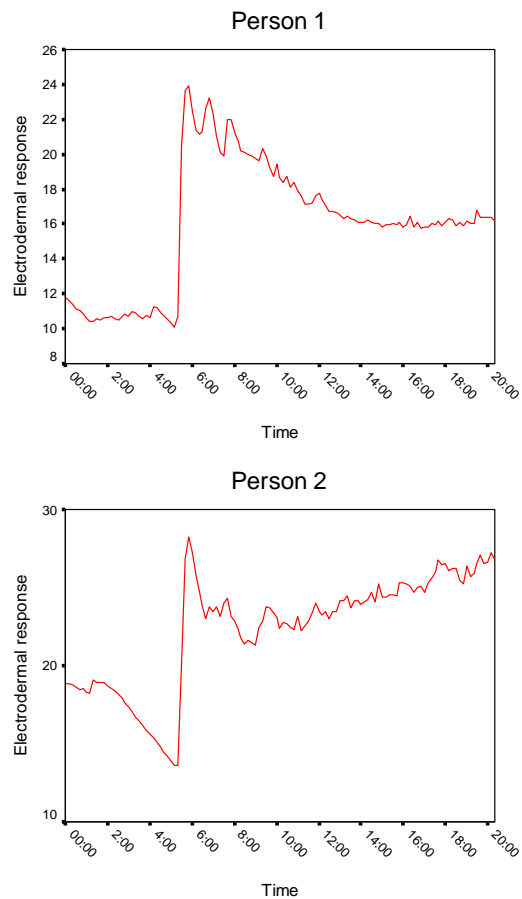
Felipe Amunategui  
Lynd Bacon  
Lucio Biggiero  
Vincent Cicirelli  
Scott Clair  
Allan Combs  
Keith Davids  
Linda Dennard  
Euel Elliott  
Terrill Frantz  
John Geake  
Albert Gilgen  
Rachel A. Heath  
Mark Hoyert  
David Hsu  
Ljubisa Kocic  
David Kreindler  
Kelly Kulkoski  
Marc Lewis  
Thomas E. Malloy  
Akio Matsumoto  
Sifis Micheloyannis  
Richard Neufeld  
Terance A. Oliva  
Olivier Oullier  
David Popivanov  
David A. Pincus  
Kurt Richardson  
David Schuldberg  
Dimitrios Stamovlasis  
Keith Warren  
Colin Wastell

## Corrections

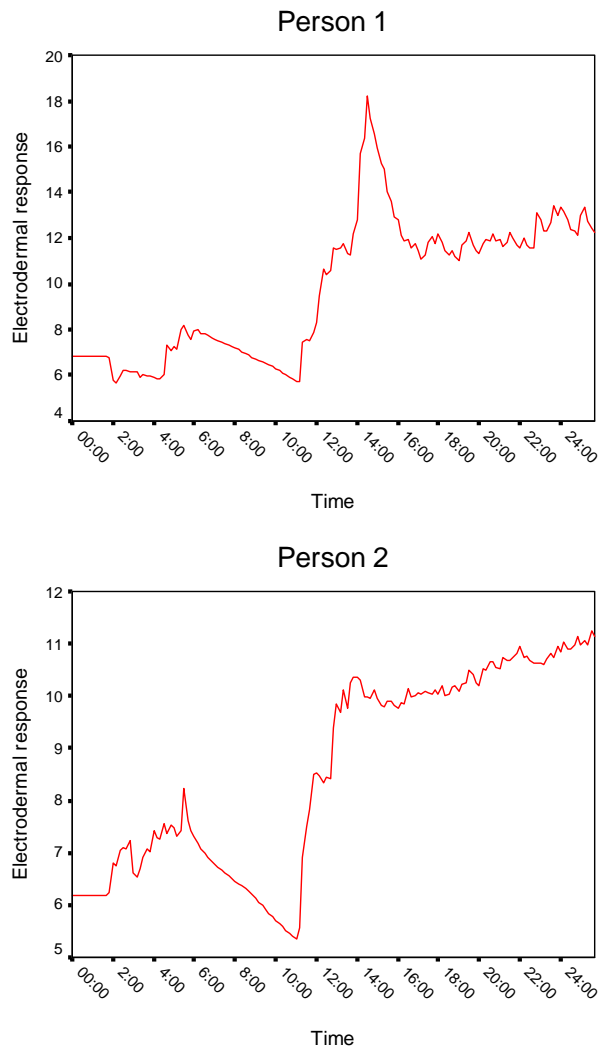
It has come to our attention that three of the figures that appeared in the following article did not print correctly on some of the copies:

Guastello, S. J., Pincus, D., & Gunderson, P. R. (2006). Electrodermal arousal between participants in a conversation: Nonlinear dynamics and linkage effects, *NDPLS*, 10, 365-399.

The lines showing the trends in the data were missing from the graphs. Those figures are reprinted here.



**Fig. 1.** Time series plots for Dyad 37.



**Fig. 4.** Time series plots for Dyad 23.



**Fig. 7.** Time series plots for Dyad 31.

## **Forthcoming Special Issue:**

The NDPLS Editorial Board is pleased to announce a special issue on the topic of *Complexity Sciences: Paradigm Shift or Normal Science?* This feature is scheduled for January 2007.

According to Kuhn, the Copernican Revolution marked a major shift in scientific thinking, establishing new parameters for Normal Science. Underlying paradigms drive Normal Science research, providing the rationale and implicating the standards for research methodology. Patterns and purposes of inquiry are reflected in approaches to modern science, connecting the scientific disciplines through the paradigm of modern science. This special 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary issue will explore the questions: Have nonlinear dynamics and the complexity sciences attained the status of a paradigm? What constitutes a paradigm shift in the various disciplines of the modern sciences? Is there a common strand that connects complexity science research, reflecting an underlying paradigm shift in scientific inquiry?

This special issue aims to bring together work in a variety of disciplines that can contribute extend our understanding of the underlying purposes of nonlinear dynamics research in psychology and the life sciences.