

New Program Launched to Fund Speakers and Conferences

The Charles Matthews Support Fund for Speakers and Regional Conferences has been launched and is actively seeking applicants, volunteer speakers, and donations.

The ILC conceived this initiative to help promote neuropsychology and continuing neuropsychological education in areas geographically distant from INS conferences, primarily non-North American countries in South America, Asia, Africa, and Eastern Europe. It was also brought about by the results of a member survey in which respondents indicated they wanted more international scientific exchange.

The Charles Matthews Fund can support an educational program or conference in a region where Neuropsychology is a relatively new discipline and students, practitioners and scientists have limited in-country opportunities for continuing education or difficulty traveling to neuropsychology meetings.

We would like to form a “speaker’s bureau” so that conference organizers may have a list of speakers on various topics who can participate either via teleconference or on-site. The speakers would agree to waive their usual honoraria and be reimbursed for travel expenses only. If you are interested in being listed as a volunteer in the

speakers’ bureau for this program, please email Bernice Marcopulos.

In addition, please consider making a donation to support this worthwhile program. You may send a check or money order to the INS office with Charles Matthews Fund noted.

A description of the Charles Matthews Support Fund is now posted on the ILC home page at www.ilc-ins.org/ along with an application form you can download and print. Just click on the hyperlink at the bottom of the home page. We have received our first proposal for a short (1 week) course on neuropsychology and look forward to receiving more proposals.

Recipients and the amount of support provided will be selected based on need as well as on the merit and usefulness of the proposed program. Applicant organizations must agree to provide a financial account for funding and a summary report of the event.

Funds may be used to support the following: organizing and administrative expenses (e.g., printing, postage, supplies, institutional fees); travel expenses for invited speakers; translation services; technology services or fees (e.g., phone calls, equipment rental); and site rental.

Videoconferencing is an economical alternative in areas where the technical equipment is available. The 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.

If you are interested in the possibility of being a speaker or organizing a regional conference, please contact Bernice Marcopulos at Bernice.Marcopulos@wsh.dmhrsas.virginia.gov.

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***Social Cognition
and Interaction
Training (SCIT)
for individuals with
schizotypal personality
features, in a
Chinese context***

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Impairments in social cognition and social functioning are among the core characteristics of schizophrenia. Although recent empirical findings suggest that social cognition deficits may be remediated by the new generation antipsychotics, the efficacy of these medications is still yet to be confirmed by further rigorous clinical trials.

Recently, David Penn and his colleagues from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill have developed the Social Cognition and Interaction Training (SCIT; Penn et al., 2005; 2007) to improve emotion perception, attributional style, and theory of mind abilities for individuals with schizophrenia. Empirical findings have demonstrated that there were significant improvements in these social cognitive domains in patients receiving either a full programme (Penn et al., 2005) or a

condensed programme (Penn et al., 2007).

Given these promising results of the SCIT, our group in China has adapted the programme into a more Chinese appropriate content (Chan et al., submitted). In so doing, we obtained the permission from Penn for the adaptation and set up a panel to determine the cultural appropriateness of the contents of the SCIT to Chinese settings. As a result, we modified the scenarios of social interactions in the training programme.

Moreover, we condensed the protocol to a 9-week session (two one-hour sessions per week) to be more suitable for college students with schizotypal personality features. Apart from these modifications, the adapted SCIT followed the same procedures and key features of the original programme to capture social cognition and interpersonal relationship through video watching and discussion.

Three phases comprise the adapted SCIT: (1) understanding emotions (3 sessions); (2) Social cognitive biases (3 sessions); and (3) Integration (3 sessions). During emotion training, the instructor provided information about emotions and their relationship to thoughts and situations, defined the basic emotions and taught participants to distinguish between justified and unjustified suspiciousness. For the social cognitive biases training, the instructor taught the participants about the potential pitfalls of jumping to conclusions in different daily scenarios. Participants were encouraged to adopt different perspectives or strategies to distinguish between social “facts”

and social “guessing” through open discussion on video clips of different social situations. The integration session was to put into practice what the participants have learnt in SCIT. Participants were encouraged to bring up troubling interpersonal situations, and then they were required to identify the other person’s affect, distinguishing facts from guesses, avoiding jumping to conclusions, and coming up with a solution or action plan.



Thirty-four college students with schizotypal personality features (screened by the Chinese version of the Schizotypal Personality Questionnaire, Chan et al., submitted b) were recruited and randomly assigned to the SCIT group and naturalistic control group (17 participants in each group). Although there was no significant difference observed in social functioning between the intervention and control groups, participants receiving the SCIT tended to improve their social functioning as compared to the control group ($p = 0.07$), and such improvement persisted at a 3-month post-intervention period.

The preliminary findings suggest that the condensed and abridged version of the SCIT seems to be suitable for the college students with schizotypal personality

features, extending the clinical utility and feasibility of the SCIT to non-clinical individuals who demonstrate problems in everyday life social cognition. Moreover, the next step for our group is to apply this Chinese version of SCIT to patients with schizophrenia using a randomized control trial design. We hope that we can report our findings to INSNET readers in the near future.

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Neuropsychology in Poland: An Update

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Neuropsychology is an actively developing field of science and clinical practice in Poland. For the first time in the Polish educational system, a two-year advanced course on neuropsychology for postgraduates with M.Sc. diploma in Psychology was opened at the Institute of Psychology at the University of Maria Skłodowska-Curie in Lublin.

A new Polish scientific journal, *Neuropsychiatry and Neuropsychology*, has come out since the end of 2006. The neuropsychological section is edited by Prof. A. Borkowska who represents the Nicolaus Copernicus University in Torun and Collegium Medicum in Bydgoszcz.

In 2007 four local conferences took place:

- The 11th Congress of The Polish Neuropsychological Society (Gdansk, 22-23 September)
- “Neuroimaging of Mental Processes: evidence from the intact and damaged brain” (Warsaw, 13-14 October; a scientific-educational conference and workshops organized by the Institute of Experimental Biology of the Polish Academy of Sciences and The Warsaw School of Social Psychology)

- The 2nd Conference on Advances in Neuropsychiatry and Neuropsychology (Poznan, 29-30 November)
- The Conference of the Polish Neuroscience Society (Krakow 24-27 September) co-organized by the Jagiellonian University in Krakow and the Polish Academy of Sciences.



Five new books on neuropsychology were published in Polish, i.e.,

- Maria Pachalska *Clinical Neuropsychology: Brain Injury*. Vol. 1: *Cognitive and Emotional Processes*. Vol. 2: *Communication and Integration with Society*
- Ewa M. Szepietowska *Memory Functioning in Patients with Multiple Sclerosis*
- Aneta R. Borkowska and Lucja Domanska (eds.) *Child Clinical Neuropsychology*
- Ewa Czerniawska, Joanna M. Czerniawska *Far Psychology of Olfaction and Olfactory memory*
- Emilia Lojek, *Polish Adaptation of The Right Hemisphere Language Battery (RHLB-PL). Manual*.

***Across Cultures,
Within Frontiers:
A Review of the
International
Handbook of Cross-
Cultural
Neuropsychology***

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Some years ago psychologists discovered that most of their theories were derived from scientific studies performed in the Western world, with mainly young, white, highly educated Caucasian people from American universities. The cross-cultural psychology movement emerged as an answer to this discovery. Since then, this specialized field within psychology has challenged the validity of those theories and the tests that they used to develop them. Soon, psychologists learned that many of the theories, and especially the tests they used, were not universally valid.

However, neuropsychologists felt safe from this storm since neuropsychology was a discipline concerned with basic cognitive functions which should be the same all around the world. But some neuropsychologists, Alfredo Ardila being one of the pioneers, questioned this idea asserting that even neuropsychological tests were not free from cultural influences.

At present, the neuropsychological community has started to accept that culture influences neuropsychological practices. What the *International Handbook of Cross-Cultural Neuropsychology* is meant to do is to systematize the knowledge produced in the field so far.

The book contains twenty chapters. Although it is not structured by sections, its organization loosely follows this schema: The first chapters are related to the basic concepts in cross-cultural psychology and cross-cultural testing. Following, there are chapters where the influence of culture in neuropsychological assessment is shown as well as suggestions to approach this problem.

The problem of the influence of education on testing is also given particular dedication. In the last part of the book, some chapters are devoted to the description of the cultural particularities of some social groups (Hispanics, Indians) and the development of neuropsychological rehabilitation in different cultural settings.

The initial chapter by Barbara Uzzell is a well-organized guide to read the rest of the book. It contains the basic concepts of cross-cultural psychology (acculturation, relativism, universalism, etc) as well as general considerations about cross-cultural assessment and rehabilitation.

In Chapter 2, Ardila describes how the central concepts of cross-cultural psychology take place during neuropsychological testing.

In Chapter 3, Nelson and Pontón discuss the epistemic assumptions of neuropsychological assessment as well as considerations about the cross-cultural use of neuropsychological tests.

Following, in Chapter 4, Dr. Nell discusses in depth the relationship between culture and intelligence testing.

Chapter 6, by Ardila and Keating, about the expression of cognitive abilities in different cultural contexts, also deserves special attention, as they describe one of the core issues in cross-cultural neuropsychology: although cognitive functions are universal, their expression changes according to the environment where they are applied.

Chapters 5 (Caetano) and 13 (Sugarman) propose alternative approaches to neuropsychological assessment. Caetano advocates for a qualitative approach, while Sugarman describes three tests (TRAM 1, TRAM 2, and APIL-B) as models for the development of cross-cultural neuropsychological tests.

Chapters 10 (Ardila & Roselli), 11 (Castro-Caldas) and 12 (Ostrosky-Solís), discuss the problem of the illiterates and education in the expression of cognitive functions, assessment and brain organization. In Chapter 10, the authors describe the expression of the different cognitive functions in illiterate groups when assessed with the usual neuropsychological tests, and encourage functional assessments as an alternative assessment method.

Dr. Castro-Caldas describes how brain organization is different in

illiterate subjects. His description is mainly based on seminal brain imaging studies of how illiterates process language during the repetition of words and pseudo words.

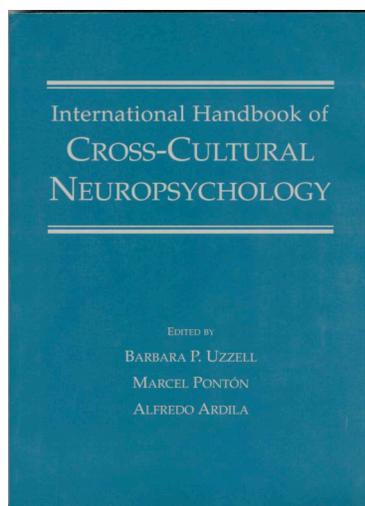
In her chapter, Dr. Ostrosky-Solís challenges the concept of the protective effect of education or cognitive reserve. She highlights the fact that many of the studies about this issue are biased: usually studies used MMSE as a screening instrument, which is a test affected by educational level. As a consequence, this test could be classifying many low-educated normal subjects as demented, which results in higher rates of detection of dementia among low-educated people.

Chapters 7 (Qualls), 15 (Pontón & Corona-LoMonaco), 16 (Salazar, Pérez García & Puente), 17 (Shah) and 20 (Tollman), focus on the cultural particularities of three different ethnic groups--African American, Hispanics (chapters 15 and 16), Indians, and South Africans, respectively. Overall, they describe the cultural characteristics of these groups in order to warn the practitioner about the potentially confounding cultural variables in the assessment of these groups. As an example, Dr. Tollman mentions that for many Africans direct eye-contact (a behavior usually expected by the clinician) "is a sign of disrespect and insolence..." (p. 373).

Chapter 19 is the only one in the book devoted to neuropsychological rehabilitation. Dr. Judd and Dr. DeBoard describe the Natural Recovery model, which can be easily adapted to different cultural contexts because the treatment process is essentially

based upon the natural resources available in the community. Remarkable is their discussion about the strengths and weaknesses of the model as well as its possibilities of success.

More difficult to locate within the structure of this book are the remaining chapters. Chapter 14 (Iwata) for instance, contains a very interesting description of how different brain lesions affect one of the Japanese writing systems (Kana or Kanji) while preserving the other.



Chapter 9, by Dr. Armengol, focuses on the conceptualization of executive functioning by the inclusion of sociocultural, historical and emotional factors within its definition. She exemplifies the usefulness of this definition by analyzing the results of executive functioning studies performed with Hispanic populations.

Cross-cultural neuropsychology still seems like an exotic issue to many neuropsychologists. However, what this book demonstrates is that this topic has to do with everyday practice in many countries. The population of

patients that neuropsychologists see for assessment and rehabilitation in many settings is comprised of a high percentage of immigrants. Many of these immigrants barely speak the language or understand/accept the usual behaviors of the country where they now live. Another big portion of that population is persons born in that country but raised in an immigrant's home. Many others come from rural areas, or disadvantaged urban areas. Therefore, there is no need to travel to the jungle to visit exotic tribes in order to perform cross-cultural neuropsychology.

The *International Handbook of Cross-Cultural Neuropsychology* states all these issues very clearly by showing how important it is to consider the ethnic and cultural origin of the person under assessment, as well as his/her educational level. In that sense, this book is a major contribution to the development of the field.

Some chapters of this book are very well written. When reading the book, it is clear that Dr. Ardila is one of the neuropsychologists more deeply involved in this field. Most notable is his discussion in Chapter 2 about the development of cross-cultural normative data, where he proposes to find the cultural variables that affect the performance in neuropsychological tests instead of producing normative data for every cultural group in the world.

Although this is a highly recommended book, there are a few aspects that might have been developed in order to improve its quality. First, there is little in this book about the differences in brain organization and presentation of

clinical syndromes according to different cultures. Only two chapters, out of twenty, discuss how language used in one culture (Japan) and educational level relate to differences in brain organization. Throughout the text, the emphasis is on testing and assessment. In that sense, there is little “neuro” in this handbook.

Second, although the book reasonably supports the idea of, on some occasions, setting aside mainstream neuropsychological tests in order to find more fair ways to assess people from different cultural origins, it is a fact that these tests are being used at present all around the world. Some of them, in light of their criterion validity (i.e., the ability of a certain task to discriminate between people suffering from a target condition from those who do not), can be adapted and, as a matter of fact, have been successfully adapted to other cultures. For instance, there are Hebrew and Arabic versions of the Trail Making Test (Axelrod, Aharaon-Peretz, Tomer & Fisher, 2000; Stanczak, Stanczak & Awadalla, 2001). Thus, a chapter on test adaptation to different cultures would have been appropriate in this book.

Finally, although the authors realistically argue in the preface that it is not possible to address every single cultural group, the book seems biased in terms of the representation of cultural groups: many chapters contain abundant data based on research with an Hispanic population, most of the authors are Hispanic, and three complete chapters are dedicated to Hispanics. Meanwhile, no information is exhibited about two

large world cultures, the Arabic and Chinese.

In summary, the *International Handbook of Cross-Cultural Neuropsychology* is a commendable book that should be read by every practitioner who assesses and treats patients from different cultural origins and/or educational levels—that is to say, every clinical neuropsychologist. The book contains plenty of useful information and caveats to avoid misdiagnoses and to improve treatment delivery.

It is also a high point in the development of a subfield in neuropsychology as it systematizes the information collected during the last years around cross-cultural neuropsychological assessment, but also questions how to develop more intelligent ways to approach the slippery issue of a fair neuropsychological assessment in a globalized world.

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Stanczak, D.E., Stanczak, E. M. & Awadalla, A. W. (2001) Development and initial validation of an Arabic version of the Expanded Trail Making Test: Implications for cross-cultural assessment. *Archives of Clinical Neuropsychology*, 16, 141-149.

Neuropsychology in the Czech Republic

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The Czech Neuropsychological Society (working group of the Czech-Moravian Psychological Society) has worked very hard this year, with regard to the number of its members – twelve.



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In 2007, the CNS has organized regular quarterly seminars on these themes: 1) WCST in clinical practice. 2) Neuropsychotherapy. 3) Psychoanalysis and Neuroscience.

Several members of CNS took part in the 10th European Congress in Psychology, Prague, July 3-6.

Two textbooks were released: *Neuropsychology in Psychiatry* (1st volume) and *Neuropsychology in Neurology* (2nd volume). Editors: Preiss, M., Kucerova, H.

With chapters: (1st volume):

Fundamentals of Clinical Neuropsychology (Preiss, M.)
History of Memory Research (Linek, V.)

Cognitive Deficit in Schizophrenia (Kucerova, H., Rihova, Z.)

Cognitive Deficit in Depression (Preiss, M., Kucerova, H., Navratilova, P., Cernik, M.)

Cognitive Deficit in Addiction (Miovsky, M.)

Cognitive Deficit in Eating Disorders (Papezova, H.)

Possibilities of Pharmacological Treatment of Schizophrenia (Mohr, P.)

Cognitive Effect of Antidepressives (Kopecek, M.)

Introduction to Neuropsychological Rehabilitation (Rodriguez, M.)

Cognitive Rehabilitation in Patients with Schizophrenia (Perglova, P.)

The future of Neuropsychology (World and Czech Republic) (Kulistak, P)

(2nd volume):

Cognitive Deficit in Epilepsy (Preiss, J.)

Cognitive Deficit in TBI (Kulistak, P.)

Cognitive Deficit in Alzheimer's

Dementia (Fanfrdlova, Z.)

Cognitive Deficit in CVA (Telecka, S.)

Cognitive Deficit in Hydrocephalus (Mohaplova, M.)

Cognitive Deficit in Parkinson's Disease (Ruzicka, E., Novakova, O., Spackova, N.)

Cognitive Deficit in Huntington's Disease (Roth, J., Klempir, J., Spackova, N.)

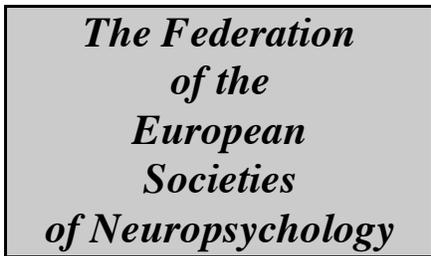
Cognitive Deficit in Multiple Sclerosis (Javurkova, A.)

A Model of Neuropsychological Rehabilitation after TBI or CVA (Kulistak, P.)

Ergotherapy in Patients with Injury of the Brain (Krivosikova, M.)

Information on neuropsychological events and meetings in allied fields, in the world as well as in the Czech Republic, are currently made public on the following website: www.neuropsychologie.cz

The English version is in preparation.



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The first meeting of the Federation of the European Societies of Neuropsychology (ESN) will be arranged in Edinburgh, September 2-5, 2008. Most of the European Societies are members of the new

society and have agreed on a constitution that was adopted on January 11, 2008.

The purpose of this article is to give a brief overview about the objects of this federation and to comment on some of the possible consequences for European and international neuropsychology. My background for doing this is that I am chairman of the Norwegian Neuropsychological Association, one of the founding members of the European society, and also a member of the International Neuropsychological Society (INS).

The objects of the Federation are to further the scientific and professional issues within the field of neuropsychology, including cognitive and clinical neuropsychology, behavioural neurology, neuroimaging, and neuropsychological rehabilitation. In pursuance of these objects, the Federation shall have several powers. Among the most important are to encourage and help develop European programmes of clinical and experimental research along with pre- and post-graduate training.

The Federation shall also put forward instances related to neuropsychology to the relevant political and bureaucratic bodies. In addition, the Federation may also engage in other activities that contribute to the advancement of neuropsychology and related topics in Europe, and will also make liaisons with other relevant clinical and scientific bodies. One of the relevant bodies in this context is the INS.

Membership in this new federation is open to any person who is a member of one of the national

European societies that partakes in the Federation. A mechanism for accepting members from Europe or neighbouring countries that are not members of the federated societies may also be set up. In reality, this means that most clinicians and researchers in the field of neuropsychology probably will become members of the new society. The society plans to arrange congress meetings every two years.

Although it is obviously difficult to anticipate the full range of future consequences of the new society, the creation of this society is very natural. Most fields within psychology, medicine and other areas have European societies. With regard to neuropsychology, Division 40 within the American Psychological Association is a natural analogy, dealing with clinical and scientific issues within neuropsychology in the U.S.

Neuropsychology is a fairly young discipline and the level of development of the field in the different European countries clinically and scientifically is rather uneven. In some countries, the vast majority of neuropsychologists are clinicians, whereas in other countries, clinical neuropsychology is less developed, and the field is to a greater extent associated with university-based academic and scientific neuropsychology.

Of importance also is that the levels of clinical training and the role of clinical neuropsychologists within the national health care systems are very different in the various European countries. In the Nordic countries that I know best, the typical criteria for becoming a clinical

neuropsychologist are rather comprehensive, consisting first of a 5-6 year general training in psychology at the university, followed by a minimum of five years of comprehensive and varied training in clinical neuropsychology at hospital departments of neurology or rehabilitation. In addition, the candidates often are required to write a short scientific thesis related to their clinical training. This comprehensive training is very different from the less extensive training required in several other European countries.



Also the role of the clinical neuropsychologist or clinical psychologist varies a great deal between the different countries. For instance, in my own country, Norway, psychologists may be directors or heads of psychiatric departments and may thus have a considerable decisive influence on diagnosis and treatment, whereas the role of the psychologist/neuropsychologist in several other European countries is very different, often involving less responsibility and impact.

Within the European Union, efforts are being made to develop standards and requirements for various educational levels and professional activities. Based on

the fact that the field of neuropsychology is rather young and that the training and practice of neuropsychology are very varied between the European countries, the creation of ESN, as a European forum for dialogue and communication about these issues, is absolutely necessary.

While clinical neuropsychology may be at diverse developmental stages in different parts of Europe, important neuropsychological research is being conducted all over Europe. The European Union is an important source of research funding. It is expected that the new society will become a forum for encouragement and development of European programmes of neuropsychological research.

The INS has for years been the international neuropsychological organization of importance for neuropsychologists in many European countries. There are obvious reasons for this: The INS arranges two large neuropsychological conferences each year, several of the most important researchers and clinicians in the field of neuropsychology take part in the INS and, in addition, the INS publishes the *Journal of the International Neuropsychological Society*.

The INS, as well as international neuropsychology, is dominated by North America and will probably continue to be, as long as the most important research and innovation come from this continent. The new European society has a European perspective, but will need as much strength as possible to achieve the described objectives. Therefore, I think it will be a wise choice if the ESN chooses to establish a close

collaboration with the INS rather than seeing the INS as a competitor.

A competition may, however, arise with regard to conferences. Every two years the ESN will arrange conferences. The INS arranges a European conference almost every year. Being from a Nordic country, it is also relevant to mention that the five Nordic countries arrange Nordic conferences every two years. In addition, several other relevant conferences and meetings are being held every year. Thus, the new ESN conferences will increase the crowding of conferences. Several colleagues have commented on this and questioned the meaningfulness of so many similar conferences within our field.

In this arena, some kind of collaboration ought to be developed. The Nordic societies already have a tradition of merging the Nordic and INS meetings. This happened last time in Stockholm in 2002 when the Swedish Society was responsible both for the INS meeting and the Nordic meeting the same year. Perhaps occasional joint meetings of INS/ESN may be a partial solution to the problem of too many scientific meetings and also a way of facilitating necessary collaboration between the two bodies. In the summer of 2012 the Norwegian Association will arrange the Nordic meeting and the INS meeting together in Oslo. Although this has not been discussed yet, it is tempting to suggest that a first joint meeting (INS/ESN/Nordic) may be considered in Oslo 2012.

Do You Speak Papiamento?

Are you fluent in Spanish, French, or German as well as English? What about Cantonese, Croatian, or Papiamento? These are just some of the languages represented on the ILC Cross-cultural Referrals Database at www.ilc-ins.org/language.cfm.

If you know two or more languages well enough to conduct neuropsychological assessments in them, we would like to invite you to join this valuable resource.



The ILC receives many requests for cross-cultural referrals and we would like to help everyone who contacts us. Participating in the database would benefit you as a professional as well as help patients who desperately need more culture- and language-specific testing.

All you have to do is fill out a very simple form which we will keep on file. Then we will post only the most basic information, approved by you, on the ILC web site.

Please check out the database listings at www.ilc-ins.org/language.cfm.

There is also extensive introductory information at www.ilc-ins.org/CCR.shtml.

Contact Bernice Marcopulos at Bernice.Marcopulos@wsh.dmh.mrsas.virginia.gov and we will be glad to send you more information.

Editorial Assistance for Journal Authors

The International Liaison Committee of the International Neuropsychological Society has a volunteer program that provides editorial assistance to international colleagues who wish to publish their research in English language journals.

Editing consultants most frequently help with language editing. In order to acknowledge the consultant's assistance, there are several possible options that can be negotiated between consultants and authors (e.g., co-authorship for significant involvement in the substance of the paper, acknowledgement for less extensive editing).

While taking advantage of this program would not guarantee acceptance to JINS, participants may find it beneficial in responding to the reviewers' stylistic concerns. If you wish to find out more about the program, please contact John L. Woodard, Ph.D., by e-mail john.woodard@wayne.edu or john@ilc-ins.org.

**Featured
Conference:
INS & SONEPSA**

On July 2- 5, 2008, the INS Mid-Year Conference will be held in conjunction with the Argentine Neuropsychological Society (SONEPSA) in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

With the theme of “New Paradigms in Neuropsychology: Cognition, Behavior and Emotion,” the meeting’s scientific program will focus on recent developments in the field, such as the growing interest in social cognition, emotion and psychiatric illnesses, and the importance of genetics, neural plasticity and functional neuroimaging. This theme was selected to encourage a broad range of submissions.

Marina A. Drake and Robin Morris, Chairpersons of the meeting, expect a multi-disciplinary spirit to prevail. They invite colleagues from throughout the neuroscientific community, such as neuropsychologists, psychiatrists, neurologists, psychologists, speech therapists, linguists, to participate and to submit proposals for symposia, oral presentations and posters.

Scheduled topics of presentation include neuropsychological assessment and intervention in children; learning disorders: dyslexia, dysgraphia, dyscalculia; attentional impairments in childhood; development of executive function and dysfunction; autism; aphasia, agnosia, apraxia; aging and cognition; mild cognitive impairment; dementia;

neuropsychology of schizophrenia; cognitive impairments in depression and bipolar disorder; assessment and cognitive rehabilitation in adults; neuropsychology and neuroscience; neuroplasticity; social cognition; and neuroimaging in emotion and cognition.

Invited speakers are

Marilyn Albert (USA)
Antoine Bechara (USA)
Adele Diamond (USA)
Jack Fletcher (USA)
Sophia Frangou (UK)
Kimberly Kerns (Canada)
Andrew Kertesz (Canada)
Catherine Mateer (Canada)

The Local Steering Committee is chaired by Virginia Jaichenco, The Director of Continuing Education is Jennifer Manly.

Continuing Education courses will address:

Prefrontal Cortex Dysfunction in Developmental Neuropsychological Disorders: Relevance of what we know to what can be done to help the children

Evidence Based Strategies for Cognitive Remediation with Children

The neuroscience of addiction: a neuropsychological approach to understanding decision-making and impulse control and the inability to resist drugs

Evolving concepts of cognitive aging and Alzheimer’s disease

This will be the VIII Congreso de la Sociedad de Neuropsicología de Argentina and the first time that the INS Mid-Year meeting will

convene in Argentina. Thus, it will be not only an excellent professional and scientific experience, but also a great opportunity to visit Argentina’s renowned capital city.

Buenos Aires is a modern, dynamic city that features the European architecture of its founders and a rich cultural life, with numerous museums, art galleries, theaters, restaurants and cafes. When you go to Argentina, you should not miss the famous “Milongas,” where you can dance or simply enjoy the tango orchestras playing this unique style of music.

SONEPSA has created a user-friendly web site at www.ins-sonepsa.com where you can view color images of this remarkable place and have a small taste of the Argentinian experience, as well as access all the information you need to participate in this once-in-a-lifetime meeting.

For more information, email: congreso@ins-sonepsa.com.ar.
www.ins-sonepsa.com

**Forthcoming
Conferences
of Interest**

7th World Congress on Brain Injury

The International Brain Injury Association (IBIA)

April 9-12, 2008

Lisbon, Portugal

www.internationalbrain.org

mjroberts@aol.com

31st Annual Brain Impairment Conference

Organized by ASSBI
May 1-3, 2008
Melbourne, Victoria
Australia
www.assbi.com/index.html
ndarc21@unsw.edu.au

Marmaris International Cognitive Neuroscience Meeting

May 17-21, 2008
Marmaris, Turkey
"Multiple Semantics in the Brain"
www.kognitifnorooloji2008.org
Email: oguztanridag@gmail.com

INS 2008 Mid-Year Meeting & VIII Congreso de la Sociedad de Neuropsicología de Argentina

July 2-5, 2008
Buenos Aires, Argentina
Hosted by INS & SONEPSA (the Argentina Neuropsychological Society)
www.ins-sonepsa.com
insmidyear.abstractcentral.com
congreso@ins-sonepsa.com.ar

FENS Forum 2008

July 12-16, 2008
Geneva, Switzerland
Organized by the Federation of European Neuroscience Societies
Hosted by Swiss Society for Neuroscience
<http://fens2008.neurosciences.asso.fr/>
Local Forum Secretariat:
forum2008@fens.org

6th Conference of the International Test Commission

The Impact of Testing on People and Society: Enhancing the Value of Test Use
July 14-16, 2008
Liverpool UK
Sponsored by the British Psychological Society
http://www.itc2008.com/itc2008_home.cfm

XIX International Congress of IACCP

Crossing Borders: Cross-cultural Psychology as an Inter-disciplinary Multi-Method Endeavor
July 27-31, 2008
Bremen, Germany
Organized by The International Association for Cross-Cultural Psychology
Web site: <http://www.jacobs-university.de/iaccp2008>
Email: iaccp2008@jacobs-university.de

21st ECNP Congress

30 Aug - 3 Sept 2008
Barcelona, Spain
Organized by the European College of Neuropsychopharmacology
Web sites: <http://www.iceo.be>
<http://www.ecnp.eu>
E-mail: ecnp2008@iceo.be
papersbarcelona@ecnp.eu

First Meeting of the Federation of the European Societies of Neuropsychology

September 2-5, 2008
Edinburgh, Scotland
The first meeting of the Federation of the European Societies of Neuropsychology is to be organised by the British Neuropsychological Society (BNS). The meeting will be held in the Assembly Rooms in the city of Edinburgh. The local organising committee consists of the Human Cognitive Neuroscience Group from the Department of Psychology at the University of Edinburgh, together with two members of the BNS Executive Committee. The aim of the meeting is to further our understanding of brain-behaviour relationships and neuropsychological disorders and will cover some important themes currently debated in the field of Neuropsychology

<http://www.psy.ed.ac.uk/events/conferences>

5th World Congress for NeuroRehabilitation

24 – 27 Sept 2008
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
Organised and hosted by the SARAH Network of Rehabilitation Hospitals
<http://www.sarah.br/wfnr-rio2008>

23rd Annual Convention of the German Neuropsychology Association

Oct. 9-12, 2008
Tubingen, Germany
www.gnp.de/html/index.php_fulda@gnp.de

2008 Annual Meeting of the Academy of Aphasia

Oct. 19-21, 2008
Turku, Finland
www.academyofaphasia.org/contact@academyofaphasia.org

For more conferences go to the ILC web site Conferences page:

www.ilc-ins.org/news.shtml

Please send information about future conferences to kmay2k@earthlink.net.

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