A symposium was organized at Marburg University (FRG) in honor of Heinrich Düker, Professor emeritus of Psychology who was celebrating his 85th birthday on the 24th of November 1983. Among other scientific societies, the Arbeitsgemeinschaft Neuropsychopharmakologie (AGNP), the German section of CINP, congratulated him. On behalf of the President of AGNP, Prof. B. Müller-Oerlinghausen (Berlin), the vice president Prof. W. Janke (Würzburg) stressed Düker's merits in stimulating the development of pharmacopsychology as a behavioral science within psychology and pharmacology.

H. Düker may be considered as the founder of modern German pharmacopsychology prompting many German psychologists and psychiatrists directly or indirectly to undertake research in experimental human pharmacopsychology [for a review, see Debus and Janke, 1981]. H. Düker was a student and assistant of Georg Elias Müller and Narziss Ach at Göttingen University. From 1945 to 1967 he was professor of psychology and director of the Psychological Department of Marburg University. Düker began his pharmacopsychological work at Schering Laboratories in 1937 after being dismissed from Göttingen University because of his attitude against Hitler. He investigated the behavioral effects of androgens and estrogens in old people by means of a concentration test (the so-called 'Konzentrations-Leistungstest'). Düker [1943, 1957] thus was one of the earliest researchers in experimental endocrinopsychology, which has become a promising field of research.

Later on, he used his test to investigate the effects of stimulants and hypnotics on the central nervous system, with the participation of some of his students (mainly G.A. Lienert, W. Janke, Th. Ehlers, Petra Nettef). A very important discovery was that decreases in performance induced by sedatives and hypnotics (e.g. alcohol, barbiturates) could not be demonstrated because subjects increased their mental effort to overcome the inhibiting effects of these substances. Düker [1963, 1964] called this phenomenon 'Reaktive Anspannungssteigerung' (reactive increase of effort). This phenomenon turned out to be of basic importance for drug evaluation because many performance tests are not sensitive enough to show the effects of CNS-inhibiting drugs [for a review, see Debus, 1981]. Düker's influence on experimental human behavioral psycho-pharmacology cannot be overestimated. His fight for drug evaluation by means of objective measurement devices and experimental strategies was supported by many of his students and colleagues. And thus, at the present time, a large number of psychological departments (e.g. Aachen: G. Debus; Berlin: Gisela Erdmann; Frankfurt: G. Deuss; Giessen: Petra Nettef; Hamburg: M. von Kerckhoff; Marburg: Th. Ehlers; Nuremberg: G.A. Lienert; Kolmna, O. Oswald, Würzburg: W. Janke, H.P. Kröger; Wuppertal: W. Bouw-niet) and psychiatric clinics (e.g. Düsseldorf: H. Heimann; Düsseldorf: E. Lehmann) and laboratories of the pharmaceutical industries are doing pharmacopsychological research according to principles which were established by H. Düker 30 or 40 years ago.

He was appointed as Honorary President of AGNP and conferred the honorary degree of Dr. rer. nat. by Düsseldorf University and the Wundt Medal of the 'Deutsche Gesellschaft für Psychologie'. Since Düker always regarded experiments with drugs as basic research tools in psychology, a series of papers about this topic will be devoted to him [see Editorial by Janke, 1983].

With W. Janke, Würzburg

References

Düker, H.: Leistungsfähigkeit und Keimdrüsenhormone (Barth, München 1957).