

INS Distinguished Career Award Hawaii

Dirk Bakker

Dirk Bakker has been a true pioneer in the Netherlands within the field of neuropsychology, especially child neuropsychology. His research career spanning about forty years of work has specifically focused on dyslexia related to the hemispheric specialization of functions. Dirk started his intriguing research by developing a neuropsychological model of the process of normal and abnormal reading. He validated his model of developmental dyslexia with electrophysiological (ERP) measures in longitudinal studies of normal children as well as of children with different subtypes of dyslexia. Even more innovative and challenging is his research concerning treatment of dyslexia, based on stimulation of one or the other hemisphere in dyslexics.

Dirk Bakker studied psychology at the Free University in Amsterdam and completed his PhD thesis in 1972. He was Head of the Research Department of the Paedological Institute in Amsterdam from 1962 to 1998. In 1979, he became a professor of child and clinical neuropsychology at the Free University in Amsterdam, retiring in 1997. In this period he supervised with great care and pleasure a lot of master's theses and PhD dissertations, and also received many grants for his research.

Dirk was consulting editor of a number of journals, including the Journal of Clinical and Experimental Neuropsychology, Journal of Learning Disabilities and Journal of Child Neuropsychology. He has published a large number of articles in important neuropsychological journals, has written many chapters, and was co-editor of several books. Dirk's studies about dyslexia are summarized in his own book 'Neuropsychological treatment of dyslexia', published in 1990. As an invited speaker, he has given many presentations in his own country as well as several other countries.

Dirk Bakker was president of the Dutch Society of Neuropsychology and president of the International Academy for Research in Learning disabilities (IARLD). In 1983, he was the president of the International Neuropsychological Society. In addition to Dirk's groundbreaking theoretical and research contributions, his enthusiasm for the field of neuropsychology has stimulated and inspired many people. We know Dirk as a very gentle and amiable person, who has promoted the international development of clinical neuropsychology. In many respects, Dirk may be considered the founder of child neuropsychology in the Netherlands.

Anne-Lise Christensen

Dr. Anne-Lise Christensen is one of the most dynamic and energetic pioneers in clinical neuropsychology and rehabilitation in Europe. I know her as a creative person far ahead of other professionals in inspiration, knowledge, and emphatic, humanistic interpersonal skills.

Background and inspiration for her endeavours are in her own words due to Danish Phenomenological Psychology and Bruner and Miller's Cognitive Revolution. Sources for clinical-scientific orientation are involved with positions in Psychiatry, later Neurology and Neurosurgery (9 years), where a progressive neurosurgeon wanted to get insight in patients' mental functioning.

Reading A.R. Luria's "Higher Cortical Functions in Man" met these demands, knowledge wise and terminologically. Meeting Luria at a congress in London in 1969 was followed by invitations to Moscow in the years 1970, 1973 and 1975.

Making use of Luria's theory about Functional Systems provided the background for the publication of "Luria's Neuropsychological Investigation", 1975; a method showing the possibilities for rehabilitation, created by the phenomenological feed back to the patients during the evaluation.

The pursuit of this work made it possible with help from N.Y. Med. School to obtain a grant to establish the first Centre for Rehabilitation of Brain Injury in Europe. This was placed at the faculty of Psychology in Copenhagen.

In later years her focus has been concentrated on transdisciplinary scientific work in the societies EMN and World AMN –whose first president was George Prigatano – a work strongly supporting the “Mind – Brain” interrelationship in the service of better results for brain injured persons.

Louis Costa

Louis Costa has had a seminal role in the development of the field of neuropsychology through his accomplishments as a scientist, educator, and administrator. With his colleague Dr. Steven Mattis at CCNY in the early 1970s Dr. Costa developed one of the first training programs in neuropsychology. He did important research in cortical evoked potentials in the 1960's, visual inattention (e.g. Cortex, 1968), and hemispheric organization (e.g. Brain and Language 1981). He also edited the collected works of Arthur Benton with Otfried Spreen. He has served as a mentor and advisor to many individuals who have become leaders in the Society and the field of neuropsychology.

Dr. Costa was one of the founding members of INS, and served the Society in numerous capacities. He was chair of the program committee at the second annual meeting of the INS, and served as President in 1975. He also served as the first Executive Secretary of the Society until 1982. Dr. Costa worked with other Society leaders to establish the mid-year INS meeting and to establish a mechanism to ensure European representation on the Board of Governors. Dr. Costa with Dr. Byron Rourke was a founding editor of the Journal of Clinical Neuropsychology in 1979 which became the Journal of Clinical and Experimental Neuropsychology and was the official journal of INS for many years.

In addition to his contributions to INS, Dr. Costa has had a significant impact many other major developments in the field of neuropsychology. He had a pivotal role in the creation of the Division Clinical Neuropsychology in APA and the section on Clinical Neuropsychology of CPA. He also was a founding member of the American Board of Clinical Neuropsychology. Dr. Costa was also the founding editor with David Hultsch and Byron Rourke of the journal Aging Neuropsychology and Cognition.

Edith Freund Kaplan

Edith F. Kaplan played a pivotal role in establishing neuropsychology as a distinct clinical and professional discipline. She pioneered the development of the Boston Process Approach to neuropsychological assessment which highlights the importance of cognitive strategies and error pattern analysis in clinical evaluation. Dr. Kaplan graduated in 1949 from Brooklyn College with a degree in Psychology under the tutelage of Hans Werner. She received her Ph.D. in developmental psychology from Clark University and began working, in 1956, at the Boston VAMC, where she and her neuropsychology colleagues created an ambience of intellectual excitement over several decades. Among her early contributions was a developmental study of normal praxis (Kaplan, 1968) and a pivotal case study of a patient with a human disconnection syndrome (Geschwind & Kaplan, 1962), which in 1998 was cited by the journal Neurology as a “landmark case” in the field of behavioral neurology/neuropsychology. In 1976, she became director of the neuropsychology service of the Boston VAMC, took charge of the neuropsychology internship training program, and went on to train large cadres of interns, graduate students, and post-doctoral fellows. Dr. Kaplan has been one of the most productive and influential teachers in the practice of clinical neuropsychology. She is author or co-author of some of the most widely used neuropsychological tools in the field including the Boston Naming Test, the Boston Diagnostic Aphasia Exam (the first of its kind for systematically classifying the aphasia subtypes), the California Verbal Learning Test, D-KEFS, Clock Drawing, qualitative analysis of the Rey-Osterreith, the WAIS-R-NI, and the WISC-III-PI. She served as President of the International Neuropsychological Society in 1979, as President of Division 40 of APA, and as a board member of the Academy of Aphasia. Over the years, she has received numerous accolades for her accomplishments. Currently, Dr. Kaplan remains active as Professor of Psychology at Suffolk University as well as Boston University and Clark University.

Hallgrim Klove

Hallgrim Klove completed his Candidacy in Psychology in 1952, and worked as a clinical psychologist at the National Hospital for 1952 to 1954. He then completed a post-doctoral fellowship at the Indiana University Medical Center from 1954 to 1956, and remained on the faculty there until 1962. At that time Dr. Klove became Director of Clinical Neuropsychology at the University of Wisconsin School of Medicine where he remained in the Department of Neurology until 1970. In conjunction with Dr. Charles Matthews he established one of the first post-doctoral fellowships in clinical neuropsychology.. He then moved to the University of Bergen where he became professor of neuropsychology and established the first neuropsychology clinic in Norway. Dr. Klove has had a seminal role in the development of neuropsychology in Norway and throughout Scandinavia. His validation studies in Norway and North America were among the very first studies in cross-cultural neuropsychology. Also he has been responsible for training a large number of neuropsychologists in North America as well as Norway. He has held numerous leadership positions and received many honors in North America and Norway. Dr. Klove was President of the International Neuropsychological Society from 1986-87 and served as the first president of the Norwegian Neuropsychological Association in 1996.

Muriel Lezak

Muriel Lezak obtained her Bachelors and Masters degrees from the University of Chicago, and her Ph.D in Clinical Psychology from the University of Portland, in 1960. Muriel joined the staff of the Veterans Administration Medical Center in Portland in 1966, where she worked with brain injured patients on both the acute wards and in rehabilitation. This led to research which evolved into a broader study of the emotional and psychosocial of traumatic brain injury.

In 1979 she was appointed Assistant Professor of Neurology in what is now the Oregon Health and Sciences University. This was followed in 1985 by joint appointments in Neurosurgery and Psychiatry. She remained active in these positions until her retirement in 2005, and she currently is Professor Emerita. She also is a Diplomate of the American Board of Professional Psychology in both Clinical Psychology and Clinical Neuropsychology, as well as a Fellow of the American Psychological Association. The first edition of Muriel's seminal contribution to neuropsychology, simply entitled *Neuropsychological Assessment*, was first published in 1976 and it is currently in its 4th edition. Her book focused on the heterogeneity in the behavioral expression of neurologic disease and approaches to neuropsychological assessment. This was truly a revolutionary contribution since, at the time that it initially appeared, the concept of neuropsychological assessment was considered by some simply to be equivalent of using a single test to determine "organicity," while others believed that an extended and fixed battery was the only appropriate method for the determination of "brain damage." Her book presented a wide variety of techniques not only to quantitate patient performances, but also to aid clinical conceptualization and case formulation. This single volume continues to be emblematic of the scientist - practitioner model of neuropsychology, and is a vital reference for all neuropsychologists ranging from the beginning students in the field to seasoned researchers and practitioners.

Muriel has also been a leader at INS, serving as its president from 1987 to 1988. Throughout her career, she has been generous with her opinions, passionate in advocacy for better understanding of emotional and psychosocial consequences of brain injury, and always willing share her expertise and wisdom with more junior members of our society.

Byron Rourke

Byron P. Rourke is presented the INS Distinguished Career Award for outstanding contributions to the science of neuropsychology, its, clinical practice, and for his educational leadership. In addition, his service to INS on the Governing Board and as its President marked the introduction of program innovations that are foundational in INS meetings today. He also was an early member of INS and constant proponent of the meaningful development of the INS "International" agenda. As a neuropsychologist, Byron founded one of the first child neuropsychology assessment laboratories in

North America and was responsible for the creation and development of a doctoral training program in clinical neuropsychology at the University of Windsor that has produced a large cadre of superb scientist-practitioners who range all across Canada and the United States. He has contributed scientifically in describing the behavioral and socioemotional context of learning disorders, and he is singularly responsible for the evidence-based, breakthrough development of the concept of non-verbal learning disabilities (NLD). His contributions are important across the life-span as well as seen, for example, in his studies of brain-injured individuals and investigations regarding the onset of abnormal aging. He has lectured widely around the world in his 40 year career as a Professor, and he was appointed University Professor by the University of Windsor in recognition of his embodiment of academic ideals. As an INS member he has been passionate about the preservation of the interdisciplinary nature of the organization, and equally devoted to the important role the INS should play in the development of young careers in neuropsychological science and practice. Recognized as a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada, he is the recipient of numerous honours for scientific contributions from national organizations, including the Donald O. Hebb Award for Distinguished Contributions to Psychology as a Science by the Canadian Psychological Association.

Paul Satz

Paul Satz is Professor Emeritus in the Semel Institute for Neuroscience and Human Behavior at UCLA. Recipient of a doctoral degree in 1962 from the University of Kentucky, Paul's first faculty position was at the University of Florida in 1964. During his time at the University of Florida, Paul established the first neuropsychology lab in 1964, focusing on studies of human laterality, handedness, and reading disability. He was funded by NIH on a grant involving sensorimotor functions for over two decades and was Principal Investigator of the Florida Longitudinal Project, a landmark study of multiple cohorts of kindergarten children who were followed as far as grade 7. For this research, Paul received the Albert J. Harris award from the International Reading Association- not a hotbed of neuropsychologists- in 1978. Paul also actively trained students in neuropsychology and established the first clinical neuropsychology service at the University of Florida, where neuropsychology continues to flourish. In 1979, Paul accepted a position in the Department of Psychology at the University of Victoria and then received an offer no one could refuse to become Professor of Medical Psychology and Chief of Neuropsychology in the Department of Psychiatry and Biobehavioral Sciences at UCLA in 1982. In all his positions, Paul has been active in research, clinical service, and training, establishing a post doctoral program at UCLA that continues to flourish. His research interests recently have focused on a theory of brain reserve, where he continues to take a leadership role. Among his many awards and honors, Paul received the American Psychological Association Award for Distinguished Professional Contributions in 1997. The citation noted that "Paul Satz is considered one of the top world authorities in the area of neuropsychology. He is also a distinguished teacher who has trained many of the current leaders in neuropsychology in this country and abroad. He is one of the early founders of the International Neuropsychological Society (INS) who was instrumental in forging the inaugural convention in 1971, who helped establish the American Psychological Association's (APA's) Division 40, and who participated in the development and certification of neuropsychology as a diplomate specialty of the American Board of Professional Psychology." In recognition of these contributions, Paul received a Distinguished Service to the Profession award from the American Board of Professional Psychology. Paul was the third president of INS, serving his term in 1975 and contributing to the mission of the INS in multiple ways before, during, and after his service as President.

Otfried Spreen

It is my great pleasure to introduce Dr. Otfried Spreen. Otfried's contributions to the field of neuropsychology, and to the International Neuropsychological Society, are extraordinary. Otfried received his PhD from Freiberg University in 1952. His early work in Germany was in neurology and psychiatry. In fact, he might have become a psychotherapist had he not, on a whim, applied for and

won a Fulbright postdoctoral fellowship at Washington University in St. Louis. During his year in St. Louis (1957-58), Arthur Benton invited him to Iowa, where they launched a very productive collaboration that was to last more than 40 years. In 1962, Otfried was appointed Assistant Professor of Neurology at the University of Iowa Medical School. There, Otfried, Arthur and their colleagues tested patients, who in turn stimulated discussions and novel research ideas. Often, this led to the development of new tests, including an aphasia test (the Neurosensory Center Comprehensive Examination of Aphasia, Spreen & Benton, 1967), the popular FAS word Fluency Test (Borkowski, Benton & Spreen, 1967) and the Benton group of tests (Benton, Hamsher, Varney & Spreen, 1983).

Otfried joined the Psychology Department at the University of Victoria in 1966 where he helped found one of the major graduate neuropsychology programs in North America. Otfried loved to teach and to engage his students in the research enterprise. His gentle manner and intellectual curiosity resulted in creative collaborations with many of his students including a book on Developmental Neuropsychology (Spreen et al., 1984; Spreen, Risser & Edgell, 1995) and another on aphasia (Spreen & Risser, 1982, 1998). His long-standing interest in assessment also led to collaborations with colleagues and further contributions to neuropsychological assessment, including a major reference text, A Compendium of Neuropsychological Tests (Spreen & Strauss, 1991, 1998; Strauss, Sherman & Spreen, 2006).

In Iowa and at meetings, Otfried was introduced to numerous personalities including Lou Costa, Paul Satz, Manny Meier, Ken Heilman and the Boston group: Norman Geschwind, Frank Benson, Edith Kaplan and Nelson Butters. A nucleus of Otfried and these individuals formed around the International Neuropsychological Society. Through the driving force of these individuals, neuropsychology became accepted as a branch of clinical psychology and INS grew from a group of 120 to more than 4000 members.

Otfried has been honoured by a number of societies. To list just a few: in 1988, he was elected as president of INS. In 1999, APA (Division 40) presented him with the Arthur Benton Lectureship Award. That same year, the German Gesellschaft Fuer Neuropsychologie conferred on him an honorary membership. Otfried has also sat on numerous editorial boards including Neuropsychology, The Clinical Neuropsychologist, Archives of Clinical Neuropsychology and The Journal of Clinical and Experimental Neuropsychology.

Otfried has worked in many areas, both experimental and clinical, with child as well as adult populations. This range has afforded him a stunning breadth of knowledge, an ability to integrate information across diverse areas, and the opportunity and willingness to engage students and colleagues. It is through these strengths as well as through his initiative and commitment that the International Neuropsychological society and the discipline have become recognized.

Harry van der Vlugt

Professor Harry van der Vlugt is honored with the INS Distinguished Career Award. His career achievements in clinical, experimental, health, and medical psychology would be ample reason for this recognition and acclaim alone; but Dr. van der Vlugt anticipated long ago what we take for granted now as the INS and he worked to make it a reality.

Trained in Clinical and Experimental Psychology at Universiteit Leiden, he also studied with Paul Satz at The University of Florida as a Fellow. Harry also earned his M.D. degree in the furtherance of his quest for understanding in Neuroscience. He has practiced in Psychiatric, Neurological, and Pediatric settings. Trained in three essential neuropsychological professional disciplines, he was exceptionally well prepared to build the framework for a new program of excellence at the University of Tilburg in 1978.

Dr. van der Vlugt's achievements as an educator and mentor to his students in Neuropsychology are masterful. Excellence in research in learning disabilities, psychophysiology, and treatment methodologies are his signature specialties imparted to students. His teaching covers the life-span, just as his graduates span the globe as a living testament to his Professorship and personal mentoring in Europe, Asia, the Caribbean, and North America.

His Professoriates at Tilburg, Leiden, Windsor, and other centres of excellence are recognitions of his uncommon talent. He has been an outstanding ambassador for neuropsychology wherever he has been, and he embodies an international and interdisciplinary ideal.

This all would be well enough for any colleague, without his “extra lesson” of citizenship and devotion to this Society. Harry served as European Secretary for 14 years (1981-1994). Dr. van der Vlugt struggled, along with INS, towards the fulfillment of our International aspirations. More than busy in his own life, he felt it essential to try to bring to life a vision of what we could become as a community of scholars. He personally extended himself to organize one of the first INS meetings of the modern era in New Orleans in 1973 at a crucial point for INS. He was centrally involved as the arranger and producer of INS mid-year meetings over the years from 1981-1994; a great period of growth and development for INS.

Working above and beyond what INS thought it could do, he acted in ways that allowed INS to prosper in every sense. We honor Harry van der Vlugt for his achievements and for building the collegial and intellectual foundation that underlies us and has made INS a mature academic community.

Elizabeth Warrington

Throughout her career Elizabeth Warrington has made a very distinguished contribution to neuropsychology. This is both at a theoretical level, in which her work has led to key developments in cognitive neuropsychology, and also in creating and refining techniques used for the clinical assessment of patients. She has been at the forefront for several decades in investigating a variety of disorders, including those to do with memory, language, reading and perception. She is credited with discovering and delineating particular types of neuropsychological disorders, for example, being the first to describe semantic dementia. She has been based at the Institute of Neurology and National Hospital for Neurology and Neurosurgery since 1955, setting up the Department of Clinical Neuropsychology in 1970 to provide a clinical service in collaboration with neurologists, neurosurgeons and neuropsychiatrists. She retired formally from this role in 1996 and has been since then a member of the Dementia Research Group at the Institute of Neurology, where she is doing full time research. In the UK, her research has been recognised by her election to the Royal Society, the prestigious scientific academy for the UK and the Commonwealth. She has been a supporter of the International Neuropsychological Society was elected President for 2003.