



History of the International Neuropsychological Symposium: a reflection of the evolution of a discipline

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Abstract

The International Neuropsychological Symposium is the name of a group which, since 1951, meets every year for the purpose of promoting knowledge and understanding of brain functions and cognate issues on the borderland of neurology, psychology and psychiatry. This paper summarizes the history of the International Neuropsychological Symposium and is intended as a tribute to Henry Hécaen, co-founder and major advocate of the group throughout his entire scientific life. It is felt that the evolution of the Symposium may be considered a reflection of the evolution of the discipline of Neuropsychology and may help to understand the evolution of the field in the past fifty years. © 1998 Elsevier Science Ltd. All rights reserved.

The study of the relationship between brain and behavior has been a branch of science for quite a long time since there is evidence that the ancient Egyptians studied several aspects of brain functions including language and memory [4]. However, the term 'neuropsychology' is relatively recent. It was used during this century by various authors such as Sir William Osler, Karl Lashley and Donald Hebb [2, 5], but its development and current meaning are probably due to Henry Hécaen who in the early 1960s named his Laboratory 'Groupe de Neuropsychologie et de Neurolinguistique'. This paper which summarizes the history of the International Neuropsychological Symposium is intended as a tribute to Henry Hécaen¹, co-founder and major advocate of the group throughout his entire scientific life. Retracing the history of the International Neuropsychological Symposium may help to understand the evolution of the field in the past fifty years.

During the nineteenth century and the first half of the twentieth century, neuropsychology was practiced almost exclusively by neurologists. They discussed topics relevant to brain and behavior relationships at their own meetings, an excellent illustration being the famous debate between Pierre Marie and Dejerine at the French Neurological Society in 1908 [7]. After World War Two, renewed interest in the field started attracting a larger number of people trained outside the discipline of neur-

ology including, for example, physicians in other specialties such as psychiatrists and neurosurgeons, as well as psychologists, linguists, neurophysiologists etc. At Hécaen's initiative, these persons implemented the project for a yearly meeting².

The first gatherings were called 'Neuropsychopathology conferences' and we have no record of the time when the name of the meeting was changed to

¹Henry Hécaen was born in Brest on May 5, 1912. He was very aware and proud of his Briton roots and could be heard saying (half in jest) "je ne suis pas Français, je suis Breton". He obtained his medical degree from the University of Bordeaux in 1934. After a tour of duty as naval officer during World War Two, he specialized in psychiatry and neurology under the direction of Henri Ey and Jean Lhermitte. In 1952 he spent a few months in Montreal where he worked with Wilder Penfield and Brenda Milner. This experience had a profound influence on his future development and even made him consider a career in North America. He went back to France, however, and spent the rest of his life based in Paris where in 1962 he founded a research group on neuropsychology and neurolinguistics sponsored by the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS) and the Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes (EPHE). In 1971, the Institut National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale (INSERM) awarded him the direction of a Research Unit (U 111) which he led until his retirement in 1982. He wrote over 350 papers, books or book chapters [6]. Hécaen was also an outstanding teacher and his weekly seminars were widely attended not only by students, but also by scientists from France and other countries.

²In his moving tribute to Hécaen, Zangwill [10] wrote that the idea was launched in 1949 when Hécaen held a party at his home on the occasion of the International Congress of Psychiatry. "After dinner, Henry outlined his proposal to found an international group to promote knowledge and understanding of brain functions and cognate issues on the borderland of neurology, psychology and psychiatry".

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the International Neuropsychological Symposium. The first meeting was held in September 1951 in Mondsee, a small resort in the Salzburg Lake District (Salzkammergut, Austria). The local organizer was Hans Hoff, Chair of the Neurology Department at the University of Vienna. Co-organizers of the meeting were Henry Hécaen, Klaus Conrad and Oliver Zangwill. A slight majority of attendees came from Austria and Germany. In addition to the organizers named above, this original meeting was known to be attended by Eberhard Bay, Richard Jung and Franz Günther von Stockert (from Germany), Otto Pötzl and Klaus Gloning (from Austria), Richard C. Oldfield, Moira Williams, Malcolm Piercy and John MacFie (from the United Kingdom). Dr Bay, several years later, would talk about the difficulty of traveling to and attending a meeting in a Europe where the signs of war were still evident.

The International Neuropsychological Symposium has always been a meeting in which a relatively small number of neurologists, psychiatrists, neuropsychologists and persons in related areas meet to discuss various topics relevant to the field. So far, all of its 43 meetings have been held in Western Europe or adjacent countries (Israel, Yugoslavia, Tunisia and, in 1995, the Czech Republic). Several topics (usually three for each meeting), are selected in advance by the attendees at each Symposium and are discussed by a small number of speakers upon invitation by the topic organizer. The number of attendees is limited in order to encourage in-depth discussion during and outside the sessions. It was long held at 'no more than 40'; currently the Symposium counts 111 members. At the meeting, approximately half of the time allotted to presentations is devoted to exchanges of views among all participants.

Table 1 provides the date, location, local organizer and, when available, topics and topic organizers of the 43 meetings held from 1951–1998. The precise themes discussed at each of the seven meetings held between 1952–1959 are not known, but an Editorial [1] indicates that topics included:

- disorders of 'time sense'
- alexias
- cerebral dominance
- disorders of the body schema
- aphasia from a linguistic standpoint
- memory disturbances
- visual hallucinations
- Korsakoff syndrome

The table shows another evidence of the preponderant influence of neurology on the Symposium in its early years. For many years, the symposium was held three out of every four years. It was 'skipped' in 1957 (year of the founding of the World Federation of Neurology), 1961, 1965 and 1969. Each of these years, it was replaced by the World Congress of Neurology (held respectively in

Brussels, Rome, Vienna and New York). Since 1970, the symposia have been held every year during the last full week of June.

Due no doubt to the influence of Hécaen who in addition to having been one of the founders of the Symposium was also founder and Editor-in-Chief of *Neuropsychologia*³, the journal in its first years published reports on the Symposia. The preface to the first issue of *Neuropsychologia* in 1963 contains an editorial on the Symposium and the journal for several years contained reports on the meetings. The editorial [1] appeared in English, German and French. Written by Henry Hécaen with the help of René Angelergues (although unsigned), it provides information on previous symposia and credits the conference (a meeting "to discuss disorders of higher mental functions associated with injury or disease of the brain") as having been the inspirer of the journal. Another Symposium summary was published in *Neuropsychologia*, also in 1963 [9].

In 1964, the papers discussed at the San Gimignano, Italy, meeting on the topic 'Somatosensory disorders due to cortical lesions' were published together in *Neuropsychologia* under the Guest Editorship of Hans Lukas Teuber. To our knowledge, this is the only time all the presentations of a Symposium topic were published in a systematic fashion. This reflects the spirit of the meeting in two ways. First it shows the individuality of the speakers, each one being responsible for his or her presentation and possible publications. More importantly, it reflects the fact that presentations are not meant to consist exclusively of research data. Reviews, hypotheses and speculations, the latter often deriving from the ensuing discussion, represent an essential part of the meeting.

The question of which language was used by the participants in the Symposium reflects another aspect of the history of science. In the early years, German was used extensively. At the 1964 meeting, for instance, presentations made in English were simultaneously translated into German by Lukas Teuber or Klaus Poeck. In 1976, one paper was read in French by Professor Jean Dubois and simultaneously translated into English by his wife Françoise. It was the last occurrence of a translation, since afterwards all presentations have been made in English, a reflection of the broader trend of English

³The first discussions about founding a journal were apparently first held in 1956. The name *Neuropsychologia* was chosen several years later. In 1961, when Hécaen was still looking for a suitable publisher, De Renzi and his Italian colleagues mentioned their intention of founding *Cortex*. Because it was felt that the field was too small for two journals, Hécaen at first toyed with the idea of amalgamating them. Finally *Neuropsychologia* appeared in 1963, while *Cortex* was first published a year later. Following Hécaen's retirement, Marc Jeannerod (Lyon) became the new Editor-in-Chief. He was followed by Malcolm Jeeves (St Andrew) and Giovanni Berlucchi (Verona). The current Editor-in-Chief is Professor Sue D. Iversen (Oxford, U.K.).

Table 1
Date, location, local organizer and, when available, topics and topic organizers of the 43 meetings held from 1951–1998

Meeting No.	Date	Local organizer	Topics
1	September 1951 Mondsee, Austria	Hans Hoff, Co-organizers: H. Hécaen, K. Conrad and O. Zangwill	(1) Spatial perception (O. Zangwill) (2) Psychic symptoms associated with lesions of the third ventricle (H. Hoff)
2	1952 Lake Constance, Germany	Richard Jung and Klaus Conrad	
3	1953 Royaumont, France	Henry Hécan	
4	1954 Oxford, U.K.	Oliver Zangwill	
5	1955 Amsterdam, the Netherlands	Frits Grewel	
6	1956 La Forêt Fouesnant, France 1957 No symposium. WFN meeting—Brussels.	Henry Hécaen We have no record of the topics discussed on that occasion	
7	1958 Hinterzarten, Germany	Richard Jung	
8	1959 Steyning, Sussex, U.K. 1960 No record; probably no meeting was held that year 1961 No symposium. WFN meeting, Rome, Italy	Oliver Zangwill	Aphasia was one of the main topics (F. Lhermitte, H. Hoff and F. Grewel)
9	1962 Royaumont, France	Henry Hécaen	(1) Gerstmann syndrome (A. Benton) (2) Constructional apraxia (O. Zangwill) (3) Various topics of clinical interest presented by F. von Stockert, H. Scheller and M. Williams
10	1963 Baden bei Wien, Austria	Hans Hoff	(1) Asymbolia—a form of dementia? (H. Hoff) (2) Temporal lobe syndromes (H. Hoff) (3) Metamorphopsies (H. Hécaen)
11	1964 San Gimignano, Italy 1965 No symposium. WFN Vienna	Carlo Gentili (Neuropsychology was one of the main themes, formal presentations by Teuber and Critchley)	(1) Somatosensory disorders due to cortical lesions (H. Lukas Teuber) (2) Corpus callosum (organizer not recorded) (3) Aphasia in children (organizer not recorded)
12	1966 Lagonissi, Greece	Athanase Hadji-Dimo	(1) Memory disorders after brain lesions (Brenda Milner) (2) Neurolinguistics (H. Hécaen) (3) Sensory vs motor coordination in the brain (R. Jung)
13	1967 La Forêt Fouesnant, France	Henry Hécaen	(1) Apraxia, organizer not recorded (2) not recorded (3) not recorded
14	1968 Taormina, Italy 1969 No symposium. WFN New York	Ennio De Renzi and H. Spinnler	(1) Disturbances of visual perception following cerebral lesions (E. De Renzi) (2) The comparative effect of early and late lesions (Malcolm Piercy) (3) no record of a possible third theme
Note: From here on the symposia are held every year the last full week of June.			
15	1970 Cambridge, U.K.	Oliver Zangwill	(1) Right hemisphere language (M. Gazzaniga) (2) Disorders of auditory perception (D. Shankweiler) (3) Pain (D. Albe-Fessard and P. Wall)

Table 1—continued

Meeting No.	Date	Local organizer	Topics
16	1971 Engelberg, Switzerland	Etienne Perret	(1) Acquired dyslexia (H. Hécaen) (2) Motor functions (M. Wyke) (3) Spatial performance in normal and brain-damaged patients (E. De Renzi)
17	1972 Puyricard, France	Marc Jeannerod	(1) Neuropsychological comparison between man and monkey (G. Ettlinger) (2) Subcortical vision (H. Lucas Teuber) (3) Frontal lobes (B. Milner)
18	1973 Konstanz, Germany	Klaus Poeck	(1) Restitution of function following cerebral lesion (M. Piercy) (2) Aphasia and nonverbal disorders of language (K. Poeck) (3) Cerebral programming and coordination of movement (R. Held)
19	1974 Urbino, Italy	Ennio De Renzi	(1) Effects of experience on brain development and on behavior (L. Ganz and E. Vurpillot) (2) Amnesia (O. Zangwill, M. Piercy and C. M. Whitty) (3) Disorders in handling of colors (M. Wyke)
20	1975 Aghios Nikolaos, Crete, Greece	Athanase Tzavaras	(1) Non verbal communication (M. Bertrand) (2) Visual recognition and its disorders (A. Cowey) (3) Speech perception and language comprehension (K. Poeck)
21	1976 Rocamadour, France	Marie-Claire Goldblum	(1) Disorders of reading and writing (H. Hécaen) (2) Non verbal thought and hemispheric interaction (B. Milner) (3) Localization of Function (G. Ettlinger)
22	1977 Frascati, Villa Falconieri, Italy	Luigi Pizzamiglio	(1) Extra personal space (M. Jeannerod) (2) Initial state of the newborn (R. Held) (3) Tactile recognition (J. Semmes and S. Corkin)
23	1978 Oxford, Randolph Hotel, U.K.	Frieda Newcombe and John Oxbury	(1) Cerebral asymmetries (F. Boller) (2) Apraxia (K. Poeck) (3) Facial movements and their perception (C. Trevarthen)
24	1979 Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia	Klaus Poeck	(1) Right hemisphere language (O. Zangwill) (2) Mechanisms of attention (N. Geschwind) (3) Visual discrimination and agnosia (M. Jeannerod)
25	1980 Calcatoggio, Corsica, France	Michèle Brouchon and Michel Poncet	(1) Aging and mental deterioration (S. Corkin) (2) Internal representation of the external world (M. Wilson) (3) Interhemispheric transfer of visual information in man and animals (G. Berlucchi)
26	1981 Monastir, Tunisia	Jacques Paillard	(1) Behavioral functions of the frontal lobes (B. Milner) (2) Childhood apraxia (H. Hécaen) (3) Neurotransmitters and behavior (S. Iversen)
27	1982 Ravello, Italy	Dario Grossi	(1) Neurolinguistics (A. Caramazza) (2) Arm movements and their role in human communication (E. Bizzi and D. Kimura) (3) Spatial memory (B. Milner and M. Mishkin)
28	1983 Rethimnon, Crete, Greece	Athanase Tsavaras	(1) Subcortical gray matter and behavior (F. Boller and M. Wyke) (2) Recovery of function after brain damage (G. Berlucchi) (3) Autonomic and cognitive correlates of emotion (N. Geschwind)

Table 1—continued

Meeting No.	Date	Local organizer	Topics
29	1984 Beaune, Hotel de Bourgogne, France	Marie-Thérèse Pérenin, Marc Jeannerod and François Michel	(1) Cortical visual processing (M. Goldberg, G. Ratcliff) (2) Neurochemistry of behavior (S. Iversen) (3) Restitution of memory functions (N. Butters)
30	1985 North Berwick, Scotland	Colwin Trevarthen	(1) Cortical levels of learning mechanisms (J. Delacour) (2) Developmental neuropsychology (C. Trevarthen, E. Kaplan) (3) Neural mechanisms of spatial attention (C. Butter, G. Rizzolatti)
31	1986 Capocaccia Sardinia, Italy	Guido Gainotti e Virgilio Agnetti	(1) Sex differences in brain organization (D. Kimura, C. Trevarthen) (2) Left-handedness (C. Marzi, H. A. (Gus) Buchtel) (3) Neuroethological approaches to sensory-motor behavior (M. Goodale, B. Kolb)
32	1987 Sintra, Portugal	Alexandro Castro-Caldas	(1) Olfaction (S. Corkin) (2) Anomia (G. Denes) (3) Autobiographical memory (H. Spinnler)
33	1988 Jerusalem, Israel	Shlomo Bentin and Morris Moscovitch	(1) Consciousness (E. Bisiach, M. Moscovitch and C. Umiltà) (2) Sensorimotor mapping and representation of space (J. Paillard) (3) Neuropsychology of errors (E. Zaidel)
34	1989 Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia	Michael Goldberg	(1) Cortical visual processing (M. Goldberg) (2) Self-organization and plasticity of the brain (W. Singer) (3) Cerebral cortical control of speech (C. Mateer)
35	1990 Nauplion, Greece	Michael Petrides	(1) Neuropsychology of mental imagery (C. Umiltà, D. Grossi and F. Newcombe) (2) Structural and functional organization of the frontal cortex (M. Petrides) (3) Dementia: 10 years later (S. Corkin and F. Boller)
36	1991 Taormina, Italy	Guido Gainotti	(1) Cerebellum: clinical and basic aspects (M. Goldberg) (2) Selective attention (G. Berlucchi) (3) Contributions of neural imaging techniques to Neuropsychology (S. Cappa and G. Vallar)
37	1992 Schluchsee, Germany	Claus Wallesch	(1) Parallel visual pathways (C. Marzi) (2) Neuropsychology of emotion (M. Kinsbourne and G. Gainotti) (3) Monoaminergic systems and cognition (C. Wallesch and Y. von Cramon)
38	1993 Collioure, France	François Boller and Jean-François Démonet	(1) Cingulate cortex (L. Ungerleider and M. Petrides) (2) Neural plasticity and recovery of function (C. Mateer and L. Pizzamiglio) (3) Cortical and neurological models of language production (D. Weniger and C. Wallesch)
39	1994 Anacapri, Italy	Dario Grossi and Luigi Trojano	(1) Intermediate representation in sensory-to-motor transformation. (E. Bizzi) (2) Amnesia and the neurobiology of memory (R. Morris) (3) Neglect and related disorders (E. Bisiach and C. Umiltà)

Table 1—continued

Meeting No.	Date	Local organizer	Topics
40	1995 Prague, Czech Republic	Tomas Paus, Jan Bures	(1) Interhemispheric relations. In memory of Roger W. Sperry. (E. Zaidel and C. Marzi) (2) Auditory cognitive processing (W. Huber, L. Amedeo Vignolo) (3) Neuropsychology of motivation (B. Richmond)
41	1996 Santorini, Greece	Michael Petrides	(1) Human memory systems as explored by functional imaging (S. Corkin and S. Cappa) (2) Visual guidance of action (D. Milner and G. Rizzolatti) (3) Roots of reading (C. Wallesch and D. Weniger)
42	1997 Camogli, Italy	Carlo Luzzatti	(1) Reorganization of cortical maps (C. Marzi and G. Berlucchi) (2) Genetics of behavioral and language development (S. Iversen) (3) Visual search (M. Behrman)
43	1998 Jerusalem, Israel	Shlomo Bentin and Tamar Flash	(1) Working memory (C. Butter and G. Vallar) (2) Motor learning (T. Flash and E. Bizzi) (3) Perception of faces and objects (S. Bentin, M. Behrman, C. Olson and M. Moscovitch)

replacing German and French as the language of choice for scientific exchanges.

What does perusal of the topics discussed at the Symposium (see Table 1) tell us about the evolution of the discipline of neuropsychology? One notices a tendency to move away from 'syndromes' into a much finer analysis of brain and behavior relationships. Disorders of language and related functions still occupy a sizeable portion of topics, but attention, learning and memory in its various aspects have been discussed more and more often for the past 30 years. The 'riddle of the frontal lobes' [8] has also been the subject of several meetings. One also notices a growing emphasis on neurophysiology, movement and action and, more recently neurochemistry, imaging and functional neuroanatomy. In addition there has been in recent years a number of sessions dealing with cerebral plasticity and recovery of function, and with emotional behavior. Consciousness, perception, particularly visual perception and motivation have also been selected as topics. The Symposium has expanded its scope in other fashions. The topics are no longer limited to adult patients but deal with normal subjects, children and even newborns as well as with animal work. In 1970, aging and dementia were selected as a topic for the first time.

Much can also be learned from the list of persons who participated to these meetings. At first, the meetings were quite 'Eurocentric' with the participation of many neurologists from the 'classical' German and Austrian neurology school, as well as the English school in the person,

for example, of MacDonald Critchley who attended in 1954. Hans Lukas Teuber was one of the first Americans to attend (in 1954). He was to become one of the major participants and advocate of the Symposium up to the time of his highly premature death in 1977. The same can be said about Norman Geschwind [3] who first participated to the meeting in 1964 and attended many subsequent meetings, often as topic organizer. He died at the age of 58 in 1984, shortly after Hécaen. Currently about one-third of the members come from outside of Europe.

Many people came to the meetings accompanied by some of their pupils who would soon become researchers in their own right. Oliver Zangwill attended the very first meeting (1951) in company of Malcolm Piercy, then a graduate student who has remained to this day a major participant to the meetings. In addition to Zangwill, Brenda Milner, Klaus Poeck and Ennio De Renzi are among the persons who, thanks to the participation of pupils who later became established scholars, contributed the most to the renewal of the group.

The first Chair of the Symposium was Henry Hécaen; the year in which he became Chairman is not recorded, but it can be assumed that in the early years, there was no need for a Chair since the group was quite small and informal. Hécaen remained Chairman until 1975 and Editor-in-Chief of *Neuropsychologia* until 1982. He died in the summer of 1983 and at the following Symposium (Beaune, 1984) a session in his honor was held on June 25th at the Chambre du Roy of the Hôtel-Dieu with

the participation of Brenda Milner, Gil Assal, Harold Goodglass, Klaus Poeck and Luigi A. Vignolo.

Following Hécaen, the Chair of the Symposium was held by Klaus Poeck (Aachen, Germany) from 1975–1980. In subsequent years, the Chair was held by Luigi Amedeo Vignolo (now in Brescia, Italy), Etienne Perret (Zurich, Switzerland), Malcolm Jeeves (St Andrews, U.K.) and Michael Goldberg (Bethesda, U.S.A.). The current Chairman is Claus Wallech (Magdeburg, Germany).

In conclusion, it is obvious to anyone that neuropsychology has changed a great deal during the past fifty years. It has changed in its scope, as reflected in part by the topics discussed at the Symposium. It has also had an enormous growth and there are currently many national and international societies, journals and meetings dealing directly or indirectly with neuropsychology, and one could indeed spend the best part of a year participating in such meetings held around the world. Never-

theless, the history of the International Neuropsychological Symposium is thought-provoking because it was a pioneer of its kind and because it has remained practically unique as a circle allowing an exchange of views between personalities of different backgrounds, disciplines and geographical origin. In this sense, the Symposium perpetuates well the spirit promoted by Henry Hécaen.

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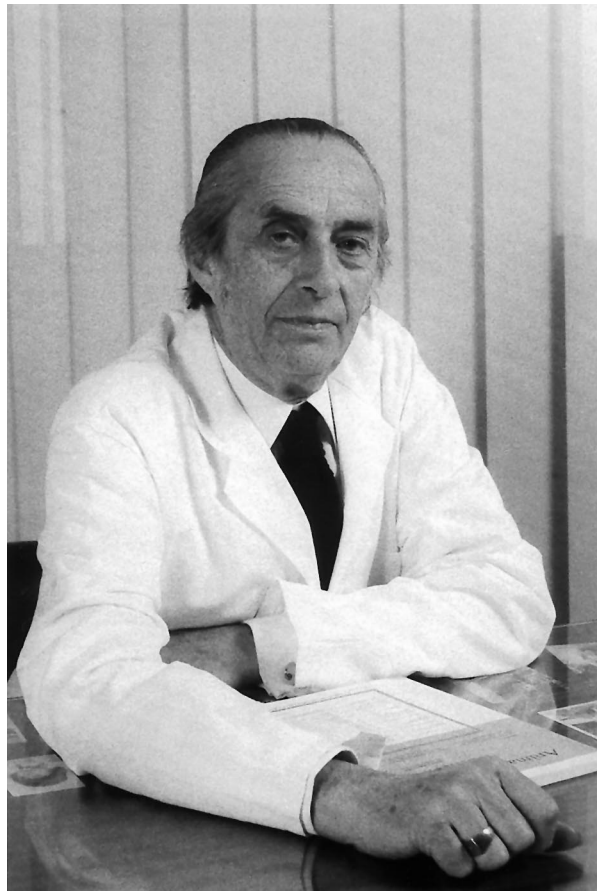


Fig. 1. Portrait of Henry Hécaen (1912–1983). Picture taken in 1981.



Fig. 2. Group picture taken at the symposium of S. Gimignano, September 1964. (1) Ennio De Renzi, (2) Brenda Milner, (3) Martha Wilson, (4) Hans-Lucas Teuber, (5) Henry Hécaen, (6) Carlo Gentili, (7) anonymous italian neuropsychologist (Loperfido?), (8) Edoardo Bisiach, (9) Clemens Faust, (10) Ilse Gloning, (11) Elizabeth Warrington, (12) Marcel Kinsbourne, (13) Frits Grewel, (14) Pietro Faglioni, (15) Hans Hoff, (16) Franz Günther von Stockert, (17) Josephine Semmes, (18) Anton Lechner, (19) anonymous Dutch neuropsychologist (?Deelman), (20) William Wilson, (21) Colwin Trevarthen, (22) Hans Spinnler, (23) Rudolph Quatember, (24) Heinrich Scheller, (25) Luigi Amedeo Vignolo, (26) Karl Gloning, (27) Davis Howes, (28) Norman Geschwind, (29) Klaus Poeck, (30) ?, (31) ?, (32) François Boller, (33) George Ettlenger, (34) Travel Agent, (35) Ron Myers, (36) Eric Lenneberg, (37) ?, (38) ?, (39) ?, (40) Malcolm Jeeves, (41) Sue Oxbury, (42) ? Freda Newcombe, (43) John Oxbury, (44) Malcolm Piercy, (45) Mitchell Glickstein.



Fig. 3. Group picture taken at the symposium of Calcatoggio, Corsica, June 1980. (1) Henry A. (Gus) Buchtel, (2) William Wilson, (3) Bruno Preilowski, (4) Carlo Marzi, (5) Carlo Umiltà, (6) Jacques Paillard, (7) Klaus Poeck, (8) François Boller, (9) Norman Geschwind, (10) Luigi A. Vignolo, (11) Harold Goodglass, (12) Marie-Claire Goldblum, (13) Morris Moscovitch, (14) Sue Oxbury, (15) Gianfranco Denes, (16) Richard Held, (17) Robert Haaxma, (18) Brenda Milner, (19) Martha Wilson, (20) Sue Corkin, (21) Patrick Rabbit, (22) Ennio De Renzi, (23) Ian Steele Russell, (24) Klaus Heeschen, (25) Walter Huber, (26) Etienne Perret, (27) Edgar Zurif, (28) Athanase Tsavaras, (29) Laughlin Taylor, (30) Michèle Bouchon, (31) Volker Henn, (32) Henry Hécaen, (33) Giovanni Berlucchi, (34) Felicia Huppert, (35) Rudolph Cohen, (36) Gil Assal, (37) Oliver Zangwill, (38) Dorothea Weniger, (39) John Oxbury, (40) Charles Gross, (41) Wolfgang Hartje, (42) Maria Wyke, (43) Marie Louise Kane, (44) Marcel Kinsbourne, (45) Nelson Butters, (46) Michel Poncet, (47) Jean-Louis Signoret, (48) Daniel Beaubaton, (49) Walter Sturm, (50) ?, (51) Giorgio Innocenti, (52) Paolo Nichelli.

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