



Newsletter 01. number 2

An introduction to the newsletter.

If anyone doubted the strength, visibility or vibrancy of European cognitive psychology, then attending the Edinburgh conference –as many did- would have dispelled such fears. The joint meeting with the British Psychological Society (Cognitive Section) was a big achievement, and you can read more about it elsewhere in the newsletter. The conference involved considerable work for the organising committee, and we are of course grateful to everyone who contributed to its success.

Given the growing maturity of cognitive psychology in Europe, so much in evidence in Edinburgh in September, I believe there is an increasing justification for researchers to work together and to seek funding, to enhance still further the quality of research. As some readers will already know, applying for financial support at supra-national level can be a complicated and daunting experience. Yet, unless we find ways of facilitating the process, there is a clear risk that cognitive psychology will lose out to other disciplines. Therefore, I hope that in future, the newsletter can be used as a forum for discussion and information about funding, and where appropriate provide guidance on the application process. I would, of course, very much welcome communication from members who can help disseminate their experience in this area, or those who have useful information for others. With this issue in mind, I have included an overview of the European Science Foundation Scientific networks. I hope it will stimulate some interest among readers.

Turning to matters within the Society, I am pleased to be able to report that new initiatives continue to develop. As mentioned in the previous newsletter by André Vandierendonck, the Society is interested in nurturing discussion of emerging research topics, and acting as a catalyst for the establishment of regular, small-scale meetings or workshops that can take an academic issue forward. In the case of worthy and promising proposals, modest funding is available to help support such activity. The committee now has a set of application and evaluation guidelines for this scheme, and members are welcome to contact either André (as President) or myself (as Secretary) for more details.

Finally, if there are any ESCoP members with experience of writing web documents, who might be willing to volunteer and able to help redesign the Society membership application form so that it is easier to fill in electronically, please get in touch with me.

John Towse

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XII ESCoP CONFERENCE: EDINBURGH

ESCoP did it again. Like the previous meetings, the last ESCoP conference 5-8 September 2001 at Edinburgh was an outright success in all aspects. First and foremost scientifically this was a great conference. The invited speakers were all excellent. Not only the two speakers chosen because of their scientific record (Biederman and Caramazzo), but also the two award winners (Jan Theeuwes for the Bertelson Award and Debi Roberson for the BPS award) presented talks with an extremely high quality of scientific research and professionalism. Partially linked to these keynote lectures, the organisers selected a number of symposium themes that resulted in well-attended and very stimulating symposia, covering a series of important topics. Furthermore, the oral thematic sessions and the poster sessions completed the picture of a conference with a high scientific quality.

For the organisers this was not a simple thing to achieve. Normally the organisation of a wide-ranging conference—as the ESCoP conferences are—is not a simple matter. However, this time the organisers had to serve two masters, ESCoP and the BPS. Even though the collaboration between the two Societies has run as smoothly as was humanly possible, such a joint venture adds stress and extra problems that have to be solved. Yet,

this appeared not to be an issue for the local organisers; they handled the entire event with terrific professionalism, as if this rather than science was their trade.

In addition to all these particularities, the conference turned out to be enormously successful in the number of participants (about 600). This in itself created new problems that had to be solved. Because of this size, the poster session became next to impossible and the ESCoP committee had to decline from awarding a prize to the best posters. Most importantly, for some of the social events, which were numerous and enjoyable, new locations had to be found and this added to the organisational complexities. In the end, all these problems were solved and I am sure that the majority of the participants did not even notice that such problems had existed.

I had the opportunity at the conference to compliment the organisers on their achievement. Nevertheless, I would like to repeat my congratulations to everyone involved in organising this conference and I take the liberty to do this not only in my own name but also as a representative of the ESCoP Committee and of the entire Society. Many thanks to the entire group that realised this splendid conference.

Extending the high quality we have seen in previous meetings, Edinburgh demonstrated the scientific maturity that ESCoP has achieved. Future organisers need not be concerned, it seems, over the scientific quality of the submissions. What might worry future organisers more, I believe, is the steady growth of the number of participants over the last 10 years, with roughly 400 participants in Ghent and 600 in Edinburgh. If the attendance keeps growing this way, the committee will need to explore new ways to respond to the size of meetings. For the time being, we hope that there will be sufficient initiatives of regular small-scale workshops between conferences, so that the pressure on conference attendance is somewhat relieved. If this is not enough, however, it may become desirable to have conferences more frequently than at present. On the one hand, one conference every two years clearly is popular, but on the other hand, if the attendance becomes too large, this may conflict with the constraints in organising a manageable conference.

André Vandierendonck
President

ESCOP 2001 in Edinburgh

The 12th conference of the Society took place in Edinburgh on 5-8 September this year. This was the second joint meeting between ESCOP and the Cognitive Psychology Section of the British Psychological Society. It involved over two years of planning, with help from a wide range of people, and attracted a large number of papers from across the spectrum of Cognitive Psychology.

From the organisers' point of view, we were both delighted and shocked to have received almost 600 submissions for the conference, including 18 symposia. We had expected somewhere in the region of 300-400 submissions, so this was quite a challenge both for planning the scientific programme and for the logistics of providing social events and catering. It meant restructuring plans, booking an additional lecture theatre, having five parallel sessions, extending the length of the conference, changing the venue for the opening reception, making new arrangements for lunches, and adding an extra social event. Around 560 submissions were accepted, with acceptance decisions based solely on the quality of the submitted abstract. Allowing for some late withdrawals, around 550 people registered for the conference.

Even with the extensions to the programme, many more oral presentations were submitted than could be accommodated in the oral programme. However, this did mean that the posters comprised a very substantial part of the conference, and the quality of the poster sessions, as well as of the oral presentations, was reminiscent of some of the major experimental psychology meetings in North America, such as Psychonomics. For all delegates, the opportunity to meet colleagues from a wide range of countries as well as see presentations reporting the state of the science of Cognitive Psychology, were major attractions. For some delegates, the meeting was enjoyable, but a bit large. However, for a joint meeting of two organisations, and a biennial gathering for ESCOP, a large conference seems entirely appropriate.

An added bonus appears to be that the conference finances turned out to be quite healthy. The large number of people attending substantially increased costs for hire of extra lecture rooms and for the opening reception, and not all the bills have come in at the time of writing. However, overall, income seems to have exceeded expenditure, helped in part by sponsorship from Psychology Press and other publishers, plus a negotiated discount on lecture room hire costs. As a result, ESCOP (and the BPS Cognitive Section) will receive reimbursement of the advance given to help with initial costs, together with an additional amount for boosting Society funds. This will help support other scientific activities and initiatives of the Society.

The size of the conference attests to the success of Cognitive Psychology across Europe, and the range of topics represented could form a snapshot of research areas at the start of the 21st Century. The spread of topics was shown in a pie chart, prepared by Dr. Martin Corley in Edinburgh, and included in the conference programme. This chart is reproduced below. The largest grouping comprised presentations on aspects of the psychology of language – comprehension, production, reading, and at both the

microstructure and the macrostructure level. Memory, both working and long-term, both theoretical and applied, was very much in evidence, as were topics on attention and perception, and the higher cognitive processes of reasoning, problem solving, thinking and decision making.

There was some material on neuropsychology spread throughout the topics above, and most notably in the symposium on cognitive neuroimaging, and in several of the posters. However, as noted in Pierre Salamé's comments elsewhere in this newsletter, cognitive neuropsychology was not overly prominent. The conference programme reflected the pattern of submissions rather than any policy for acceptance, and we did not receive a large number of submissions in this area. Nor did we receive many submissions dealing with computational modelling of cognition. Other major conferences during the summer of 2001, notably Cognitive Science (also in Edinburgh) and the International Conference on Memory might have had some impact on submissions from these topic areas. As a result, some areas might be under-represented in the pie chart.

As chair of the organising committee it was a great privilege and pleasure to welcome so many colleagues to Scotland. I have already mentioned that a number of people helped make sure that everything was in place before all the delegates arrived. I should like to thank the members of the organising committee for all of their contributions from arranging room bookings and supply of the conference bags, through organising social events, to seeking sponsorship from publishers, not to mention reviewing the large number of submissions and mastering the logistics of forming a coherent scientific programme. There was major input from my colleagues at the University of Aberdeen as well as from colleagues at the University of Edinburgh. Particular thanks go to Dr. Martin Corley as the main local organiser at the University of Edinburgh, and the person responsible for the software for Web based submission and registration, putting together the printed programme, and organising the stewards.

By all accounts ESCOP 2001 was a success scientifically and socially. I am sure that ESCOP 2003 in Granada will be every bit as successful and I look forward to seeing you there!

Robert Logie, Chair, ESCOP 2001

On behalf of the rest of the ESCOP 2001 organising committee

Martin Corley, Deputy Chair, University of Edinburgh

Louise Phillips, University of Aberdeen

Annalena Venneri, University of Aberdeen

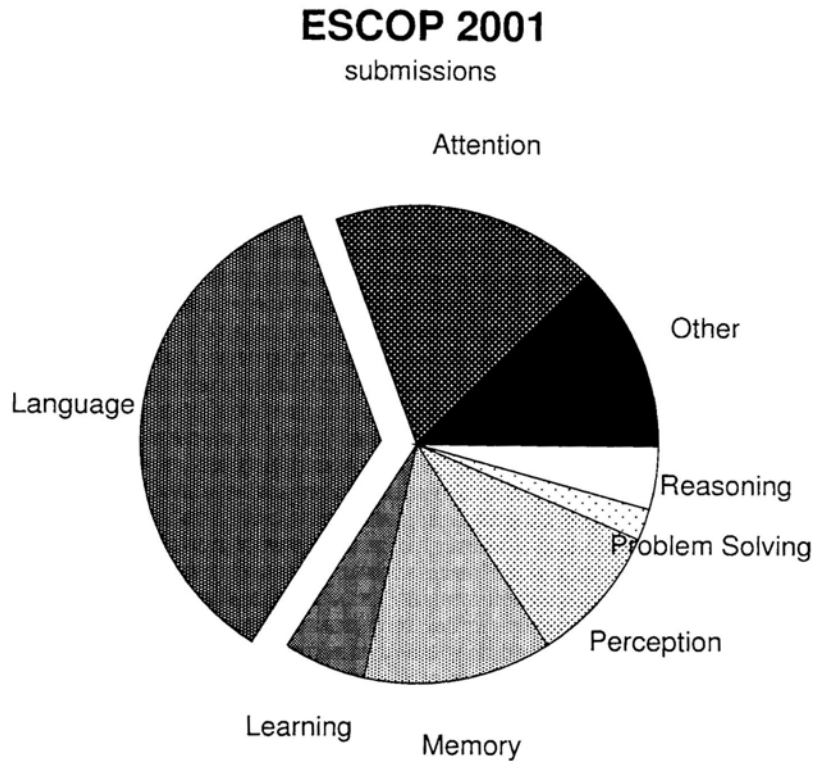
Martin Pickering, University of Edinburgh

Richard Shillcock, University of Edinburgh

Vicki Bruce, University of Stirling

Philip Smith, University of Reading

Jonathan Grainger, Université de Provence



(Reproduced with permission of Martin Corley)

Views on the meeting

It is very difficult to give an objective reflection on the whole scientific content of the meeting because it was so dense that a crucial choice between very interesting papers presented simultaneously at different places had to be made. This occurred several times and so my opinions will be inevitably partial. My overall impression is indeed that of a successful meeting which was very well organised, managed to combine a strong scientific program with pleasant social events, and has brought together about 600 scientists or so of which a large number looked like being below the age of 30. This seems to me a powerful indicator of the good health of cognitive psychology in our European countries which were almost all represented in a way or another. I found the diagram presented at the last page of the meeting's proceedings both original and extremely interesting in that it allows one in a glance to get an idea of the 'weight' of the current areas of psychological research. Ironically though, given that the portion of "other" was not marginal - it was at least equivalent to those of 'memory' and of 'perception' - one might benefit from a detailed description of those 'unclassifiable' contributions.

Almost all topics of cognitive psychology and neurosciences were represented in the meeting. I say 'almost all' because most research was carried out on normal subjects of all ages, and only a very few number of presentations were concerned with neuropsychological patients and mental pathologies (there were some honourable exceptions). The actual significance of this observation is not very clear. At first glance, it might simply reflect a reduced interest in such research. But given the increasing reference to working memory as one major memory system, at least in the memory literature, and the large debt of the developments of this memory system to neuropsychological research, then it might be that

most of those who are involved in neuropsychological research might have found it likely that a common meeting of the ESCOP and the BPS would not be the best and suitable place for presenting works that deal to some extent with neurobiology, even though they clearly include a psychological assessment. Alternatively, several neuropsychological presentations projects' might have been submitted for acceptance but rejected due to some criteria. At this stage, and although I was happy to see that my poster which related precisely to schizophrenia and working memory had been accepted, I doubt that it would have been the only acceptable one. This is to say that at such time as research focusing on the cognitive deficits in several neuropsychological and mental pathologies is growing exponentially, such research should find its full place in an important scientific meeting like the ESCoP/BPS'.

Pierre Salamé

On September 5th 2001, I attended the ESCOP conference for the second time. This year the conference was organised in Edinburgh, in cooperation with the British Psychological Society, which resulted in a huge number of participants. It also led to a wide variety in topics that were discussed during the conference, giving an excellent impression of the current state of activity in Europe of some of the major subdisciplines of cognitive psychology. In general, the organisation of the conference was superb. Special compliments to the people who put together the conference proceedings, which not only included a clear timetable and the abstracts, but also contained a thorough author index with useful E-mail addresses. It was also interesting to see a pie chart that showed the relative number of abstract submissions in each field (~1/3 language related, ~ 1/4 attention related, followed by memory, perception, learning, reasoning, and problem solving, respectively). Both the lectures and the posters were interesting and of a high standard.

There are only two things I can imagine could be improved somewhat next time. First, a lot of the sessions that took place in parallel, involved related topics. This meant that quite frequently, one was forced to miss a highly relevant talk. I realise that care was taken to minimise this, but the ordering of the talks was certainly not perfect, and hopefully it can be further improved next time.

Second, the price of all the social events seemed extraordinary high, and consequently I did not attend them. A pity, and maybe also something to bear in mind next time.

Anyway, despite these two points of criticism, it was a wonderful conference. I met with a lot of interesting people, and I look forward to attend the next ESCOP meeting.

Sander Martens

The Society is pleased to welcome new members to its fold. Over the past few months, the following researchers have joined us:

Dr. Sandro Rubichi (Universita di Modena e Reggio Emilia) (Full member)
Dr. Pilar Ferre (Rovira i Virgili University) (Full member)
Ms. Hedvig Söderlund (Stockholm University) (Associate member)
Pr. Jay Pratt (University of Toronto) (Full member)
Dr. James Smith-Spark (Keynes College, University of Kent at Canterbury) (Associate member)
Pr. Fergus I M Craik (Rotman Research Institute) (Full member)
Dr. Vera Kempe (University of Stirling) (Full member)
Dr. Paulo Ventura (Universidade de Lisboa) (Associate member)

Changes to the advisory board

ESCoP has an advisory board, comprising former committee members. According to the Constitution, advisory board members cannot also be committee members (there being a potential conflict of interest). Claus Bundesen has resigned from the advisory board because he has taken up the editorship of the European Journal of Cognitive Psychology. The committee is pleased to announce that Professors Vicki Bruce and Philip Smith have agreed to be nominated for the advisory board, and recommends the election of both nominations. André Vandierendonck has nominated Vicki (seconded by Cesare Cornoldi) and Philip (seconded by Claus Bundesen). The Secretary requests that you indicate whether you approve of these candidates by writing with your vote, either by post or email to j.towse@lancaster.ac.uk, within the next four weeks.

Update on "International Conference on Psychology Education: Curriculum and Teaching"

Following a previous notice in the newsletter about this conference, which will be held in St. Petersburg, the dates have been changed to 15-19 June 2002. The schedule has been altered because the cost of flights is usually much cheaper when they cover a weekend.

There is also a conference web-site with information and registration and accommodation procedures. The address is: www.icope2002.narod.ru

The European Science Foundation (ESF) acts as a catalyst for the development of science by bringing together leading scientists and funding agencies to debate, plan and implement pan-European scientific and science policy initiatives.

ESF is the European association of 67 major national funding agencies devoted to scientific research in 24 countries. It represents all scientific disciplines: physical and engineering sciences, life and environmental sciences, medical sciences, humanities and social sciences. The Foundation assists its members in two main ways: by bringing scientists together in its scientific programmes, EUROCORES, forward looks, networks, exploratory workshops and European research conferences, to work on topics of common concern; and through the joint study of issues of strategic importance in European Science policy.

ESF Scientific networks. The ESF network scheme aims to promote cooperation by means of mobility and the stimulation of scientific collaboration by individual scientists and their institutions. Key concepts in the network scheme are:

- 1) bringing people together who are working in the same field in Europe in order to strengthen that area of science or to stimulate new developments
- 2) encouraging inter-disciplinarity, where appropriate and possible
- 3) increasing mobility
- 4) disseminating ideas and results
- 5) flexibility with format and content appropriate to the topic and its requirements
- 6) self-management with initiation, organisation and scientific direction in the hand of the scientists themselves
- 7) creation of appropriate links with scientists elsewhere in the world, including, for example, the USA and Japan.

The network scheme provides relatively modest support (typical networks spend in the range of 400-600 kFF over three years) to enable workshops to be held, newsletters produced and to support exchange visits, as necessary. It builds on programme research funding which the participating scientists have already won.

ESF's scientific Networks often lead to larger activities within ESF or to bids for other funding at the European level, for instance, to the European Commission's Framework programme. However, the principal outcome is the fostering of European-wide expertise and the strengthening of the European research base.

Changes to the constitution.

Members were consulted earlier this year about several proposed changes to the constitution of the Society. Returned postal votes within the specified time were overwhelmingly in favour of the changes (38 votes in favour of all changes, 2 votes in favour of all but a single change, and 2 votes against) and at the business meeting in Edinburgh, there were no objections raised. Therefore, the changes have been approved.

So what difference will this make? Well for one thing, affiliate members of the Society (essentially, researchers who work outside Europe) will simply become full members of the Society. The distinction between members who work in Europe and those who work in other areas is less meaningful at a time when there is considerable movement in the job market. Given the established success of the Society, there seems no reason to be concerned that applications from researchers beyond Europe will deprive the Society of its European identity; its European composition is considerable and assured.

A second change is that the Society is attempting to reach psychologists as soon as they develop interests in cognitive psychology. To this end the Society now welcomes 'student members' to the Society. We look forward to nurturing people through to becoming fully active Society members and researchers in their chosen field.

Another change will become more evident over time. The constitution has been amended to allow greater use of electronic communication to conduct Society business. For example, using email to conduct election procedures. This will save the Society money (avoiding the cost of printing and mailing ballots to all members for all elections) and the Secretary time (the task of sticking labels and stamps on envelopes and stuffing these with letters late into the night will be a less regular requirement!). The change will require that the Society database of email addresses for members is comprehensive, however, and so don't be surprised if you get requests from the Society to check and confirm your email address at some point in the future.

Subscriptions – No change!

The Society Treasurer had forecast that membership subscription fees might have to rise next year. However, subsequent to estimates made in December 2000, the financial situation of ESCOP turned out to be better than expected. Joachim Hoffman now anticipates a balance of about €40,000 at the end of the year. As a result of this assessment, the committee decided at its meeting in Edinburgh to postpone any increase of membership fee for at least one year. Thus, the annual fee for 2002 remains constant at €60 for Full Members, €40 for Associate Members and €15 for Student Members, our new membership category (Student members will be charged a further €15 for the subscription of the European Journal of Cognitive Psychology).

ESCoP XIII: Granada

The 13th conference of the European Society for Cognitive Psychology will be held in Granada, Spain, from Wednesday 17th until Saturday 20th of September 2003. The city of Granada, located in Eastern Andalusia, has long been the scene of significant cultural and scientific events. Granada has long enjoyed the privilege of witnessing major cultural developments that have emerged in response to the city's location at a veritable cultural crossroads, both as a key centre of medieval Islamic history and the city that provided impetus for the Discovery of America and indeed for the entire Spanish Renaissance. The site for the ESCOP congress is the Palacio de Congresos y Exposiciones, one of the most

modern facilities of its kind in Spain. The Palacio is located next to the city centre and close to many hotels.

The international organizing committee comprises: Teresa Bajo (University of Granada), Luis Fuentes (Universidad de Almería), Juan Lupiañez (Universidad de Granada), Pedro Macizo (Universidad de Granada), Francisca Padilla (Universidad de Granada), Bob Logie (University of Aberdeen), Rosa Sánchez Casas (Universidad de Tarragona), John Towse (University of Lancaster). All aspects of cognitive research will be represented in the conference. Abstracts may be submitted for oral talks, posters and symposia.

Following the growing trend of previous ESCOP meetings, a large number of submissions is expected. The organisers aim to produce an exciting scientific program covering all main areas of contemporary cognitive psychology. Information about the conference will be made available from the conference web site

<http://www.ugr.es/local/escop>. The conference organisers look forward to seeing you in Granada.

The Eighth European Workshop on Imagery and Cognition (EWIC 2001)
Saint-Malo, France, 1-3 April 2001

The Eighth European Workshop on Imagery and Cognition (EWIC 2001) was held in Saint-Malo, France, 1-3 April 2001. The event is worth documenting for the Society newsletter, not only because participants felt it was a genuine European scientific event, but also because it received appreciable financial support from the European Society for Cognitive Psychology. The Organizing Committee and the Scientific Committee are grateful to ESCOP for its contribution to the success of EWIC 2001.

The first EWIC was held in Orsay, France, in 1986, and subsequent meetings took place in Padova (1988), Aberdeen (1990), La Laguna (1992), Saarbruecken (1994), Oslo (1997), and Windsor Great Park (1999). At the end of the 1999 workshop, a wish was expressed for EWIC to be hosted again in France, fifteen years after the first workshop. The venue chosen was the Conference Center of the city of Saint-Malo, in Northern Brittany. Maryvonne Carfantan (Orsay, France) made an invaluable contribution to the organisation of the workshop, and the programme was set up by a Scientific Committee which comprised Michel Denis (Orsay, France), Cesare Cornoldi (Padova, Italy), Robert Logie (Aberdeen, UK), Manuel de Vega (La Laguna, Spain), Johannes Engelkamp (Saarbruecken, Germany), Tore Helstrup (Oslo, Norway), John Richardson (Uxbridge, UK), and Marc Marschark (Rochester, USA).

The concept behind EWIC is to offer a platform for the scientific exchange of information among European cognitive psychologists and neuroscientists dedicated to the investigation of mental imagery. Several features of this meeting have been preserved through its history. First, mental imagery is not treated as an isolated mental process, but is approached in the broader context of models of human cognition. The workshops thus welcome contributions on visuo-spatial working memory and visuo-spatial cognition, as approached by experimental cognitive psychology and neuroscience. Secondly, while the

workshops are European in nature, they remain closely related to the international stream of cognitive research. North American colleagues have always been present in the workshops, either as invited speakers, participants, or members of the Scientific Committee. Lastly, it is worth noting that there is no formal structure (e.g., a society) behind these workshops. They have been held since 1986 with the very positive position that, at the end of every workshop, there has always been a participant who has volunteered to organize the next workshop in the series. This year we were pleased to discover that *two* volunteers offered to organize future workshops. We can thus announce that the Ninth EWIC will be organized by Tomaso Vecchi in Pavia, Italy, in 2003, and the Tenth edition will be organized by Gerry Quinn in St. Andrews, UK, in 2005. These are very good signs of the vitality of European science in the domain of mental imagery.

The Saint-Malo workshop saw 120 participants come together from a total of 10 European countries, as well as the United States and Canada. The programme included 89 papers (29 oral and 60 poster presentations), and three keynote addresses, by Marc Jeannerod (Bron, France), Barbara Tversky (Stanford, USA), and Stephen M. Kosslyn (Harvard, USA). Thematic sessions covered issues like imagery processes, action and motor imagery, working memory, spatial cognition, and sensory and cognitive deficits. A special feature of the workshop was a session on neuroimaging investigations of mental imagery, which included a state-of-the-art PET, fMRI, and MEG research on the cerebral mechanisms underlying mental imagery. A special issue of the *European Journal of Cognitive Psychology* on functional neuroimaging of mental imagery is in preparation. Finally, it was evident that a number of young scientists contributed to the success of the workshop. The winner of the best poster presentation was Angélique Mazard (Caen, France), for a contribution on the functional anatomy of visual mental imagery. In addition to books from the catalogue of Psychology Press, she also received a one-year free subscription to the *European Journal of Cognitive Psychology* from André Vandierendonck, President of ESCOP.

Beyond the scientific quality of the workshop, the participants greatly enjoyed Saint-Malo, an old medieval city on the coast of the Channel. The view from the ramparts surrounding the city and the lively sea environment contributed to what participants described as a unique experience. The sightseeing and dinner party on the Rance River aboard two boats, "Chateaubriand" and "Etoile Molène", added to the participants' library of rich and vivid visual images!

Michel Denis.

Announcement of a Special Issue on
Neuroimaging Investigations of Mental Imagery

The *European Journal of Cognitive Psychology* will be publishing a Special Issue on Neuroimaging Investigations of Mental Imagery. Guest Editors for this issue will be:

Michel Denis, LIMSI-CNRS, Univ. de Paris-Sud, Orsay, France
Emmanuel Mellet, GIN-CNRS/CEA, Univ. de Caen/Univ. René-Descartes, France
Stephen M. Kosslyn, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, USA

The Special Issue has been planned in connection with the Eighth European Workshop on Imagery and Cognition, which was held in Saint-Malo, France, in April 2001. However, submission of papers for the Special Issue is not restricted to authors who presented papers at that meeting. Papers could address any issue in the domain of mental imagery in which neuroimaging techniques (such as PET, fMRI, or MEG) contribute to the advancement of theories of mental imagery. Reports of original data are welcome, as well as integrative reviews of sets of data.

Manuscripts should not be more than 8000 words and should be submitted to Claus Bundesen, Editor, *European Journal of Cognitive Psychology*, c/o Psychology Press, 27 Church Road, Hove, East Sussex, BN3, 2FA, UK, with a covering letter indicating that they are to be considered for the Special Issue. Deadline for receipt of manuscripts for the Special Issue is March 31, 2002.

ESCoP: Changes to the committee

A number of committee members will step down after 2002, since they come to the end of their term of office. Therefore, members are strongly encouraged to think about whether they would like to be considered as committee members in 2003. Alternatively, suggestions of suitable candidates who might be approached for nomination are welcomed. Furthermore, Professor Joachim Hoffman has indicated his wish to step down as Treasurer at the end of his current term, having already performed the role with admirable efficiency for four years. The Treasurer is a Society officer appointed by the committee, who may be, but does not need to be, an elected committee member. Informal enquiries and expressions of interest in any of the above are welcomed (j.towse@lancaster.ac.uk)

The Bertelson award winner, Jan Theeuwes.

From the introduction to the award lecture by André Vandierendonck

Today it is my pleasure to introduce Jan Theeuwes of the Free University of Amsterdam, the recipient of the first Paul Bertelson Award.

For this occasion, we had asked Paul Bertelson to chair this session and give an introduction. He agreed to do this, and would have liked to be here for this occasion: Paul was very happy with the choice of the candidate for the first award that carries his name. Unfortunately, he could not be here, but passes on his congratulations to Jan.

Although, Jan Theeuwes is the first person given the Paul Bertelson award, there is a history within the Society of recognising academic talent among young researchers. In fact, one can trace this back to the former Young Psychologist Lecture, an idea launched by Ino Flores d'Arcais in 1995. With this initiative, it was the purpose that at every ESCoP conference, a young but distinguished researcher would be given the opportunity to present one of the invited lectures. However, there was a growing appreciation that a formal mechanism for selecting such a person would be appropriate. The Society is indebted to Johannes Engelkamp for developing the procedure and overseeing its implementation to elect one of the eleven candidates that were proposed for the award. The jury panel concluded unanimously that Jan Theeuwes was the most suitable recipient of the Paul Bertelson Award.

For his relatively young age, Jan is an eminent scientist, working mainly in the field of attention, visual search and oculomotor control also in applied settings, such as driving behaviour. Attention was also the subject of his PhD, which he obtained from the Free University of Amsterdam with honors in 1992. He has published many articles in premier journals (Journal of Experimental Psychology, Perception and Psychophysics, Psychological Science, Psychonomic Bulletin and Review, Psychology and Aging, Acta Psychologica, Accident Analysis and Prevention, and so many others).

COGNITIVE PROCESSING

International Quarterly of Cognitive Science

Editorial Board: S. Albeverio (Bonn); I. Alexander (London); F.T. Arecchi (Florence); H.D. Eichenbaum (Boston); S. Grossberg (Boston); A. Oliverio (Rome); M. Olivetti Belardinelli (Rome; Editor-in-Chief); G. Orlandi (Rome); M. Posner (New York); G. Sabah (Paris); C. van Leeuwen (Japan).

CP-IQCS is a peer reviewed international journal that publishes prominent and innovative contributions to the multidisciplinary field of the Cognitive Science. CP aims at presenting the latest results reached in the manifold disciplines concerned with the different aspects of cognitive processing in natural and artificial systems. The goal of CP is the sharing of relevant scientific information over different fields, so as to stimulate research and scientific interaction, and to foster interdisciplinary understanding in contemporary Cognitive Science.

A special focus on European research will offer readers the world over access to interesting, high-level results which are often scarcely available in non-European publications.

Each issue contains: 2 invited papers broadly discussing the same problem from the point of view of neurosciences and computer sciences, several research reports and notes presenting research in progress and an information section containing book reviews, upcoming conferences and news in the field of Cognitive Science

Examples of forthcoming topics

- Modeling and experimental neuroscience
- Decision making and decision systems
- Cognitive architectures in natural and artificial systems
- Acoustic space and computer audition
- Timing
- Teleworking and telelearning environments
- Biologically motivated learning algorithms
- Education and multimedia
- Neuroimaging assesment of cognitive processes
- Modeling of mental disorders

Summaries of previously printed issues

Volume 1/2000

Perception of time and causation (W.J. Freeman); *Complexity and adaptation* (F.T. Arecchi); *The adaptive behaviour approach to psychology* (B. Bakker); *The arrow of time and consciousness* (G. Vitiello); *Heirarchical identification of non-linear psychophysical dynamics* (R.A.M. Gregson); *Preparation in sensory motor coordination* (A. Semjen); *Metarepresentational concepts in different domains* (A. Antonietti, D.R. Olson); *Calculation of an optimal feature set for a planar shape* (C. Urdiales, A. Bandera).

Volume 1/Special Issue

ICSC2000 - International Conference on Spatial Cognition: Scientific Research and Applications - Proceedings

Invited lectures: *Language and space* (M. Denis); *Mechanisms of spatial cognition in man and machine* (H.A. Mallot); *Brain computer interfaces for communication and control* (J.R. Wolpaw).

Volume 2/2001 Spring

On the neurobiology of multiple memory systems (M.G. Packard); *Working memory, cognitive control and the prefrontal cortex* (T.S. Braver, J.D. Cohen); *The oscillatory mechanisms of memory* (A.N. Lebedev); *Models of perceptual patterns and memory trace dynamics* (C.van Leeuwen, A. Raffone); *Modeling interactions of memory and thinking* (A. Tangian); *Reading words in the brain by means of ERPs* (S. Faran, O. Lamm, N. Birbaumer); *Beyond shallow models of emotions* (A. Sloman); *Infant perception of static three-dimensional forms* (M.J. Kavšek); *Alcohol rewarded place preference in Zebrafish* (R. Gerlai).

Volume 2/2001 Summer (Guest Editor H.D. Zimmer)

Thoughts on the neuronal hardware of language (V. Braitenberg); *Language and human-machine communication* (G. Sabah); *How to optimize human wayfinding* (H.D. Zimmer); *Visualization of route descriptions in a resource-adaptive navigation aid* (J.Baus, C. Kray, A. Krueger); *Conditions for the use of projective terms* (R. Klabunde); *Human wayfinding in unfamiliar buildings* (M. Raubal); *Critical features for the selection of verbal descriptions for path relations* (H.D. Zimmer, H. Speiser, J.Baus, T. Krueger).

Invited articles to appear in volume 2

Fall: *Computational investigation of hemispheric specialization and interactions* (J. Reggia); *Connectionist models of psychopathology* (G. Siegle);

Winter: *Neurobiology of temporal memory* (C. Malapani, B. Rakitin, J. Gibbon); *Cognitive control of human timing* (D. Zakay, R. Block).

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