

and stem-cell research and the problems associated with assessing consciousness, brain death, and deterioration in mental function as a result of aging solely in terms of mental activity. Yet moral status is not universally accepted as dependent on mental activity. Gazzaniga incorporates a clear presentation of the latest developments in neuroscience into his matter-of-fact and occasionally dismissive discussions of the ethical implications of the research.

The strengths of the book are the gems about neuroscience research, and research in general, that often go unstated and unrecognized in the rush to apply scientific findings to numerous social problems. For example, Gazzaniga points out that all drugs have side effects that are often undesirable, that correlation is not causation, and that the enhancement of sensory-motor efficiency or speed raises ethical issues that differ substantially from those associated with the modification of higher brain functions such as intelligence and memory. Especially valuable are points Gazzaniga raises that are well developed and on target in considering the implications of neuroscience for the criminal-justice system. He rightly emphasizes the fallibility of human memory and its misuse in eyewitness testimony, and he highlights the complexity of higher brain function and, because of that complexity, the potential for inappropriate application of measures of brain activity to detecting criminals or terrorists.

The Ethical Brain is both exciting and a bit disappointing. It is a spotty introduction to the rich and increasingly important fields of neuroscience and neuroethics, which merit careful, thoughtful, and thorough examination.

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CORRECTIONS

The Long and Short of Bone Therapy (Feb. 23, 2006; 354:860-3). On page 860, the sentence that begins on line 3 of the second paragraph should have read, "In this issue of the *Journal*, from a study that was sponsored, designed, and analyzed by Amgen, McClung et al.³ report on the safety and efficacy of various doses of denosumab (formerly known as AMG 162), a fully human monoclonal antibody to the receptor activator of nuclear factor- κ B (RANK) ligand (RANKL)," not "a humanized monoclonal antibody," as printed.

Effect of ACAT Inhibition on the Progression of Coronary Atherosclerosis (March 23, 2006; 354:1253-63). On page 1253, the last line of the Abstract should have read, "(ClinicalTrials.gov number, NCT00185042.)," not "(ClinicalTrials.gov number, NCT00268515.)," as printed. We regret the error.

Effect of Introduction of the Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine on Drug-Resistant *Streptococcus pneumoniae* (April 6, 2006; 354:1455-63). In Table 2 on page 1459, the total number of all nonvaccine serotypes in persons ≥ 65 years of age in 2004 should have been 339, not 33 as printed. Also, in Figure 3 on page 1461, the pink bars should represent values for 2004, not 2003, as printed. The article has been corrected on the *Journal's* Web site at www.nejm.org. We regret the error.

NOTICES

Notices submitted for publication should contain a mailing address and telephone number of a contact person or department. We regret that we are unable to publish all notices received. Notices also appear on the *Journal's* Web site (www.nejm.org/meetings). The listings can be viewed in their entirety or searched by location, month, or key word.

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The conference will be held in Vienna, Oct. 15–18. Deadline for submission of abstracts is Aug. 21. Deadline for early registration is Sept. 1.

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The following meetings will be held: "2006 AAN Fall Conference" (Washington, D.C., Oct. 13–15) and "2007 Annual Meeting" (Boston, April 28–May 5).

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