

# Psychology in Berlin and Potsdam



Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin

Freie Universität Berlin

Technische Universität Berlin

Max Planck Institute for Human Development

Universität Potsdam

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"Psychology in Berlin and Potsdam" is a joint initiative of the following institutions: Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Freie Universität Berlin, Technische Universität Berlin, Max Planck Institute for Human Development, Universität Potsdam.

This brochure can be downloaded as pdf at [www.ziegelmann.org](http://www.ziegelmann.org). Each institution or research consortium presented in this brochure is only responsible for its own contribution.

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Freie Universität Berlin – "The Brain" –  
The library building designed by the  
British architect Lord Norman Foster

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Dear friends,

Psychology in Berlin and Potsdam is a vibrant field of study with exciting opportunities for researchers, teachers, and students alike. The area attracts students and researchers from abroad and from many regions of Europe. One reason for Berlin's attraction is, of course, the cultural life and international atmosphere the Berlin region has to offer. A second reason, however, is the incredibly strong network of psychological institutions that can be found in Berlin and Potsdam.

With this brochure, we would like to introduce you to the many facets that psychology in Berlin and Potsdam has to offer. We are convinced that, by reading through the pages, you will discover many bits and pieces that are of interest to you; indeed, it is our hope that perhaps you might even be tempted to get in touch with some institutions or people and start collaborative efforts.


Psychology in Berlin has come a long way – from 1900 when Carl Stumpf founded the Psychology Department at the Berlin Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität. What Stumpf had modestly referred to as “seminar,” soon developed into one of the cradles of experimental psychology and especially of Gestalt psychology. An applied branch of psychology was institutionalized in 1920 with the foundation of the Institut für Psychotechnik at the Königlich Technische Hochschule zu Berlin (later Technische Universität). In 1948, after World War II had ended and at the height of political tensions between East and West, the Freie Universität Berlin and its Department of Psychology was founded – developing a strong tradition of questioning the assumptions and political implications of our discipline. Berlin now was home to three different universities with their affiliated Psychology Departments, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin (the old Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität that after World War II and the emergence of two separate German states received a new name), Freie Universität Berlin, and Technische Universität Berlin. In addition, in 1963, the Max Planck Society established a new Max Planck Institute in the area that then had, and continues to have, a strong focus on psychological research, the Max Planck Institute for Human Development. The MPI for Human Development is located in close neighborhood to the Freie Universität Berlin but today is intimately linked to all of the universities in the area. The newest major contributor to psychological research and teaching in the region is the Psychology Department at the Universität Potsdam that was founded after German reunification in 1992 in the capital of Brandenburg, the state surrounding Berlin.

Thus, at present, four universities with Psychology Departments and a major Psychology Research Institution reside in the area: Freie Universität Berlin, Humboldt-Universität Berlin, Technische Universität Berlin, Universität Potsdam, and the Max Planck Institute for Human Development.

Together, the five main psychology institutions (plus the many others at Berlin's medical school, the Charité, and at smaller colleges) offer researchers and students an exciting schedule of symposia, colloquia, and invited talks that challenges each of us constantly to choose among many highly attractive options. Even more importantly, the many collaborations between institutions lead to outstanding projects in both research and teaching. Some examples of collaborative efforts are covered in this brochure, the doctoral programs of the Berlin School of Mind and Brain and of the International Max Planck Research School “The Life Course: Evolutionary and Ontogenetic Dynamics (LIFE),” and the recently established research cluster “Languages of Emotion.” With their interdisciplinary and international ties, these research and teaching networks stand in a long tradition.

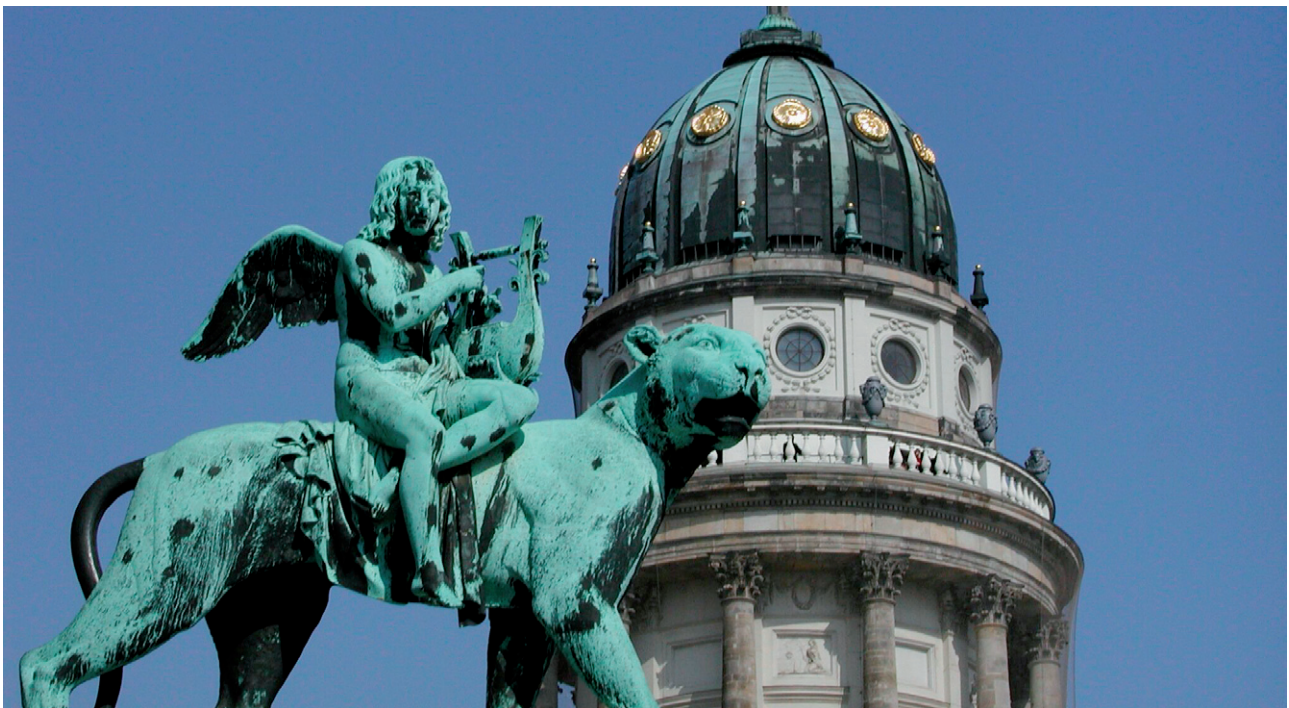
We hope you will enjoy browsing through and reading the present brochure, and discovering the broad diversity of psychological research and teaching that Berlin and Potsdam have to offer. Even better if the brochure wets your appetite and leads to contacts and collaborations with colleagues from the featured institutions and networks.

Happy reading!



Peter A. Frensch  
President, XXIXth International Congress of Psychology

Berlin – Gendarmenmarkt



The Department is part of the Natural Science Campus Adlershof situated at the southeast border of Berlin (30 min from Central Station with S-Bahn line S9). It has a tradition of using experimental and (in some areas) neurophysiological methods. There are strong interdisciplinary ties to the Departments of Medicine (particularly Psychiatry, Neurology, Psychosomatics), Computer Science, Mathematics, Geography, Linguistics, and Engineering. Research facilities include EEG, eyetracking, pupillometry, TMS neuronavigation, reaction time, and video labs. An outpatient clinic supplies diagnostic and treatment services and also supports research and teaching. The affiliated artop Institute offers applied research in the areas of human resources, organization, and software usability.

### Facts and Figures

- 10 tenured and 3 junior professors (2008)
- Research associates: 56 (28 Postdocs)
- Doctoral students: 130 (45 with office space)
- Students: 759 (module-based Diploma), 73 (BA/MA)
- Degrees awarded in 2007:
  - Diplomas: 99
  - Doctoral degrees: 10
  - Habilitations: 2
- Third party funding (spent) in 2007: 1,438,350 €

Research and teaching are organized according to the following three domains:

### Cognitive and Neuropsychology

Basic cognitive and neuroscience research is conducted on motor preparation, language processing, cognitive plasticity, interaction of cognition and emotion and face recognition. A German Research Foundation (DFG) funded research group on Conflicts as Signals in Cognitive Systems is at the core of the newly established Interdisciplinary Wolfgang Köhler Centre for the Study of Conflicts in Intelligent Systems. Research, for instance, aims at the following questions:

- Role of emotions in solving cognitive conflicts
- Conflict as a trigger for strategy optimization in skill acquisition
- How are temporal aspects of events represented in and retrieved from semantic memory?

Labs: [Frensch](#), [Kathmann](#), [Schmiedek](#), [Sommer](#), [van der Meer](#)

### Clinical and Personality Psychology

Current research focuses on obsessive-compulsive and anxiety disorders, schizophrenic disorders, and processes of normal and pathological aging. The development of personality differences and personality disorders is studied longitudinally with a focus on the interaction between personality and social relationships. Examples for research projects involve:

- Implicit representations of personality
- Performance monitoring during learning and decision making in patients with obsessive-compulsive disorder
- Action control in patients with schizophrenia or obsessive-compulsive disorder

Labs: [Asendorpf](#), [Denissen](#), [Fydrich](#), [Kathmann](#)

### Work, Engineering, and Organizational Psychology

Research concentrates on the interactions between persons, technical systems, and organizations. The goal is to analyze, create, and evaluate work and learning processes of individuals, groups, and organizations. The theoretical foundation of this enterprise is provided by cognitive and social psychological theories. Our methodology is based on both experimental and field assessments. Research themes encompass:

- Conditions of innovation processes, for example, participation
  - New methods for interaction and group processes
  - Transfer research: diagnostics and Human-Machine interaction, with focus on age-differentiated work systems
- Labs: [Krause](#), [Schindler](#), [Scholl](#), [Wandke](#), [Ziegler](#)

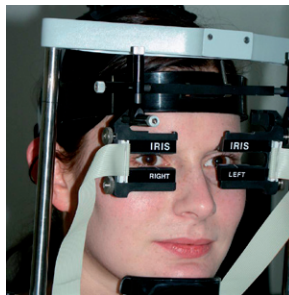
### Teaching and Doctoral Programs

The Department offers a module-based teaching program with a Diploma Degree in Psychology. After elaborating the basics of the discipline, students turn to applied psychology and, in addition, choose one of the three aforementioned research and teaching domains as their focus. Since 2007, a special psychotherapy program is offered to postgraduate students aiming for psychotherapist licensure (Approbation). The Department contributes to several doctoral programs including:

- Berlin School of Mind and Brain (funded by the Excellence Initiative)
- International Max Planck Research School The Life Course: Evolutionary and Ontogenetic Dynamics (LIFE)
- Neuropsychiatry and Psychology of Aging
- Perspectives on Urban Ecology
- PROMETEI (Design of Human-Machine Interaction)
- Berlin-Potsdam doctoral studies program in Work and Organizational Psychology

### Partners and Research Networks

Local collaborations involve the other Berlin and Potsdam universities, the Max Planck Institute for Human Development, and the Interdisciplinary Centers of Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin. Socrates contracts provide the basis for a student exchange with 17 European Psychology Departments. Numerous research cooperations exist with departments inside and outside of Germany.



Clinical lab / Neuro-physiological lab / Group lab



Social, Behavioral, and Neurocognitive Sciences specify the profile of Psychology at Freie Universität Berlin.

### Research and Teaching Domains

- Experimental and Neurocognitive Psychology, Biopsychology, Clinical Neuropsychology.  
Labs: Bösel, Jacobs, Niedeggen, Walschburger
- Clinical Psychology/Psychotherapy, Health Psychology, Developmental Science. Labs: Auckenthaler, Kleiber, Renneberg, Scheithauer, Schwarzer
- Occupational and Social Psychology. Labs: Hoff, Liepmann
- Methods, Evaluation. Labs: Eid, Soellner
- Differential and Personality Psychology, Psychological Assessment.  
Labs: Ortner, Westmeyer

### Research Networks/Funding (2007)

- DFG Research Unit "Between Interference and Optimization: Conflicts as Signals in Cognitive Systems"
- DFG Research Unit "Computational Modeling of Behavioral, Cognitive, and Neural Dynamics"
- Future Leaders of Aging Research in Europe (FLARE)
- Autonomy Despite Multimorbidity in Old Age (AMA)
- Multimorbidity in Old Age and Selected Care Problems
- Personal Resources of Elderly People With Multimorbidity (PREFER)
- Fostering Lifelong Autonomy and Resources in Europe: Behavior and Successful Aging (FLARE-BSA)
- Collaborative Research Centre  
"Aesthetic Experience and the Dissolution of Artistic Limits"
- Funding by DFG, Federal Ministries, and Foundations  
(in 2007: 20 research associates, 13 graduate assistants)

### Partners (selection)

Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin and Technische Universität Berlin, Universität Potsdam, Max Planck Institute for Human Development (Berlin), Max Planck Institute for Human Cognitive and Brain Science (Leipzig), German Centre of Gerontology (Berlin), Charité – University Medicine Berlin, Robert Koch Institute (Berlin), Social Science Research Center (Berlin), Institute of Cognitive Neuroscience (Bremen), Cognitive Psychology Lab (Marseille, FR), Ann Arbor University (Michigan/USA), York University (Toronto/CA), George Mason University (Fairfax/USA), University of Warsaw (PL), Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam (NL), Universidad Nacional de Rosario (AR), Harvard Medical School (Boston/USA), La Salpêtrière (Paris/FR), Arizona State University (Tempe/USA), University of California (Berkeley/USA), Universidad La Laguna (Tenerife/ES), Universidad València (ES), University of Alberta (Edmonton/CA), University of Hawaii (Manoa/USA), University of Zürich (CH), ETH Zürich (CH)

### Excellence Initiative

Freie Universität Berlin has been very successful in the federal and state Excellence Initiative. The Department of Psychology is contributing to the cluster "Languages of Emotion." In the context of the Excellence Initiative, a Professorship in Psychology of Emotions and a Junior Professorship in Evolutionary Psychology will be established.

### Lab Facilities

There are behavioral, neurocognitive, and biopsychological labs available (including 3T fMRI, EEG, high-speed eye tracking etc.) as well as sleep research labs, and there will be an outpatient treatment facility for psychotherapy.

### Courses of Studies

- Since 2007, Bachelor of Science in Psychology
- Master of Science in Psychology will start in 2010
- Postgraduate Master's Degree in Public Health (MPH).

### Graduate and Doctoral Programs

- Berlin School of Mind and Brain
- Neuropsychiatry and Psychology of Aging (DFG funding)
- International Max Planck Research School  
"The Life Course: Evolutionary and Ontogenetic Dynamics (LIFE)"
- 23 PhD graduations on average annually

### Awards

- German Psychology Award 2007 -  
Prof. Dr. Ralf Schwarzer (Health Psychology)
- Alexander v. Humboldt Award 2003 -  
Dr. Aleksandra Luszczynska (Health Psychology)

### Facts and Figures (2007)

- 12 full and 3 Junior Professorships in 2008
- Research associates: 62
- Graduate assistants: 44
- PhD Students: 111
- Students: 929 (Diploma), 129 (BSc)
- Diploma degrees awarded: 170
- PhD degrees awarded: 21
- Habilitations: 4
- Third party funding: 898,339 €

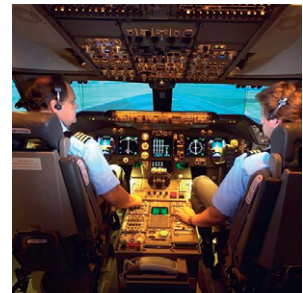


Brain, Brain inside, Sculpture, Lab

The Department has a long tradition in Berlin. As early as 1920, the Institut für Psychotechnik was founded at the Königlich Technische Hochschule zu Berlin, today known as Technische Universität Berlin (TU Berlin). The goal was to apply psychological knowledge to the problems of working situations. The Department follows in this tradition. But as technological developments change the world, the scope of the field has expanded and new challenges are being faced. People have to deal with increasingly sophisticated technical systems at their workplace as well as in their free time. Apart from the computer and modern information technology, this also includes complex systems in production (e.g., robotics) and operation (e.g., control rooms) or the electronic systems in cars, airplane cockpits, or hospital operating rooms. Research at the Department focuses on these areas, often in cooperation with industrial partners.

### Research Topics

- Cognitive and emotional processes when using technical systems:
  - Mental workload, attention, vigilance, and fatigue
  - User experience and emotions
  - Modelling technical knowledge and causal thinking
- Neurobiopsychology of stress:
  - Eliciting and modifying factors, such as work environment or drugs
  - Effects on memory, attention, and performance failures
  - Neuroergonomic applications
- Automation and optimization:
  - Supervision and use of automated systems in aviation and medicine
  - Analysis and optimization of clinical work processes
  - Balanced rationalization in the health care sector
- Safety and risk:
  - Safety culture and systems safety in high-hazard industries
  - Perception and communication of risks
  - Decision, safety, and risk behavior
- Design and evaluation of technical systems:
  - Multimodal and multimedia Human-Machine Interaction
  - Assistance systems in automobiles and aircraft
  - Medico-technical products for the elderly
- Working with the internet:
  - Web usability
  - E-learning and E-teaching
  - Internet-based research
- Coping of caregivers of persons with chronic diseases:
  - Cognitive-behavioral prevention and intervention
  - Testing and evaluating of resource-oriented interventions
  - Advising family members by professional advisers and caregivers
- Methods for applied and basic research:
  - Usability engineering and testing
  - Eye-movement analysis and physiological measurement
  - Simulation and cognitive modelling



Test labs at Technische Universität Berlin

### Teaching Program

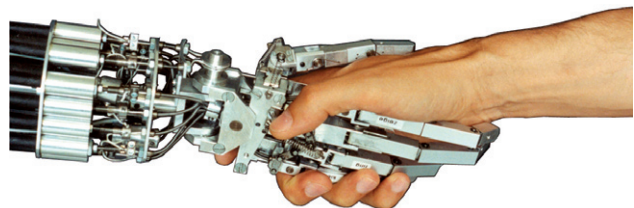
The Department offers a Master's Degree course in "Human Factors" (M Sc). This is an interdisciplinary course for students with a Degree (Bachelor or 'diplom') in psychology, cognitive science, computer science, or engineering. For more information: [www.humanfactors.tu-berlin.de](http://www.humanfactors.tu-berlin.de)

### Doctoral Program

The Institute contributes to the doctoral program [prometei](http://www.zmms.tu-berlin.de/prometei) focusing on research for the prospective design of human-technology interaction. For more information: [www.zmms.tu-berlin.de/prometei](http://www.zmms.tu-berlin.de/prometei)

### Faculty

Prof. Dr. rer. nat. Gisela Erdmann  
 Prof. em. Dr. phil. Klaus Eyferth  
 Prof. Dr. med. habil. Wolfgang Friesdorf  
 Prof. Dr. phil. Helmut Jungermann  
 apl. Prof. Dr. rer. soc. Stephanie Kelter  
 Prof. Dr. phil. Dietrich Manzey  
 Prof. Dr.-Ing. Matthias Rötting  
 Prof. em. Dr. phil. Arnold Upmeyer  
 Prof. Dr. phil. Manfred Thüring  
 Prof. Dr. rer. nat. Gabriele Wilz







The Max Planck Institute for Human Development, founded in 1963, is a multidisciplinary research institution dedicated to the study of human development and education. Its inquiries encompass evolutionary, historical, social, and institutional contexts of individual human development from infancy to old age.

The Institute belongs to the Max Planck Society for the Advancement of Science, an independent nonprofit research organization. The 78 research institutes of the Max Planck Society perform basic research and take up particularly new and innovative research fields that require special resources.

## Research Centers

The Institute is organized in four research centers:

[The Center for Adaptive Behavior and Cognition](#) (Director: Gerd Gigerenzer) investigates human rationality, in particular decision making and risk perception in an uncertain world. Current research focuses on:

- bounded rationality, that is, the simple heuristics – cognitive, emotional, and behavioral – that laypeople and experts use to make decisions under constraints of limited time and knowledge,
- social intelligence in cooperation and competition; and
- risk understanding and uncertainty management in everyday life, including applications in medicine, law, and education.

Each of these research areas emphasizes the evolutionary foundations of behavior and cognition, in particular their domain specificity and functional adaptiveness.

The [Center for Educational Research](#) (Director: Jürgen Baumert) examines learning and development from an institutional point of view. Educational settings, such as schools, offer a variety of developmental opportunities, but, at the same time, exclude others. The impact of such settings is investigated from three perspectives:

- the long-term consequences of schools' opportunity structures on individual development in terms of cognitive competencies as well as motivational and social resources,
- international comparison of the outcomes of schooling in the fields of reading comprehension, mathematics, and science literacy, and
- improvement of learning and instruction in terms of the cognitive activation of students, mainly in science and mathematics.

The [Center for Lifespan Psychology](#) (Director: Ulman Lindenberger) has helped to establish lifespan psychology as a distinct conceptual approach within developmental psychology. Work at the Center is guided by three propositions:

- to study lifespan changes in behavior as interactions among maturation, learning, and senescence;
- to develop theories and methods that integrate empirical evidence across domains of functioning, timescales, as well as behavioral and neuronal levels of analysis; and
- to identify mechanisms of development by exploring age-graded differences in plasticity.

While the Center continues to pay special attention to the age periods of late adulthood and old age, which offer unique opportunities for innovation, both in theory and practice, it also has intensified its interest in early periods of ontogeny including infancy and early childhood.

The [Center for the History of Emotions](#) (Director: Ute Frevert), opened in January 2008, examines human emotions. The research rests on the assumption that emotions – feelings and their expressions – are shaped by culture and learnt in social contexts. A central objective is to trace and analyze the



The four directors (from left to right): Jürgen Baumert, Ute Frevert, Ulman Lindenberger and Gerd Gigerenzer.

changing norms and rules of feeling. Special attention is paid to institutions that have a strong impact on human behavior, such as the family, law, religion, the military, and the state.

The institute also houses an [Independent Junior Research Group on the Neurocognition of Decision Making](#) (Head: Hauke Heekeren). Using a combination of psychophysical methods, functional and structural neuroimaging, modelling, and pharmacological intervention, this group investigates mechanisms of decision making in the human brain.

An important collaborative effort involving three of the four Centers at the institute as well as universities in Berlin and the United States is the International [Max Planck Research School "The Life Course: Evolutionary and Ontogenetic Dynamics \(LIFE\)"](#), which is currently cochaired by Ulman Lindenberger, Berlin, Patricia Reuter-Lorenz, University of Michigan, and John R. Nesselroade, University of Virginia. The University of Zurich is going to join the LIFE Research School in fall 2008. This interdisciplinary graduate program brings together doctoral students not only from the United States and Germany but also from many other countries.



The building (constructed between 1971 and 1973) is a major work by the renowned architects Hermann Fehling and Daniel Gogel.

The **Universität Potsdam**, which was founded in 1991, is situated in a unique academic landscape. The founding concept emphasized close cooperation with neighboring extramural research institutions. It is the largest university in the State of Brandenburg as well as one of the youngest and most attractively located academic institutions in Germany.

The Campus "Golm" is home to most departments of the Faculties of Natural and Human Sciences (including the Department of Psychology) and is located in a suburb of Potsdam where several extramural research institutes of the Max Planck Society and the Fraunhofer Society set up in the early 1990s. It became, along with a large number of affiliated research and service institutions, an important address for high-ranking scientific research.

The central campus of the University is located next to "Park Sanssouci," where many of the departments of the Philosophical Faculty may be found in the historical buildings of the "Neues Palais." The Faculty of Law, the Faculty of Economics and Social Sciences, as well as the Institute of Computer Sciences are situated in the Campus "Babelsberg." Since 2001, scientists of the Hasso Plattner Institute for Software Systems Engineering, the first completely privately-funded university institute, have also worked and lectured in Babelsberg.

The **Department of Psychology** was founded in 1992, which makes it one of the youngest departments in Germany. In the short period since its foundation, it has made its way into the circle of well-known and recognized research and teaching facilities for Psychology in Germany. The Department of Psychology is divided into 12 academic fields:

- **Cognitive Psychology:** Language-related, perceptual, and oculomotor processes in attentional control, spatial attention, and working memory
- **Human Motor Control, Biological and Mathematical Psychology:** Computational models of perception, attention, and motor control; eye movements in reading and visual search
- **Psychology of Motivation and Emotion**
- **Developmental Psychology:** Cognitive development in infancy and its EEG/ERP correlates; early social cognition and action control
- **Personality Psychology:** Personality development; partner, family and cooperative relationships; personality-relationship transaction
- **Social Psychology:** Relationship between media violence and aggression; sexual aggression; decision making in legal contexts; health promotion programs
- **Work and Organizational Psychology:** Creativity, innovation and proactive behavior at work; relation between work and health; analysis of work
- **Clinical Psychology and Psychotherapy:** Developmental psychopathology; psychotherapy of children, adolescents, and young adults
- **Counseling Psychology:** Psychological adjustment to chronic diseases; prevention and patient education programs; eating- and weight-related disorders
- **Educational Psychology:** Effects of motivation and interest on text learning and learning behavior; relation between reading literacy and reading motivation
- **Psychological Assessment:** Diagnostic procedures of personality and individual competencies; teacher behavior in schools; history of science in psychology
- **Research Methods:** Mathematical modeling of elementary psychological processes; cognitive development of children and adolescents

Main Campus of the University of Potsdam—Am Neuen Palais





### Cluster of Excellence – Languages of Emotion

The Cluster of Excellence “Languages of Emotion” is a multidisciplinary research network supporting research on emotion. The cluster’s four research areas address the following topics: (1) the relations between affective phenomena and various representational media (language, sound, image), (2) the artistic practices and poetics of (re)presenting / shaping emotions, (3) correlations between emotional and linguistic competencies (and their disorders), and (4) modes of emotion modeling at the level of cultural codes and patterns of social behavior.

The cluster brings together academic expertise from more than 20 disciplines, which all possess their own, in some cases very long, traditions of addressing emotion: Anthropology, Near Eastern Studies, Biology, Film Studies, Japanese Studies, History of Art, Literary History and Criticism (Comparative Literature, Classical Greek and Latin Studies, English and American Studies, German Studies, Romance Languages and Literatures, Slavic Studies), Musicology, Philosophy, Political Science, Psychology, Psychiatry, Religious Studies, Sociology, Linguistics, Theater Studies, and Dance Studies. In addition, the scientists of the Freie Universität Berlin cooperate with colleagues from Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Charité Berlin, the Viadrina University of Frankfurt/Oder, the University of Potsdam, the Center for Research in Literature and Culture, and the following Max Planck Institutes (MPI): MPI for Human Development (Berlin), MPI for Human Cognitive and Brain Sciences, and MPI for Evolutionary Anthropology, (both Leipzig).

[www.loe.fu-berlin.de](http://www.loe.fu-berlin.de), [www.excellence-fu.de](http://www.excellence-fu.de)

### Berlin School of Mind and Brain

The Berlin School of Mind and Brain was established in 2006 by Germany’s Excellence Initiative scheme. It is based at Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin and offers an international three-year doctoral program in English. The focus of the school is on the interface of humanities and behavioral sciences (philosophy, social sciences, linguistics, behavioral and cognitive psychology) with neurosciences (neurophysiology, psychiatry, computational neuroscience, neurobiology). Research concentrates on “perception,” “decision-making,” and “language,” “brain plasticity and lifespan ontogeny”, and “mental disorders and brain dysfunction.” Students are supervised by two professors, one from the “mind sciences,” and one from the “brain sciences.”

Ten one-week classes during the first year of the doctoral program, covering all fields relevant for mind/brain-related research, lay the foundations for interdisciplinary work. Students also take part in courses on scientific writing, grant-application writing, high-performance presentation, and receive dissertation coaching and mentoring and career counselling.

The school’s faculty comprises researchers from Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Freie Universität, Technische Universität, Max Planck Institute for Human Development (all based in Berlin), Universität Potsdam, Universität Magdeburg, Max Planck Institute for Human Cognitive and Brain Sciences, Leipzig. The school has joined forces with the Medical Neurosciences and Computational Neuroscience PhD programs in Berlin and with other graduate neuroscience programs in Germany.

[www.mind-and-brain.de](http://www.mind-and-brain.de), [www.neuroscience-berlin.com](http://www.neuroscience-berlin.com)

### International Max Planck Research School

#### “The Life Course: Evolutionary and Ontogenetic Dynamics (LIFE)”

The International Max Planck Research School “The Life Course: Evolutionary and Ontogenetic Dynamics (LIFE)” is a joint international PhD Program of the Max Planck Institute for Human Development, the Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, the Freie Universität Berlin, the University of Michigan, USA, and the University of Virginia, USA. The University of Zurich is going to join the LIFE Research School in fall 2008. The curriculum combines psychology, educational science, neuroscience, and biology and puts a special emphasis on the dynamics of human behavior on different time scales.

The goal of LIFE is the study of the systematic changes in human behavior over evolutionary and ontogenetic time. Aspects of these changes have been taught to students around the world from the point of view of one or another subdiscipline. In contrast, LIFE takes an integrative and interdisciplinary approach to understanding human development in a changing world, connecting evolutionary, ontogenetic, historical, and institutional perspectives.

The Research School offers unique training in the dynamics of human behavior on different time scales. These include long-term changes, such as in the evolution of culture and emergence of institutions of learning, and short-term changes, such as in individual education processes, lifespan development, and institutionally regulated life-course processes.

[www.imprs-life.mpg.de](http://www.imprs-life.mpg.de)



Humboldt Graduate School and Berlin School of Mind and Brain



## Other Major Psychology-Related Research Institutions

### Charité Universitätsmedizin Berlin, a joint institution of the Freie Universität Berlin and the Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin

The Charité is one of the oldest hospitals in Germany and among the largest university clinics in Europe today. With a history spanning almost three centuries, the Charité has produced eight Nobel Prize winners and has a worldwide reputation for excellence in medicine and research. Currently, with a staff of more than 12,800 employees, the hospital handles 127,400 inpatient and 500,000 outpatient cases a year under the motto: "Research, Teaching, Healing, Helping." Major psychology-related departments are: Medical Psychology, Medical Sociology, Psychosomatic Medicine, Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, as well as the Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Psychosomatics and Psychotherapy. The Charité is also involved in the Excellence Cluster "Languages of Emotion" and the Research Consortium "Autonomy Despite Multimorbidity in Old Age (AMA)."

[www.charite.de](http://www.charite.de)

### The German Centre of Gerontology

The German Centre of Gerontology is an institute for scientific research and documentation in the fields of social gerontology and help for the aged. The byelaws of the institute declare its purpose to increase, collect, evaluate, process, and disseminate knowledge about the living arrangements of ageing and old people in order to use this knowledge for scientifically independent consultation, in respect to the challenges of an ageing population, for society and social policy. One of the major projects is the German Ageing Survey which is a nationwide representative cross-sectional and longitudinal survey of the German population aged over 40. This comprehensive examination of people in mid- and older adulthood provides micro data for use both in social and behavioral scientific research and in reporting on social developments. The Centre is involved in the Research Consortium "Autonomy Despite Multimorbidity in Old Age" (AMA) and within this Consortium is heading the project (in collaboration with the Department of Health Psychology, Freie Universität Berlin) "Personal Resources of Elderly People With Multimorbidity: Fortification of Effective Health Behaviour (PREFER)."

[www.dza.de](http://www.dza.de)

### The Robert Koch-Institute

The Robert Koch Institute is the central federal institution responsible for disease control and prevention. The Institute coordinates the Federal Health Reporting (Gesundheitsberichterstattung des Bundes [GBE]) in collaboration with the Federal Statistical Office (Statistisches Bundesamt) and other federal authorities. In this context, the Robert Koch Institute conducts nationwide

health surveys, which cover a wide range of issues, for example somatic and mental health and health-related quality of life. As a most recent example, the German Health Interview and Examination Survey for Children and Adolescents (KiGGS) was completed in 2006 and provides a unique insight into the health risks and health care challenges regarding the young generation ([www.kiggs.de](http://www.kiggs.de)). The Institute is also involved in the Berlin Research Consortium "Autonomy Despite Multimorbidity in Old Age" (AMA).

[www.rki.de](http://www.rki.de)

### Research Consortium Autonomy Despite Multimorbidity in Old Age

The Berlin-based AMA Consortium pursues research that will contribute to sustained improvement in the situation of older adults living with multiple illnesses. The German Federal Ministry of Education and Research has granted the interdisciplinary project funding for an initial three-year period as part of the "Health in Old Age" program. The Research Consortium has three overarching goals: (1) to identify resources that can help to maintain and support autonomy and quality of life in old age despite multimorbidity; (2) to develop standardized procedures for the multidimensional assessment of multimorbidity and autonomy, especially in target groups that have received little attention in previous research; (3) to establish long-term, interdisciplinary structures promoting research and training and facilitating the transfer of knowledge from theory to practice. In pursuing these goals, the AMA consortium will further advance the development of long-term structures for gerontological research and training as well as detailed health reporting and the practical implementation of empirical findings in targeted intervention strategies. Participating institutions: Charité Universitätsmedizin Berlin, German Center of Gerontology, Robert Koch Institute, Freie Universität Berlin, Social Science Research Center Berlin, Institute for Gerontological Research, Alice Salomon University of Applied Sciences.

[www.ama-consortium.de](http://www.ama-consortium.de)

### Christoph Dornier Foundation for Clinical Psychology, Berlin

The Christoph Dornier Foundation for Clinical Psychology (CDS) was founded in 1989 with the aim of promoting research and clinical practice in clinical psychology. The foundation runs eight institutes in Germany, all of which are associated with universities. The institutes are devoted to practice and research, and patients with a variety of disorders are treated, in particular patients with anxiety disorders.

[www.christoph-dornier-stiftung.de](http://www.christoph-dornier-stiftung.de)

Campus Charité Mitte surrounded by major landmarks of Berlin (Reichstag and Brandenburg Gate)





# Inaugural Paul B. Baltes Lecture 2008



The 2008, inaugural, Baltes Lecture is presented by

**Prof. Michael I. Posner,** University of Oregon

His Lecture is entitled

## Executive attention: Its origins, development, and functions

You are cordially invited to attend this unique event on

**Tuesday, July 22, 10:15,  
Hall 3, ICC Berlin**

The annual Paul B. Baltes Lecture is a major event in German psychology. The speaker of this lecture is selected by all five psychology departments in Berlin and Potsdam (Freie Universität Berlin, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Technische Universität Berlin, Universität Potsdam, and Max Planck Institute for Human Development).

The content of the Lecture is not confined to the field of human development as may be deduced by the name of Paul B. Baltes; rather, it is the explicit goal to select an exceptionally prominent scholar in any area of psychology. In 2008, the Paul B. Baltes Lecture is presented as a specially featured event at the XXIXth International Congress of Psychology.



### **Paul B. Baltes (1939–2006)**

The Paul B. Baltes Lecture honors the late Paul B. Baltes, director at the Max Planck Institute for Human Development in Berlin, a pioneer and worldwide leader in lifespan psychology and research on human aging.

[www.baltes-paul.de](http://www.baltes-paul.de)

[www.baltes-stiftung.de](http://www.baltes-stiftung.de)

# The Institutions and Their Locations

## Technische Universität Berlin

Department of Psychology  
and Ergonomics/  
Institut für Psychologie  
und Arbeitswissenschaft  
Franklinstraße 28/29  
10587 Berlin · Germany  
[www.ipa.tu-berlin.de](http://www.ipa.tu-berlin.de)  
Nearest Public Transport:  
U-Bahn: Ernst-Reuter-Platz (Line U2)  
S-Bahn: Tiergarten (Lines S5, S7, S9)  
(2 stops from Berlin Hauptbahnhof)

## Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin

Department of Psychology  
Wolfgang Köhler-Haus  
Rudower Chaussee 18  
12489 Berlin · Germany  
[www.psychology.hu-berlin.de](http://www.psychology.hu-berlin.de)  
Nearest Public Transport:  
S-Bahn: Adlershof (Line S9)  
(30 minutes from Berlin  
Hauptbahnhof)

## Universität Potsdam

Department of Psychology  
Campus Golm, Building 24  
Karl-Liebknecht-Straße 24/25  
14476 Potsdam · Germany  
[www.psych.uni-potsdam.de](http://www.psych.uni-potsdam.de)  
[www.uni-potsdam.de](http://www.uni-potsdam.de)  
Nearest Public Transport:  
R-Bahn or S-Bahn from Berlin  
Hauptbahnhof to Potsdam  
Hauptbahnhof, from there  
R-Bahn 20 or 21 to Campus Golm

## Freie Universität Berlin

Department of Psychology  
Habelschwerdter Allee 45  
14195 Berlin · Germany  
[www.fu-berlin.de/psychology](http://www.fu-berlin.de/psychology)  
Nearest Public Transport:  
U-Bahn: Dahlem-Dorf (Line U3)  
S-Bahn: Lichterfelde-West (Line S1)  
Bus: Hittorfstraße  
(30 minutes from Berlin  
Hauptbahnhof)

## Max Planck Institute for Human Development

Lentzeallee 94  
(Current Address: Königin-Luise-Straße 5)  
14195 Berlin · Germany  
[www.mpib-berlin.mpg.de](http://www.mpib-berlin.mpg.de)  
[www.mpg.de](http://www.mpg.de)  
Nearest Public Transport:  
Current Address:  
U-Bahn: Dahlem-Dorf (Line U3)  
Regular Address:  
U-Bahn: Breitenbachplatz (Line U3)  
(30 minutes from Berlin Hauptbahnhof)

