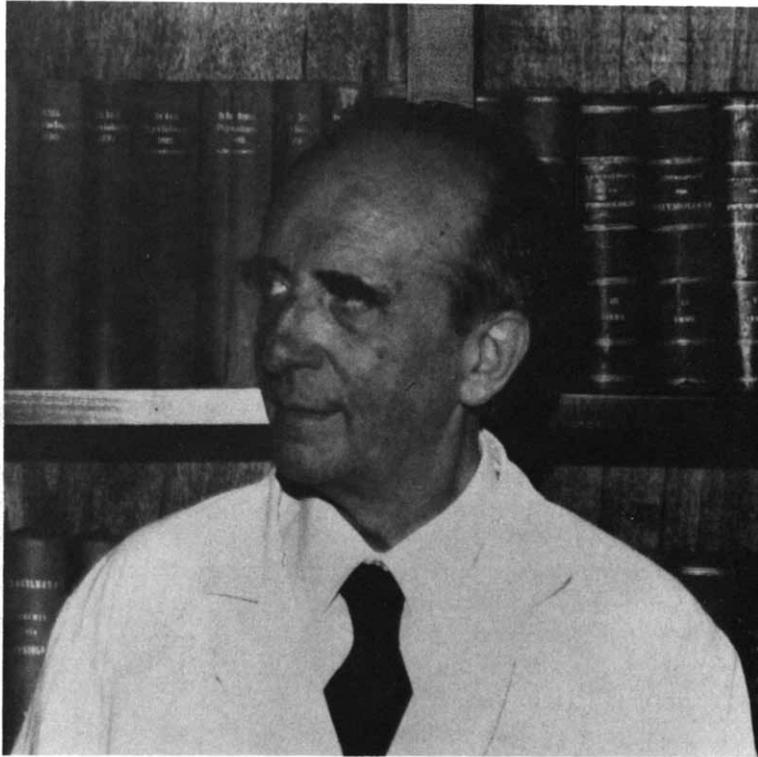


Tribute



Giuseppe Moruzzi
1910–1986

With the death of Professor Moruzzi in March 1986 in Pisa, Italy, at the age of 75 years, we bid farewell to one of the great neuroscientists of the last half century. Of international renown, he counted among his closest colleagues such great pioneers in neurophysiology as Frédéric Bremer and Lord Adrian, with whom he worked while on a Fellowship from the Rockefeller Foundation during his formative years before the war. Following the war (1948–49), he went to Chicago to work with Professor Horace Magoun where he carried out the original studies on the ascending reticular activating system which became a leading article in the very first issue of the EEG Journal in

1949. Not only did this publication with Magoun help to launch this Journal but the conception of the reticular activating system of the brain-stem exerting control over the state of excitability of the entire CNS, brain and spinal cord, during sleep, arousal, and attentive awareness, had a profound impact upon our understanding of the neurophysiology (and neuropharmacology) of sleep and waking, as well as of many other aspects of the relationship between the brain, and behaviour and conscious awareness. There were also many important applications to our understanding of pathophysiological mechanisms of mental and nervous diseases.

The work on the mechanisms of sleep and waking by the Pisa School were summarized by Moruzzi in two masterly reviews: his Harvey Lecture published in 1963 and a more extensive review in *Ergebnisse der Physiologie* in 1972.

Professor Moruzzi also made important contributions to two other fields of neuroscience, experimental epilepsy and cerebellar physiology (*L'Epilessia Sperimentale*, 1946, *Problems in Cerebellar Physiology*, 1950, *The Physiology and Pathology of the Cerebellum* (with R.S. Dow) 1958). In later years, Moruzzi was concerned with broader problems of the neurobiology of the external and vegetative life of the organism as shown in his latest publications, *Fisiologia della Vita di Relazione* (1975) and *Fisiologia della Vita Vegetativa* (1978).

Educated at the University of Parma, Moruzzi held positions in physiological departments at the Universities of Bologna, Siena, and Ferrara, as well as Parma, before becoming Professor and Head of the Department of Physiology and Director of the Institute of Physiology at the University of Pisa. In 1966 Moruzzi founded the Institute of Neurophysiology of the National Research Council in Pisa. It is here that he made his most important ongoing contribution to Italian and world neuroscience.

Among his many prizes and honors can be

cited: honorary degrees at the Universities of Pennsylvania, Lyon, Louvain, Oslo, Zurich and Munich, membership in the *Accademia dei Lincei* and the American Philosophical Society which gave him the Karl Lashley Award in 1963. He received honorary membership in the American Physiological Society, The American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the American Neurological Association. He was one of the founders of the International Brain Research Organization (IBRO) which organized a symposium in his honor at Pisa in 1980.

His intellectual and personal leadership and his warm human relationship with students and colleagues, and his fine family (his wife Maria Vittoria and two sons) are important parts of his legacy. Many visitors have fond souvenirs also of his guided tours about Tuscany and his remarkable knowledge of the history of Northern Italy.

It is particularly appropriate that the readers of this Journal should salute one of our great pioneers, and to many, a great friend and inspiring leader in the rapid development of neuroscience during the past half century.

Herbert H. Jasper
and
James M. Sprague