Program on the Occasion of the Third Advisory Council Meeting
(March 29-31, 2000)

Wednesday, March 29 - University of Haifa

Review of Research
09:45-10:00  Opening
10:00 -11:30  Prof. Asher Koriat
Monitoring and Control Processes in Cognition and Behavior
11:30 - 12:00  Coffee Break
12:00 - 13:30  Dr. Joel Norman
The Dual-Process Approach to Perception: Some Implications
13:30 - 15:00  Lunch Break

Visits to Labs
15:00 - 17:00  Visit to labs and students demonstrations

Thursday, March 30 - Technion

Review of Research
09:00-10:30  Prof. Daniel Gopher
Control Processes and Skill Acquisition
10:30-11:00  Coffee Break
11:00-12:30  Prof. Ido Erev
Cognitive Game Theoretic Analysis of Behavior
12:30-13:30  Lunch Break

Visits to Labs
13:30-15:30  Visit to labs and students demonstrations
15:30-16:00  Coffee break

Guest Lecture
16:00-17:30  Prof. Mitchell Ash, University of Vienna
Max Wertheimer and Gestalt Psychology After 1933:
Continuity and Change. (Abstract in the next page).

Friday March 31 - Technion
9:00-12:00  Advisory Council Meeting
The presentation begins with a brief summary of the careers of Max Wertheimer and Gestalt psychology before 1933. The primary argument here is that Max Wertheimer – trained as he was in both philosophy and experimental psychology, during a period in which the foundations of modern culture appeared to be in question – developed the basic principles of Gestalt psychology in an effort to unify epistemology and natural science by radically revising the conceptual and methodological assumptions of both fields.

The second part of the talk details the circumstances of Wertheimer's forced emigration from Germany in 1933 due to the Nazi takeover of power, and his success in establishing a small but devoted following at the New School for Social Research in New York.

The third and most important part of the talk discusses the ways in which Wertheimer continued the lines of theory and research that he had begun long before 1933, while at the same time addressing fundamental issues posed by his own experience as an emigre and also responding to the challenge of American Neo-Behaviorist learning theory. In connection with the latter issue the work of Wertheimer's associates Abraham Luchins, George Katona and others will be discussed as well.

The fourth and final part presents a preliminary assessment of the short-term and longer-term impacts of Wertheimer's ideas and research in cognitive science.