

## WELCOME ADDRESSES

### LIZ CHARMAN, PRO-VICE CHANCELLOR, LONDON METROPOLITAN UNIVERSITY



Just to introduce myself, my name is Liz Charman, and I am the pro-Vice Chancellor of the London Metropolitan University. I am delighted to offer a very warm welcome to you on this conference today. Our Vice Chancellor Lynn Dobbs is unfortunately away on business at the moment so was unable to open the conference herself, but she does send her very best wishes for a successful conference and she's very pleased that we are able to host the very first TEAP conference here in England. I'm delighted to welcome you all here today particularly so because at one time I was in fact Head of Psychology here at London Metropolitan University. So this is a conference that is very close to my heart. It is really good to see so many people here for a psychology conference. Psychology has been at London Met for a long time, for over 40 years now although it does not extend right back to 1898 when we first opened our doors to the poor young men for metropolitan evening classes.

I understand that this conference has in fact been running every year since 1959 at a different university but this is the first time that it is being held at a university in England. I'm especially proud that London Met is in a position to be able to host it and all credit for this goes to Dr Chris Lange-Kuettner who has been the mastermind of this conference. Thank you very much for doing that on behalf of them at London Met. I take this round of applause to mean that all has been going very well so far. It looks like you are going to have an exciting and very good program, with very distinguished speakers. I'm sure you'll find the discussions stimulating and interesting throughout the next three days.

**CHRISTIANE LANGE-KÜTTNER, LONDON METROPOLITAN UNIVERSITY,  
CONFERENCE CHAIR**



Dear TEAP 2019 participants,

I am very pleased that you have made your way to London, and particularly to the London Metropolitan University which hosts the TEAP 2019. The London Met and its predecessor organisations always had a social mission that goes back to 1848. Our most well-known alumnus is the Lord Mayor of London, Sadiq Kahn, who studied law at the London Metropolitan University. He is already committed elsewhere today and passes on his sincere apologies and kind regards.

To orient you a bit about the country to which you have travelled and its Higher Education system, the UK is a country where scientists at the university are tenured relatively early, but they can also be made redundant, or even demoted, as they are no civil servants, and this really happens, it is not just on paper. The Commonwealth title of lecturer, senior and principal lecturer is rather awkward from a continental perspective as it is astonishingly not linked to the US system - given the UK-US preferred partnership. But then the UK are only the cousins!

Moreover, the more research-oriented title of a reader was formerly the academic who was merely reading out the lectures of the professor. These titles, though, are in use in far-away Commonwealth countries such as Canada and Australia.

In the UK, we are late risers. Lectures usually start at 10 am. In Marburg in 2018, sessions started at 8:30 pm and in Heidelberg in 2016, sessions started at 8:40. But at the TEAP in London, we start at 9 am.

More about timing. We have somewhat fewer submissions than some earlier TEAPs because the envisaged Brexit date was only two weeks resp. one weekend before the TEAP 2019 would have started. But the Brexit has now been postponed to Halloween this autumn.

One could imagine that some of our participants may have thought that they would have needed to paddle across the Channel to get here, and not all scientists would have been tough enough for this journey. I certainly wouldn't. Moreover, some scientists may have actually needed boat rescue and you should be able to listen to these stories in the lunch break. I have heard that there was also a counter-attack by German authorities in response to Brexit saying that extra health insurance would be needed for these swimming, paddling and flying scientists and they could not allow them to travel. However, then the German administration had second thoughts and changed its mind. In the end, they did allow business travel by swimming, paddling or flying maybe because it would toughen up the 'liberal elite'.

But we also have presenters from countries other than the European Union, from Australia, China, Iceland, India, Israel, Liechtenstein, Malaysia, Mongolia, New Zealand, Norway, South Korea, Switzerland and the United States. We are really happy that the TEAP conference finds some world-wide recognition. Until this year, the TEAP only took place in German-speaking countries - although the conference language is English since many years. German-speaking cognitive psychologists clearly contributed to this world-wide interest as they are leading German Psychology into internationalisation and renewed global recognition. When I started with my first lectureship at the University of Aberdeen, the oldest Psychology department in Scotland, in the nineties, many of my colleagues had still learned Experimental Psychology in German language and asked me to help them with some translation of German references. However, more than in any other discipline in German psychology, German experimental psychologists are publishing in English language peer-reviewed journals. Being fluently bilingual is nearly a necessary condition for success. Publishing in another language than your mother tongue is a career requirement that my native English colleagues find both challenging and awesome. You may find that you may have their compassion and admiration.

The TEAP 2019 programme is really comprehensive. We have 14 symposia and 21 sessions with individual presentations. I thank those colleagues who organised, or accepted invitations, to chair these sessions. We also have three parallel poster sessions both on Monday and Tuesday which are thematically sorted so that you can walk right into your research area. Last but not least, we have three highly distinguished keynote speakers, David Shanks who will speak in a few minutes on retrieval from long-term memory, Jutta Mueller who will speak Tuesday on the ontogenetic and phylogenetic roots of grammar, and John Duncan who will speak on Wednesday about his research on fluid intelligence and cognitive control.

Now after this welcome, here is some more practical information about the TEAP conference. The North Campus buildings organically grew from a college in 1896 into a modern-day university. Hence, I have provided you with pathway maps in the programme that should help you navigate our maze. One colleague wrote me a probably ironical email that this was the best conference programme that he has ever seen.

I hope you will enjoy these three days at the TEAP 2019.

## HANS-PETER LANGFELDT, GOETHE UNIVERSITY FRANKFURT, 60 YEARS OF TEAP - IN MEMORIAM HEINRICH DUEKER



The sixty years' anniversary of TEAP (*Tagung Experimentell Arbeitender Psychologen*, meeting of experimentally working psychologists) is most certainly a worthy opportunity to take a look back to the roots. I appreciate the invitation to present a brief report about the first TEAP back in 1959, and to showcase the role of Professor Heinrich Dueker.

To understand the relevance of the first TEAP it is necessary to throw a glance at the situation of the academic psychology in Germany after World War II.

Up to the sixties the mainstream in academic psychology was neither experimental nor empirical. In fact, then current theories and concepts were more or less speculations based on introspection at best, with a lack of scientific rigor and objectivity. It was rather ideology than science. Experiments were characterized as "old school", and the experimentally working psychologists more or less were considered outcasts. In this climate, a young research assistant at the Psychological Institute of the University of Marburg, Werner Traxel, had the initial idea that experimental psychologists should found a group to cooperate and to support each other. Heinrich Dueker, the director, who also was interested in the relevance of sciences (Dueker, 1958) acted on this idea and reached out. This is how TEAP was born.

Dueker and his group invited like-minded colleagues from across the country to the first meeting at the University of Marburg in 1959, April 25 -27. The participants assembled in a lecture hall of the psychological institute, located in former military barracks which dated back to the nineteenth century. The picture shows the small group of participants.



Participants of the first meeting 1959 (the white arrow indicates Heinrich Dueker).  
 Courtesy of the University of Wuerzburg  
 Adolph Wuerth Center for the History of Psychology.

There were 35 participants (6 full professors, 27 scientific assistants, and 2 guests) mainly discussed the situation in their institutes. The agenda was:

- What could be taught in experimental psychology?
- What were their current and their prospective research projects in general, and in special areas?

Some years later 24 out of the 27 participating assistants had brilliant careers as professors and Heinrich Dueker became one of the leading experimental psychologists. Experimental psychology was back in Germany. To sum up, it seems to be adequate to consider the first TEAP meeting as the beginning of a shiny success story. And the meeting here in London is another highlight of TEAP's history. It is the first one outside German speaking countries hosting more than 400 participants from Europe and overseas.

But, what do we know about Heinrich Dueker as a person? Let us have a glance on his CV. Born in 1898 as a son of a farmer's family, he was drafted for the army in World War I. When the young man returned severely wounded (he lost a leg) from the battle field in 1918, he first went back to live on his parent's farm. After his recovery, he worked as a teacher in elementary schools. In 1920, he enrolled at the University of Goettingen to study psychology. There, he completed his PhD and started an academic career. His main research interests were in the areas of attention and concentration, motivation, and volition.

In 1936, his career came to an abrupt end. As a member of a socialistic resistance group who produced critical flyers and distributed international newspapers, Heinrich Dueker was dismissed from the university and sentenced to three years in prison. In sharp contrast, the majority of the professors who had not emigrated by then, found more or less comfortable arrangements with the predominant racial ideology. As a consequence, psychology as an academic discipline took a disastrous development.

In 1940, Heinrich Dueker found a job at Schering Pharmacological Industry in Berlin, where he tested the effects of drugs and medicaments on humans (e.g. Dueker, 1943). So, it does not come as a surprise that he was named a pioneer in Pharmaco-Psychology later in his life.

However, he stood under strong observation. In 1944 he was deported to the Concentration Camp Sachsenhausen (near Berlin). At the same time his wife Erna Dueker, was arrested by the Gestapo in Berlin. They left a two-year old daughter behind. They never had any information neither about each other's nor their daughter's destiny. In April 1945, before the Russian army reached the concentration camp, more than 30 000 prisoners were forced to march to the north, towards the Baltic Sea. Thousands of them didn't survive this so called "*Todesmarsch*" ("Death March"). They were shot or died from hunger, frost, and exhaustion. During the march, the guards left Heinrich Dueker behind, assuming that he was dead or dying. Fortunately, he was found in time and nursed by women from a nearby farmhouse.

Back in Goettingen, Heinrich Dueker was reinstated at the university, and based on his political role in past, he was elected as the city's Lord Mayor in 1946. A year later he had to make a critical personal decision: Should he stay in Goettingen and continue City Mayor or should he step down and accept a full professorship in Marburg? He decided in favour of science and left for Marburg. His career as the director of the Psychological Institute was very successful. In the mid-sixties, the institute held the top rank in terms of publication rate in Germany (Murch & Wesley, 1966). In addition to his academic work he continued to serve in public offices. For more than ten years, he served as an Honorary Member of the Constitutional Court of the Federal State of Hesse.

Although Heinrich Dueker was success oriented, he never imposed any research topics on his assistants. They were totally free to choose their own area for research. Research had to meet only one criterion: quality. Dueker's dictum was "*saubere Experimente!*" which means "clean experiments!". If he found this criterion violated, his criticism could be very harsh. In unison, when his former assistants looked back, they told the story that they had to work very, very hard, but that they felt as members of a team with a good leader, who was well aware of the relevance of social gatherings, too. Two regular events stand out: The annual „ground pork dinner“ for the entire staff and faculty and the carnival nights for all members of the institute.

Heinrich Dueker was widely honoured for his achievements as a scientist and as a politician. He received an Honorary Doctorate of the University of Duesseldorf and he held a number of honorary memberships in scientific societies, even streets were named after him.



The president of the German Society of Psychology, Prof. Erwin Roth, presents the Wilhelm Wundt medal to Heinrich Dueker on the 21<sup>th</sup> TEAP, 1979. Origin: private

I would like to mention only these two awards which are probably the most significant ones: He was presented with the Wilhelm Wundt Medal, the highest award of the German Psychological Society; and he was awarded with Honorary Citizenship in Goettingen.



Heinrich Dueker, \*1898, November 24 , †1986, November 2

Heinrich Dueker passed away 1986, 88 years old. Lothar Tent (1999), his last assistant, characterized his life as *“Ein Leben fuer die Psychologie und eine gerechte Gesellschaft“* (“A life for psychology and for a fair-minded society.”)

#### References

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**KEYNOTE SPEAKER DAY 1 DAVID SHANKS, UCL 'TESTING YOUR MEMORY: THE MANY CONSEQUENCES OF RETRIEVAL ON LONG-TERM LEARNING AND RETENTION'**



**KEYNOTE FILM**

<https://easychair.org/smart-program/TEAP2019/KEYNOTES.html>

We are now coming to our first keynote speaker, Prof David Shanks from the UCL.

He did his undergraduate degree and PhD in Cambridge and then went on to the MRC Applied Psychology Unit in Cambridge. He was a postdoctoral fellow at the Department of Cognitive Science at University of California, San Diego. He is at the University College London since 1993. We now welcome David to give the first keynote lecture on the TEAP 2019 at the London Metropolitan University!

# ABSTRACTS DAY 1

## **META-COGNITION (SYMPOSIUM)**

Beatrice G. Kuhlmann, Monika Undorf  
(University of Mannheim, Germany)

Metacognition – monitoring and controlling one’s own cognitions – is among the most fascinating abilities of the human mind. In recent years, metacognition has received considerable attention in experimental psychology. This symposium presents new findings from this intriguing field of research. In the first talk, Zawadzka and Hanczakowski examine how metacognitive monitoring during repeated study trials benefits learning. In the second talk, Zimdahl and Undorf report research showing that knowledge about retrieval success and failure biases metamemory judgments. The following two talks address social aspects of metacognitive monitoring and control. Undorf presents work indicating that judgments about other persons’ memories are similar to judgments about one’s own memory in that both rely on nonanalytical, experience-based processes. Kuhlmann reports experiments showing that the ability to generate helpful memory cues for oneself is spared from aging, whereas the ability to generate memory cues in order to help other persons to remember is impaired in older age. Finally, Rouault, Dayan, and Fleming report behavioral and neuroimaging data indicating that confidence in single decisions supports the formation of global self-performance estimates. Taken together, the five talks of the symposium offer an up-to-date overview of current research in metacognition.