Propositions

1. Visual processes can have significant influence on top-down decision-making.
2. Human visual search is a sequential deployment of visual attention guided by pre-attentive parallel processes capturing a scene gist. As such, it is neither strictly sequential nor strictly parallel.
3. Bottom-up visual processes have at least some capability to process information on semantic level.
4. Visual search of brackets and counting their numbers in a Lisp code can be avoided by using a better visual presentation style (a.k.a. indentation).
5. Any plausible model of human reasoning should be able to reason both probabilistically and deterministically within the same system.
6. A degree of knowledge uncertainty defines the form of reasoning used to solve a problem.
7. An interaction among different cognitive resources may and will result in unexpected behavioral effects not shown by any individual cognitive resource in isolation.
8. Allen Newell was right about 20 questions problem, but he was wrong about keeping a cognitive architecture static.
9. Even in highly specific psychological studies, the focus should shift from a development of task-specific models to development of task-general architectural components.
10. An efficient management of different cognitive threads governing different types of cognitive processes may be the key to efficient learning.
11. A plausible model of human mind is the model that can create a plausible model of itself.