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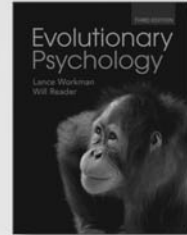


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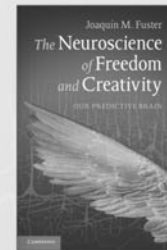


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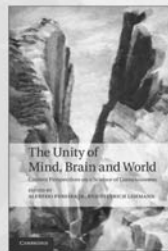
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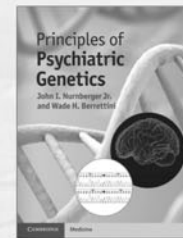


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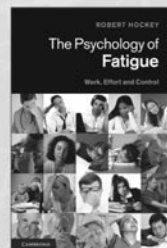
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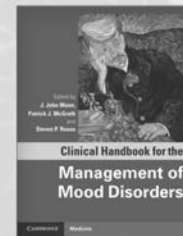
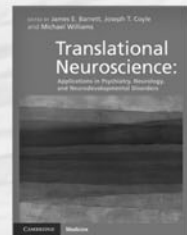


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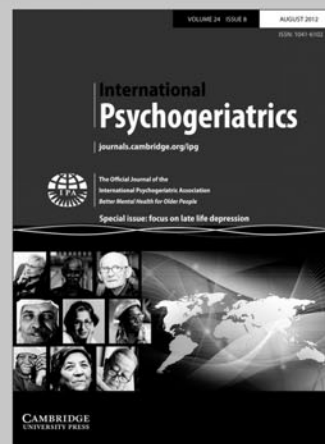
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The inherence heuristic: An intuitive means of making sense of the world, and a potential precursor to psychological essentialism

Andrei Cimpian and Erika Salomon

To appear in upcoming issues (2014 and 2015)

Brain mechanisms of acoustic communication in humans and nonhuman primates: An evolutionary perspective

Hermann Ackermann, Steffen R. Hage, *University of Tuebingen*, and Wolfram Ziegler, *City Hospital Munich–Bogenhausen and Ludwig-Maximilians–University*

Clinical data suggest that the basal ganglia provide a platform for the integration of primate-general mechanisms of acoustic communication with human-specific motor capacities to produce articulate speech. Neurobiological and paleoanthropological evidence indicates a two-stage model of the evolution of this integrative central-motor network for speaking: (i) monosynaptic refinement of motor-cortical projections to the brain stem nuclei that steer the laryngeal muscles; (ii) subsequent vocal-laryngeal elaboration of cortico-basal ganglia circuits, driven by human-specific *FOXP2* mutations.

This concept implies vocal continuity at the motor level and elucidates the deep entrenchment of spoken language into a nonverbal matrix that is not accounted for by “gestural-origin theories”. As a solution to the question of the adaptive value of the first words of our species, the initial speech-like utterances are assumed to have enhanced vocal displays supporting social cooperation and prestige. The model, finally, proposes age-dependent interactions between the basal ganglia and their cortical targets, similar to vocal learning in some songbirds.

With commentary from KJ Aitken, Kenneth; GJL Beckers, RC Berwick & JJ Bolhuis; MH Bornstein & G Esposito; GA Bryant; AC Catania; KB Clark; B de Boer & M Perlman; B Ferguson, DR Perszyk & SR Waxman; S Frühholz, D Sander & D Grandjean; T Hanakawa & C Hosoda; U Hasson, DA Ilano, G Miceli & AS Dick; H Honing & H Merchant; S Johansson; AR Lameira; D Lenti Boero; P Lieberman; PB Marschik, WE Kaufmann, S Bölte, J Sigafos & C Einspieler; TA Mattei; C McGettigan & SK Scott; A Meguerditchian, JP Tagliatela, DA Leavens & VD Hopkins; B Merker; DK Oller; CI Petkov & ED Jarvis; G Pezzulo, L Barca & A D’Ausilio; A Ravignani, M Martins & WT Fitch; DH Reser & M Rosa; DY Takahashi & AA Ghazanfar; CM Vicario; DJ Weiss, CF Hotchkin & SE Parks; A Zenon & E Olivier

Memory reconsolidation, emotional arousal, and the process of change in psychotherapy: New insights from brain science

Richard D. Lane, Lee Ryan, Lynn Nadel, *University of Arizona, Tucson*, and Leslie Greenberg, *York University*

The core idea of the target article is that therapeutic change in a variety of modalities, including behavioral therapy, cognitive-behavioral therapy, emotion-focused therapy and psychodynamic therapy, results from the updating of prior emotional memories through a process of reconsolidation that incorporates new emotional experiences. We present an integrative memory model with three interactive components: autobiographical (event) memories, semantic structures, and emotional responses. We propose that the essential ingredients of therapeutic change include: (1) reactivating old memories; (2) engaging in new emotional experiences that are incorporated into those reactivated memories via the process of reconsolidation; and (3) reinforcing the integrative memory structure by practicing a new way of behaving and experiencing the world in a variety of contexts. The implications of this new, neurobiologically grounded synthesis for research, clinical practice, and teaching are discussed.

With commentary from G Ainslie; O Benga, B Neagota & I Benga; CR Brewin; F De Brigard & E Hanna; S Diekelmann & C Forcato; B Ecker, L Hulley & R Ticic; NA Kimbrel, EC Meyer & JC Beckham; SB Klein & HJ Markowitsch; KS LaBar; C Levin; I Liberzon & A Javanbakht; S Llewellyn; F Mancini & A Gangemi; TC Mann, J Cone & MJ Ferguson; T Marks-Tarlow & J Panksepp; C Montemayor; N Moyal, N Cohen, A Henik & GE Anholi; D Ortu; A Pascual-Leone & J Pascual-Leone; L Patihis; VF Reyna & Y Landa; R Roache; M Solms; R Spanagel & M Bohus; A Staniloiu & AE Zaretsky; M Stein, KB Rohde & K Henke; U von Hecker, DN McIntosh & G Sedek; WJ Whelton

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H. Ackermann, S. R. Hage & W. Ziegler, “Brain mechanisms of acoustic communication in humans and nonhuman primates: An evolutionary perspective”

R. D. Lane, L. Ryan, L. Nadel & L. Greenberg, “Memory reconsolidation, emotional arousal, and the process of change in psychotherapy: New insights from brain science”

M. A. Kline, “How to learn about teaching: An evolutionary framework for the study of teaching behavior in humans and other animals”

L. Pessoa, “Précis of *The Cognitive-Emotional Brain*”

J. L. Duarte, J. T. Crawford, C. Stern, J. Haidt, L. Jussim & P. E. Tetlock, “Political diversity will improve social psychological science”

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