Upcoming
INS Mid-Year Meeting
to be held in
Kraków, Poland

Peter Arnett, Ph.D., Assoc. Prof.
Assistant Dir. of Graduate Training
Program Co-Chair, INS Mid-year
Meeting, 2010
Clinical Neuropsychologist
Penn State University
Psychology Department
University Park, PA 16802-3105
paa6@psu.edu

Anna Grabowska, Ph.D.
Head, Lab. of Psychophysiology
Department of Neurophysiology
The Nencki Institute of
Experimental Biology
Polish Academy of Science
Warsaw, Poland

Stephen M. Rao, Ph.D.
Ralph and Luci Schey Chair
Director, Schey Center for Cognitive Neuroimaging
Professor, Cleveland Clinic Lerner
College of Medicine at CWRU
Lou Ruvo Center for Brain Health
Neurological Institute
Cleveland, OH 44195

The conference will be held at Jagiellonian University, originally founded in 1364. It is considered the most prestigious university in Poland. By the mid-15th century, it had become one of Europe’s leading academic centers in mathematics, astronomy, astrology, geography, and legal studies. Many prestigious scholars have studied there, including Nicolaus Copernicus (1491-95) and Pope John Paul II (1938-39, 1942-46) to name two.

Kraków has many historic features and is something of a living monument. In addition to Jagiellonian University, it contains Wawel Royal Castle. This historic site was built in the 16th century by King Sigismund I the Old, who brought in the best native and foreign artists to create a splendid Renaissance palace and castle. It is extremely well-preserved, and exists today largely unchanged from its original structure. It is a monument to the many Italian architects and sculptors, German decorators, and Polish artists who were involved in its construction.

Regarding the scientific content of the INS Mid-Year Meeting, the theme is “Developing Connections Between Neuropsychology and Neuroscience.”

Contents of this issue:
Peter Arnett, Anna Grabowska & Stephen Rao Upcoming INS Mid-Year Meeting to be Held in Kraków, Poland, p. 1
Luba Kriva & Anna Marzecova Experimental Research in Central Europe: Attentional functioning in bilinguals, p. 2
Alice Proverbio When neurons do not mirror the agent’s intentions, p. 3
Laura Hokkanen INS Mid-year Meeting 2009—bridging more than research and practice in Helsinki, p. 5
Charles Matthews Support Fund Seeks Applicants p. 7
ILC Seeks Bilingual Neuropsychology Professionals p. 7
Forthcoming Conferences p. 7

To read INSNET on-line and to access back issues, go to:
http://www.ilc-ins.org/INSNETnewsletters.shtml

Just outside of Kraków is the Wieliczka Salt Mine. This mine produced table salt continuously from the 13th century through 2007. The mine includes many statues carved out of rock salt, as well as a spectacular salt cathedral. Wieliczka Salt Mine is a popular tourist destination, with about 1.2 million annual visitors. About 65 kilometers from Kraków is Auschwitz, the largest German concentration camp during World War II.
Submissions consistent with this theme are encouraged, with the goal of stimulating discussion of work that integrates clinical and applied approaches with experimental approaches to neuroscience.

Jagiellonian U., Collegium Novum

Additionally, we have assembled an exciting program including scholars from around the world that underscores this broad theme. Specifically, we have organized a translational symposium involving Italian scientists Dr. Giacomo Rizzolatti and Dr. Carlo Semenza titled: “How cognitive neuroscience and clinical neuropsychology interact to inform one another.” Dr. Rizzolatti will discuss basic neuroscience issues and how these might inform clinical work, whereas Dr. Semenza will discuss the ways in which clinical work can drive research in cognitive neuroscience.

Wawel Royal Castle, Krakow

Further highlights of the conference will involve a Keynote Talk by Dr. Michael Merzenich involving brain training-based therapeutics; the Birch Lecture by Dr. John Gabrieli who will discuss the brain basis of dyslexia; Dr. Stephen Rao’s Presidential talk on the preclinical detection of neurodegenerative disorders; and plenary talks by Dr. Margaret Kosut of Poland on Learning-induced brain plasticity, Dr. George Hynd of the United States on the evolution of pediatric neuropsychology in practice and research, and Dr. Andreas Monsch of Switzerland on the neuropsychological approaches to understanding MCI and dementia.

This outstanding program also includes a symposium on the contributions of Luria and Konorski involving Drs. Tatiana Akhutina of Russia, Elkhonon Goldberg of the United States, Bogdan Dreher from Australia, and Charles Gross from the United States. For those interested in continuing education, Dr. Jennifer Manly has put together a diverse and attractive set of offerings. We hope to see you in Kraków!

Experimental Research in Central Europe: Attentional Functioning in Bilinguals

Luba Kriva
Department of Psychology
Faculty of Philosophy and Arts
Charles University
Prague, Czech Republic
lubka.kriva@gmail.com

Ann Marzecova
Institute of Psychology
Jagiellonian University
Krakow, Poland
anna.marzecova@uj.edu.pl

In Spring 2009, an international experimental study exploring the effects of bilingualism on attentional functioning was conducted in Poland and in the Czech Republic. The project was inspired by and carried out within the reasearch for a Master’s thesis of the first author (Anna Marzecova), which was written under the guidance of Piotr Wolski. Taken together, the project is a result of the cooperation of three junior researchers (Anna Marzecova, Dariusz Asanowicz, Luba Kriva) and two senior researchers (Zofia Wodniecka & Piotr Wolski) from two countries.

Nowadays, around half of the world’s population speaks more than one language and bilingualism is thus considered more of a norm than an exception. Thanks to this fact, the research interest in bilingualism flourishes and it also embraces the consequences of bilingualism for cognitive functioning1. Beneficial effects of bilingualism on attentional functioning have been reported repeatedly in studies with children2, as well as young3 and older adults4. In particular, bilingual speakers outperform monolinguals in non-verbal tasks involving conflict resolution; hence, they are characterized by enhanced executive control3.

The advantage of bilingual individuals in tasks outside the language domain has been attributed to the engagement of executive attention in overcoming cross-linguistic interference, which bilinguals face on a daily basis due to their continuous need to differentiate and switch between the languages5. However, the exact mechanisms underlying these cognitive benefits are still not elucidated.

Another interesting area of research focuses on the influences of bilingualism on language-relevant neural systems. Studies on bilingualism contribute towards understanding how specific language experience alters functional and structural organization of the brain6. One of the particularly puzzling issues is the question of whether bilingual experience may affect the functional hemispheric specialization of language and attentional networks6,7,8. Our experimental study was carried out in order to contribute to the two areas in question. We examined the attentional efficiency and functional hemispheric lateralization of attentional systems of
bilingual individuals as compared to monolinguals.

Our focus lay in young adults (between 18 and 32 years of age) from different language backgrounds. Both the experimental (bilingual) and the control (monolingual) group consisted of young adults who were either university students or already held a university degree. All subjects were chosen based on their self-rated proficiency and history of language acquisition (assessed by the Language History and Background Questionnaire designed especially for the purpose of the study).

Eighteen bilingual participants were exposed to their second language (L2) before the age of six years and were functionally fluent either in Slovak and Czech, Slovak and Polish, Polish and English, Polish and Ukrainian, Polish and Russian, or Belarusian and the Russian language. Seventeen monolinguals were not functionally fluent in any other language than Polish, which was their mother tongue.

The proficiency scores and the percentage of daily use of particular languages indicate that the bilingual participants are so called unbalanced bilinguals - their self-rated proficiency was significantly lower for the L2. It is worth noticing that most of the combinations of languages which were spoken by the participants are combinations of Slavic languages.

In the field of bilingualism research, such languages are rarely studied; therefore, the research in Central Europe may contribute substantially towards broadening the scope of knowledge on different variants of bilingualism.

We employed the Lateralized Attention Network Test (LANT), which had been originally developed by Greene et al.\(^5\) to assess the efficiency of alerting, orienting, and executive attentional network in each cerebral hemisphere separately. Furthermore, a shortened version of Raven’s Advanced Progressive Matrices (RAPM) was used as an indicator of the participants’ IQ.

The results confirmed the general hypothesis that bilinguals are more efficient in conflict processing and hence characterized by the more efficient executive network. The findings are consistent with previous studies which assessed the attentional efficiency of highly proficient balanced bilinguals by the Attentional Network Test.

Furthermore, bilinguals exhibited a different pattern of functional hemispheric lateralization of attentional networks than monolinguals. While monolinguals exhibit the typically observed right hemisphere dominance in attentional functioning, the right hemisphere advantage (or possibly the left hemisphere disadvantage) is not observed in bilinguals.

The LANT data are now being further analyzed and follow-up studies are planned in the near future, which besides replicating the results (on a larger sample of participants), aim to cast new light on the bilingual advantage in conflict processing and conflict adaptation, as well as to explore in detail the patterns of functional hemispheric lateralization in bilinguals.\(^9\)

References:


When Neurons Do Not Mirror the Agent’s Intentions

Alice Mado Proverbio, Ph.D.  
Associate Professor of Psychobiology and Physiological Psychology  
Director, Cognitive Electrophysiology Lab  
University of Milano-Bicocca  
Dept. of Psychology  
Via dell’Innovazione 10 (U9), 20126 Milan, Italy  
mado.proverbio@unimib.it  
amice.mado.proverbio@ibfm.cnr.it  
Since their discovery in the late decades of last century, event-related
brain potentials (ERPs) have greatly contributed to the comprehension of neural bases of cognitive processes such as perception and language\(^1\) in normal controls. In particular, the N400 component, a large negative bioelectrical potential, has been related to semantic integration processes.

The study of N400 behaviour has helped in the understanding of how meanings are accessed, stored, and integrated in lexical semantic systems. It has also been demonstrated that N400 is sensitive to information relating to social cognition such as world-knowledge\(^2\).

We applied the N400 paradigm to the study of gesture coding, for which there are permanent representational units in the inferior parietal and inferior frontal cortex. Indeed, apart from communicative gestures such as sign language (e.g., ASL or BSL), goal-directed gestures whose intent is not communicative are also recognized as unitary meaningful units by premotor and somatosensory mirror neurons.

It is known that a left inferior parietal lesion (BA40) is associated with the inability to recognize or imitate a gesture (like brushing teeth or flipping a coin) or to perform skilled actions (like lighting a cigarette or making coffee), which is a deficit called apraxia. Interestingly, ERP studies on ASL processing report greater amplitude signals originating in the parietal cortices in native rather than in late signers.

Available neurometabolic literature\(^3\) provides evidence that a fronto-parietal mirror system, including the inferior frontal gyrus, left inferior parietal lobule, and superior temporal sulcus, is involved in action coding and comprehension in humans. The evidence comes from the observation that goal directed vs. non goal-directed actions (e.g., picking up vs. just reaching), or more salient (like grasping a glass to drink) vs. less salient actions (like grasping a glass to clean up) specifically activate the mirror neuron circuits.

In a recent study\(^4\) we compared visual processing of comprehensible vs. incomprehensible actions to establish whether N400 was sensitive to semantic violations in action representation. 260 ecological photos representing persons of various number, age and gender, engaged in goal-directed actions, were presented to 23 University students: 130 pictures displayed actions belonging to the typical human repertoire (e.g.: woman relaxing in bath, eyes closed; doctor writing prescription); 130 incomprehensible scenes showed humans engaged in actions lacking an understandable goal (e.g., businessman balancing on one foot in the desert; young woman, eyes closed, sucking through straw placed in car engine).

The action incongruity was first established by a group of judges. EEG was continuously recorded from 128 scalp sites while participants, engaged in a secondary perceptual task, passively viewed human scenes.

ERP data showed an early recognition of the action’s purpose in the female (but not male) brain, with a larger parietal response to understandable behavior at about 170-200 ms. Source reconstruction located the neural generators of this effect in the inferior/parietal, left inferior/frontal, left and right premotor areas, right cingulate cortex, right superior/temporal and extra-striate cortex. At about 450-600 ms, anterior N400 response to implausible/inappropriate behavior was exceedingly greater in women than men. N400 data suggest that incomprehensible actions are processed differently in the two sexes, with a prevalence of limbic and cingulate activation (affective) in women, and orbito/frontal activation (cognitive) in men, along with a right STG activation of comparable amplitude in men and women. The data suggest a greater female responsiveness to social signals, resulting in a more efficient processing of unattended social information.

These differences between men and women in the brain response to human actions evidenced a sex difference in the ability to infer mental states of others. The link between action comprehension and social skills is not trivial, but indeed, a strong association between the known action observation/execution properties of the monkey mirror system and the theorized social functions of the human mirror system\(^5\) has been demonstrated.

Several recent papers have shown the presence of gender differences in empathy for pain\(^6\), showing stronger affective response to painful situations involving humans, in women than men. Again, for example, fMRI studies have indicated\(^7\) a stronger activation of the IF gyrus in women than men during empathy-related interactions.

This gender difference can be considered in light of the Baron-Cohen hypothesis\(^8\) that the greater incidence of autism and antisocial personality disorders within the male population represents the extreme variant of a typical male brain characterized by a poor empathic ability. An example of an empathic attitude might consist in ‘constantly searching people’s tone of voice and scanning people’s faces, especially their eyes, to see what they might be thinking’, typical of a female individual.

Our data provide, most of all, new insights on the nature of the sensorimotor system during recognition of goal-directed behaviours and its functional sex differences.

References:


The neuropsychological societies in Scandinavia have a long tradition of joint meetings. Starting in 1982, they have traditionally been organized every third or fourth year rotating between the participating countries: Finland, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.

When Sweden was selected as the host of the INS Mid Year Meeting in 2002, the meeting was organized as a conjoint event following the example of the Nordic meetings. This meant including one or two representatives from each Nordic society in the program committee and inviting a symposium from each country. The idea worked well and was adopted also for the 2009 INS Helsinki meeting. This year Iceland was also represented; they formed a society the year before and now contribute their own symposium.

A whole new flavor was added when it became evident that the INS was interested in strengthening its ties with the Baltic countries. There has been increasing collaboration between Finnish and Estonian neuropsychologists in recent years and a decision was made to not only include Estonian colleagues in the program committee, but also to expand the meeting to include Tallinn as a conference venue, a prestigious old town right across the gulf and within easy reach of Helsinki.

By the 29th of July in 2009, preparations were complete and the conference opened with a saxophone quartet playing “Sir Duke” by Stevie Wonder, an entertaining piece that set a relaxed tone.

**INS Mid-Year Meeting 2009—
Bridging More than Research and Practice in Helsinki, Finland**

Laura Hokkanen, PhD
Chair, INS 2009 Mid-Year Meeting
President, Finnish Neuropsychological Society
University of Helsinki
Department of Psychology
P.O.Box 9, 00014
Helsinki, Finland

[Email link]

Hosting an INS Mid-Year Meeting is an honor and a challenge, an opportunity to invite your international colleagues over to discuss what is new and relevant in the field of neuropsychology and to present selected highlights of the research conducted locally. The honor for the 2009 event was offered to the Finnish Neuropsychological Society and it was gladly accepted. The Finnish society was established in 1979 so the year 2009 marked its 30th anniversary which made it a perfect time to organize the meeting.

The work began very soon after the decision was made by the INS, and this was more than three years prior to the event, at the 2006 Annual Meeting in Boston. The INS Executive Secretary, Robert Bornstein, came to visit Finland and together it was decided to choose Marina Congress Centre as the meeting venue, a modern and spacious facility located right by the waterfront in the city centre.

This wasn't the first INS meeting to be held in Finland. In 1988 the Finnish Society had the pleasure of organizing the INS European meeting and many of the people involved then were still active within the society, so the project was in good hands. Many things have changed in the intervening 20 years, however.
The deficiencies that seem to have neuro-individuals with severe musical disorders are not pertain to true ongoing reality) as a result of an inability to suppress the interference of memories that do not pertain to the present.

Armin Schnider from Switzerland, in his talk “Confabulation and the creation of reality,” defined behaviorally spontaneous confabulation (actions guided by memories that may have justly guided their behavior in the past but which do not pertain to true ongoing reality) as an ability of episodic memory as a part of a more general system for mental time travel, involving the construction of future episodes as well as past and fictional ones. Sharing of episodic information in his view may explain the evolution of language itself, and why language exhibits such properties as symbolic representations of elements of non-present events, time and place markers, and combinatorial rules.

The Birch lecture was given by Lynn Nadel from the United States on the topic of “Postnatal Development of Hippocampus: Neuropsychological Implications” and there was also a special INS Award Lecture given by Barbara Wilson from the UK titled “The Application of Cognitive Neuroscience to problems in Everyday Life.”

Other invited plenaries included a talk, “Brain basis of social interaction,” by Riitta Hari from Finland where she described mirror neuron systems, brain circuitries that are activated during both performing and observing certain actions, and are sometimes found to be abnormal in Asperger subjects. In a talk titled “The nature of music,” Isabelle Peretz from Canada described – with vivid video and audio clips - individuals with severe musical deficiencies that seem to have neuro-genetic underpinnings. Such a musical disorder is termed “congenital amusia,” an umbrella term for lifelong musical disabilities that cannot be attributed to mental retardation, deafness, lack of exposure, or brain damage after birth.

Armin Schnider from Switzerland, in his talk “Confabulation and the creation of reality,” defined behaviorally spontaneous confabulation (actions guided by memories that may have justly guided their behavior in the past but which do not pertain to true ongoing reality) as a result of an inability to suppress the interference of memories that do not pertain to the present.

The invited symposia organized by the Nordic and Baltic societies covered several aspects of developmental neuropsychology, social neuroscience, and brain plasticity. There were also special symposia on holistic neuropsychological rehabilitation approaches across Europe, on driving and cognition within Nordic countries, and finally a single case — a woman with a large arachnoid cyst who herself was present and gave a memorable talk with Ritva Laaksonen and the consulting neurologist professor Raimo Sulkava who then discussed how “silent” the silent cyst really was. The Continuing Education (CE) workshops had already been presented before the opening of the actual meeting. These three-hour workshops were arranged by INS CE committee chair Jennifer Manly and for an additional fee they offered credits that can be used for continuing education programs in the United States and elsewhere.

There were two parallel workshops in the morning: Lucia Willadino Braga from Brazil spoke about cerebral palsy and traumatic brain injury and a family-based approach to the rehabilitation of the child and Grant Iverson from Canada presented clinical & psychometric strategies for improving accuracy for identifying cognitive impairment.

In the afternoon there were three parallel workshops: H. Gerry Taylor from the United States discussed current knowledge and implications of the neurodevelopmental consequences of very low birth weight. Ritva Laaksonen from Finland described neuropsychotherapy and the guidelines for a new integrated field of neuropsychological treatment, and finally Alex Martin from the United States presented new findings of the functional neuroanatomy of semantic memory.

The turnout of attendees was even better than expected as there were 660 registered participants representing 39 countries. Geography was not a limiting factor; the largest group apart from the Finns came from Australia, a continent at a totally opposite side of the globe. Other groups of 20-30 participants each were from the United States, Canada, and the United Kingdom, as expected, but there were large groups also coming from Spain,
Japanese, and Brazil, as well as the other Nordic countries.

The final highlight of the conference took place on Saturday, August 1st, the last meeting day, when the conference set sail. The sea glittered in the morning sun when everyone (or almost everyone as close to 550 participants were still able to attend) boarded a modern cruiser ferry that took them across the Gulf of Finland to Estonia.

INS president elect Russell Bauer joked about the mountain and Muhammad, but it was definitely worth moving the conference across the gulf to be able to hear emeritus professor Endel Tulving, the eminent scholar, give a talk in his original country and home town. After the closing of the conference, there was still time for some shopping and sightseeing in the medieval town before the one and a half hour ferry ride back in the evening.

The theme of the meeting had been ‘Bridging Research and Practice in Clinical Neuropsychology’ and scientifically the aim was fulfilled. The meeting bridged Helsinki and Tallinn as venues, and hopefully many new contacts were formed, bridging also the minds of neuropsychologists from different parts of the world.

The Charles Matthews Support Fund is seeking applicants, volunteer speakers, and donations. A Speakers Bureau is being developed. A description of the Matthews Support Fund Program is posted on the ILC web site at [http://www.ilc-ins.org/programs.shtml](http://www.ilc-ins.org/programs.shtml) along with an application form.

This program is an initiative to sponsor small regional conferences on neuropsychological topics in non-North American countries, especially South America, Asia, Africa, and Eastern Europe. Both invited speakers and videoconferences are encouraged and supported. Two programs have been funded thus far: one in the Czech Republic and one in Argentina.

Videoconferencing is an economical possibility for areas in which the technical equipment is available. This technology allows a speaker to lecture from his or her home base to a remote audience that can actually see, hear, and interact with the speaker. In this way, current developments in neuropsychology can be made available to professionals in remote regions.

One purpose of this endeavor is to promote neuropsychology in regions where INS members and potential members may be geographically distant from INS conferences, making conference attendance an economic hardship.

Please contact Dr. Mariana Cherner at chair@ilc-ins.org if you have ideas, suggestions, or wish to apply for funds.

For more information:
[http://www.ilc-ins.org/programs.shtml](http://www.ilc-ins.org/programs.shtml)

Entries are organized by world regions, countries, and languages. Participants come from 18 countries and practice neuropsychology in 25 languages. Almost half offer assessment services in Spanish and English.

Other languages spoken by participants include French, Italian, Portuguese, Catalan, Mandarin Chinese, Cantonese, Korean, Thai, Vietnamese, German, Dutch, Russian, Hebrew, Norwegian, Swedish, Polish, Hungarian, Croatian, Bosnian, Serbian, Armenian, Farsi, and Papiamento.

We are eager to add your expertise to this database! Please contact Dr. Mariana Cherner at chair@ilc-ins.org to become a participant.

For more information:
[http://www.ilc-ins.org/language.cfm](http://www.ilc-ins.org/language.cfm)

---

### Charles Matthews Support Fund Seeks Applicants

The Charles Matthews Support Fund is seeking applicants, volunteer speakers, and donations. A Speakers Bureau is being developed. A description of the Matthews Support Fund Program is posted on the ILC web site at [http://www.ilc-ins.org/programs.shtml](http://www.ilc-ins.org/programs.shtml) along with an application form.

This program is an initiative to sponsor small regional conferences on neuropsychological topics in non-North American countries, especially South America, Asia, Africa, and

---

### ILC Seeks Bilingual Neuropsychology Professionals

If you are contacted to treat a patient or client who speaks a language you do not, where can you turn for help in finding a referral?

One excellent possibility is the ILC Cross-cultural Referrals Database which is available online and free of charge to both INS members and non-members. This database contains a list of 44 neuropsychology professionals from around the world who are interested in providing neuropsychological evaluations in multiple languages for the purposes of cross-cultural assessment. Each participant provides basic contact information along with his or her languages spoken and services offered.

Entries are organized by world regions, countries, and languages. Participants come from 18 countries and practice neuropsychology in 25 languages. Almost half offer assessment services in Spanish and English.

Other languages spoken by participants include French, Italian, Portuguese, Catalan, Mandarin Chinese, Cantonese, Korean, Thai, Vietnamese, German, Dutch, Russian, Hebrew, Norwegian, Swedish, Polish, Hungarian, Croatian, Bosnian, Serbian, Armenian, Farsi, and Papiamento.

We are eager to add your expertise to this database! Please contact Dr. Mariana Cherner at chair@ilc-ins.org to become a participant.

For more information:
[http://www.ilc-ins.org/language.cfm](http://www.ilc-ins.org/language.cfm)

---

### Forthcoming Conferences

#### 2010 Mid-Year Meeting of the INS
June 30-July 3, 2010
Krakow, Poland
[www.the-ins.org/10893.cfm](http://www.the-ins.org/10893.cfm)

#### 7th Satellite Symposium on Neuropsychological Rehabilitation
July 5-6, 2010
Krakow, Poland
(immediately following the INS Mid-Year Meeting, above)
Sponsored by the World Federation for NeuroRehabilitation (WFNR)
This is a multidisciplinary symposium incorporating neuropsychology, clinical psychology, occupational therapy, physiotherapy, speech and language therapy, social work, medicine and nursing. The primary
focus of the symposium is rehabilitation of neuropsychological consequences of acquired brain impairment. All talks and posters will be published in “Brain Impairment.”

Contact: Gerhard Müller & team
www.koenigundmueller.de
http://pdf.koenigundmueller.de/kurs/FB100705A.pdf

7th FENS Forum of European Neuroscience
July 3-7, 2010
Amsterdam
Organized by the Federation of European Neuroscience Societies (FENS)
Email:
Use e-mail form on Contacts page
Web site: http://fens2010.neurosciences.asso.fr/
Web site: forum.fens.org/2010

7th International Test Commission Conference
July 19-21, 2010
Shatin, Hong Kong
Pre-conference workshops to be held July 18, 2010
Web site: www.itc2010hk.com

10th Nordic Meeting in Neuropsychology
The Social Brain: Development and Dysfunction
August 15-18, 2010
Aalborg, Denmark
Sponsored by the Danish Child & Youth Neuropsychological Society & the Danish Neuropsychological Society
Email: info@neuropsychology2010.com

48th Annual Meeting of the Academy of Aphasia
October 24-26, 2010
Athens, Greece
Deadline for paper submissions: April 15, 2010
Web site: academymofaphasia.org
2nd Meeting of the Federation of the European Societies

of Neuropsychology (ESN)
September 22-24, 2010
Amsterdam
www.fesn.eu/conference/home

For more conferences, see the ILC web site Conferences page: www.ilc-ins.org/news.shtml

International Liaison Committee Members

Mariana Cherner, Chair
mcherner@ucsd.edu

Patricia Klaas, INSNET Editor
patricia.klaas@sbcglobal.net

William Seidel, Coordinator
Book & Journal Depository
wtswts5@yahoo.com

John Woodard, Coordinator
Research & Editing Consultant
Program
john.woodard@wayne.edu

Kathy May, Program Assistant and Web Site Manager
kathy@ilc-ins.org

ILC Regional Representatives

Africa
Penny Holding
penny.holding@uclmail.net

Asia
Raymond Chan
rckchan2003@yahoo.com.hk

Australia & New Zealand
Skye McDonald,
smcdonald@psy.unsw.edu.au

Brazil
Lucia Braga
lucia@brace.br

Central America
Ramiro Coello Cortés
drcocco@amnetggu.com

South America
Alberto Fernández
neurorehab@onenet.com.ar

Middle East
Miriam Levav
levavm@zahav.net.il
& Janna Assah, assa@netvision.net.il

Russia
Sergey Kiselev
eskisa@rambler.ru

Nordic Countries
Laura Hokkanen
laura.hokkanen@helsinki.fi

Western Europe
Niall Pender
niallpender@beaumont.ie

Eastern Europe
Petr Kulistak
petr.kulistak@volny.cz

Southern Europe
Natalia Ojeda del Pozo
nojeda@fice.deusto.es

Contact the Editor:
Patricia Klaas
INSNET Editor
patricia.klaas@sbcglobal.net

INSNET is the free bulletin of the International Liaison Committee of the International Neuropsychological Society & is published twice a year. Copyright 2009 by the International Neuropsychological Society
700 Ackerman Road
Suite 625
Columbus, Ohio 43202 USA

ISSN 1939-3911 (print)
ISSN 1939-392X (online)