

of computed tomography in North America. He has the advantage over me in two regards: 1) he was present at the historic May 15, 1972, lecture; and 2) he has a copy of the Neuroradiology Postgraduate Course program.

Even now, 20 years later, I continue to be amazed by the simplicity and rapidity with which events evolved in 1972.

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Editor's note: In looking at the program of the Einstein Neuroradiology Course, I noted that Dr Norman Leeds was the individual scheduled to give the talk that would immediately follow the one by Prof Bull. I asked Dr Leeds to give his recollection of the events of that morning.

Reply

In May 1972, the Einstein Neuroradiology course was to begin. One of my several lectures was for the first day,

Monday, at 11:30 a.m. to 12:00 p.m., on new techniques in neuroradiology. This was to include the angiographic techniques of magnification, subtraction, and angiogramography. Dr Elkin advised me 1 week before the course that Dr James Bull requested 15 minutes to present the preliminary results of the first EMI scans (computed tomography) of the brain obtained at the Atkinson Morley surgical unit at St George's Hospital. I granted his request with great reluctance, wondering how I was to shorten my talk by half and still get across the major teaching points of new techniques to the audience. I did not want them to feel cheated.

Well, as history has shown, a major change in the neuroradiologic investigation of patients began that day. I, as well as others, was privileged that day to witness the beginning of a new era of examination of the brain with the use of computers, to visualize the inside of the brain without interventional techniques. The neuroradiologist's investigation was to be changed forever, and those in attendance that day did not feel cheated.

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ERRATUM

The first article published in the September/October 1993 issue of the *AJNR*, "Measurement of Human Brain Lithium In Vivo by MR Spectroscopy," by R. Gilberto González, Alexander R. Guimaraes, Gary S. Sachs, Jerrold F. Rosenbaum, Michael Garwood, and Perry F. Renshaw, was one of the two Cornelius G. Dyke Award-winning papers of 1992. The editors regret that this honor was not noted on the title page of the article.