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Structure, two vols. (New York: Basic Books, 1998; Vol. I, 1998; Vol. II, 2002) The Cultural Origins of Human Cognition (Harvard University Press, 2000) Constructing a Language: A Usage-Based Theory of Language Acquisition (Harvard University Press, 2003) The Emergence of Social Cognition in Three Young Chimpanzees (Blackwell, 2005) Origins of Human Communication (MIT Press 2008) Why We Cooperate (MIT Press, 2009) A Natural History of Human Thinking (Harvard University Press, 2014) A Natural History of Human Morality (Harvard University Press, 2016) Tulving was born in the town of Petseri in the short-lived first Republic of Estonia in 1927. (Estonia was absorbed into the USSR in 1940, and the second Republic was established in 1991; however, Tulving's birthplace, now known as Pechory, presently lies just across the border inside Russia.) Tulving's family fled Estonia just ahead of the Red Army in 1940, settling briefly in Germany where Tulving completed his secondary education. In 1949, he emigrated to Canada, where he obtained his bachelor's and master's degrees in psychology at the University of Toronto. He received his Ph.D. in experimental psychology in 1957 from Harvard University. He is currently Emeritus Professor in the Department of Psychology of the University of Toronto, as well as Tanenbaum Chair in Cognitive Neuroscience at the Rotman Research Institute of the Baycrest Health Sciences Centre in Toronto and Clark Way Distinguished Visiting Professor of Psychology and Cognitive Neuroscience at Washington University in St. Louis. The focus of Tulving's research has been the human memory system. He is especially well known for his distinction between two different forms of long-term memory, semantic and episodic, which was one of the earliest proposals involving cognitive modules. On experimental and theoretical grounds, Tulving predicted that two distinct modules must exist within the overarching memory system: episodic memory, which is our ability to remember faces, places, objects, and so on that are familiar to us, as well as events that have occurred to us in the past; and semantic memory, which is our ability to recall linguistically mediated facts, such as names and dates, meanings of words and concepts, historical events, and so forth. Subsequent empirical research has confirmed that these two abilities are supported by different regions of the brain. Tulving has made a number of other theoretical advances in the study of memory, as well. For example, he has proposed an encoding specificity principle, which states that the retrieval cue involved in recall of an episodic memory must have at least a partial informational overlap with the memory to be retrieved. This idea has important clinical implications, since according to the theory an episodic memory deficit may be due to damage either to the original memory trace or to the retrieval mechanism. Tulving is the author or co-author of some 225 peer-reviewed journal articles and book chapters, and is the author, co-author, or editor of five books. Tulving is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, the US National Academy of Sciences, and the Royal Society of London (FRS). In 2006, he was made an Officer of the Order of Canada (OC), that country's highest civilian honor. Academic Website Selected Books Organization of Memory (Academic Press, 1972) Elements of Episodic Memory (Oxford University Press, 1983) Memory Systems 1994 (Bradford Books/MIT Press, 1994) Memory, Consciousness and the Brain: The Tallinn Conference (Psychology Press, 1999) The Oxford Handbook of Memory (Oxford University Press, 2000) Zimbardo was born in New York City in 1933. He received his bachelor's degree in psychology, sociology, and anthropology summa cum laude in 1954 from Brooklyn College. He obtained his master's degree in psychology in 1955 and his Ph.D. in psychology in 1959, both from Yale University. He is currently Professor Emeritus of Psychology at Stanford University. Zimbardo's research has focused on the way individual behavior is conditioned by structural social factors. In his most famous experiment, he arranged for 24 student volunteers to be randomly assigned to the roles of guards and prisoners in a mock prison built in the basement of a Stanford University Psychology Department building (whence the name, the Stanford Prison Experiment). The experiment showed that, given the realistic, prison-like experimental set-up, it was relatively easy for the students to assume their assigned roles as guards or prisoners, eventually exhibiting pathological behaviors such as sadism and depression. While it has been severely criticized on both methodological and ethical grounds, the Stanford Prison Experiment remains one of the most famous in the history of psychology, and is still considered a valuable demonstration of the ease with which ordinary, psychologically normal individuals may be induced to behave pathologically by their social circumstances. It should also be noted that philosopher Hannah Arendt's thesis of the banality of evil[14] and psychologist Stanley Milgram's experiments on obedience to authority[15] both corroborate Zimbardo's results. In The Lucifer Effect, published in 2007, Zimbardo answered his critics, reflecting on the torture conducted at Abu Ghraib prison in Iraq, and asking the question about people who conform to wicked institutional norms: Are they inexplicable, can we not understand them? He concludes with a list of seven crucial factors present in such situations, including notably anonymity and diffusion of personal responsibility. In other work, Zimbardo has explored related themes regarding the social roots of individual pathology in such areas as shyness and post-traumatic stress disorder. He has also published work on the importance of ideals and role models—especially, the ideal of heroism in everyday life—for resisting peer pressure. He has also proposed a new form of psychotherapy called Time Perspective Theory, which in a nutshell consists of analyzing the temporal aspects of one's own biography according to a positive-negative, past-present-future, six-cell grid, and reframing one's beliefs and emotions accordingly. Zimbardo is the author or co-author of well over 300 peer-reviewed journal articles and book chapters, as well as the author, co-author, or editor of more than 20 books. The recipient of a large number of awards, grants, fellowships, consultancies, board membership appointments, invited lectureships, and honorary degrees, as well as numerous presentations, lectures, talks, and radio and television interviews directed towards popular audiences, Zimbardo is a Fellow of the American Psychological Association (APA), the American Psychological Society (APS), and the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS). Personal Website Selected Books The Cognitive Control of Motivation: The Consequences of Choice and Dissonance (Scott, Foresman, 1969) Shyness: What It Is What to Do About It (Addison-Wesley, 1977) The Shy Child: A Parent's Guide to Preventing and Overcoming Shyness from Infancy to Adulthood (McGraw-Hill, 1984) The Time Cure: Overcoming PTSD with the New Psychology of Time Perspective Therapy (Jossey-Bass, 2012) Man, Interrupted: Why Young Men are Struggling and What We Can Do About It (Conari Press, 2016) Psychology: Core Concepts (8th ed., Pearson, 2016) Living and Loving Better With Time Perspective Therapy: Healing from the Past, Embracing the Present, Creating an Ideal Future (Exposit Books, 2017) 1. Leda Cosmides's UC-Santa Barbara website. 2. John Gierland, Go with the Flow, Wired, September 1, 1996. 3. Ed Diener and Martin E.P. Seligman, Beyond Money: Toward an Economy of Well-Being, Psychological Science in the Public Interest, 2004, July, 5(1): 1–31. 4. Jonathan Haidt, The Emotional Dog and Its Rational Tail [PDF]: A Social Intuitionist Approach to Moral Judgment, Psychological Review, 2001, 108: 814–834. 5. Note that the French-British psychologist David Lewis should not be confused with the philosopher David K. Lewis, the psychiatrist David A. Lewis, or the evolutionary psychologist David M.G. Lewis, all of whom are Americans. 6. Andrew N. Meltzoff and M. Keith Moore, Imitation of Facial and Manual Gestures by Human Neonates [PDF], Science, 1977, 198: 75–78. 7. Dr. Andrew Meltzoff: Born Learning (CGTN America [China Global Television Network], January 2, 2016). 8. Note that the evolutionary psychologist Geoffrey F. Miller should not be confused with either the NYU Law Professor Geoffrey P. Miller or the bioethicist and Yale Professor Emeritus of Pediatric Neurology, Geoffrey Miller. 9. Geoffrey Miller, What Should We Be Worried About? (Edge, 2013). 10. Benedict Carey, Expert on Mental Illness Reveals Her Own Fight (New York Times, Health section, June 23, 2011). 11. Eleanor Rosch, Principles of Categorization [PDF], in Eleanor Rosch and Barbara B. Lloyd, eds., Cognition and Categorization. Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum, 1978; pp. 27–48. 12. John Bowlby, Maternal Care and Mental Health. Geneva: World Health Organization, 1951; idem, Attachment and Loss, Vol. 1: Attachment. New York: Basic Books, 1969; idem, Attachment and Loss, Vol. 2: Separation: Anxiety and Anger. London: Hogarth Press, 1973; idem, Attachment and Loss, Vol. 3: Loss: Sadness and Depression. London: Hogarth Press, 1980. 13. R.N. Shepard, Toward a Universal Law of Generalization for Psychological Science [PDF], Science, 1987, 237(4820): 1317–1323. 14. Hannah Arendt, Eichmann in Jerusalem: A Report on the Banality of Evil (Viking, 1963). 15. Stanley Milgram, Obedience to Authority: An Experimental View (Harper & Row, 1974). 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